Australian Government
Department of Health
Therapeutic Goods Administration

Consultation: Proposed amendments to the Poisons Standard – ACCS #31, June 2021

6 May 2021

TGA Health Safety Regulation

Confidentiality
All submissions received will be placed on the TGA's Internet site, unless marked confidential. Any confidential material contained within your submission should be provided under a separate cover and clearly marked "IN CONFIDENCE". Reasons for a claim to confidentiality must be included in the space provided on the TGA submission form. For submission made by individuals, all personal details, other than your name, will be removed from your submission before it is published on the TGA's Internet site. In addition, a list of parties making submissions will be published. If you do not wish to be identified with your submission you must specifically request this in the space provided on the submission form.

Contents

We have changed the way to make submissions.

Submissions now should be provided through our consultation hub. Any submission about any of the proposals to amend the Poisons Standard will be considered at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee on Medicines Scheduling (ACMS), meeting of the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling (ACCS), or a joint meeting of these two committees.

This consultation closes on 4 June 2021.

Scheduling amendments referred to expert advisory committee

Subdivision 3D.2 of the *Therapeutic Goods Regulations 1990* (the Regulations) sets out the procedure to be followed where the Secretary receives an application under section 52EAA of the *Therapeutic Goods Act 1989* (the Act) to amend the current Poisons Standard or decides to amend the Poisons Standard on his or her own initiative and decides to refer the proposed amendment to an expert advisory committee. These include, under regulation 42ZCZK, that the Secretary publish (in a manner the Secretary considers appropriate) the proposed amendment to be referred to an expert advisory committee, the committee to which the proposed amendment will be referred, and the date of the committee meeting. The Secretary must also invite public submissions to be made to the expert advisory committee by a date mentioned in the notice as the closing date, allowing at least 20 business days after publication of the notice.

In accordance with regulation 42ZCZK of the Regulations, the Secretary invites public submissions on scheduling proposals referred to the June 2021 meeting of the Joint Advisory Committee on Medicines and Chemicals Scheduling (Joint ACMS-ACCS #28). Submissions must be received by close of business **4 June 2021**.

We aim to provide documents in an accessible format. If you're having problems using this document, please contact medicines.scheduling@health.gov.au.

1 Proposed amendments referred for scheduling advice to ACCS #31

1.1 2-amino-5-methylphenol

Proposal

The Delegate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth Department of Health (the Delegate) proposes a new entry in Schedule 10 to prohibit sale, supply and use of 2-amino-5-methylphenol. It is currently not scheduled.

CAS number:

2835-98-5

Alternative names

6-Amino-m-cresol; Phenol, 2-amino-5-methyl-; 6-Amino-3-methylphenol; m-Cresol, 6-amino-; 2-Hydroxy-p-toluidine

Current scheduling

2-amino-5-methylphenol is not specifically scheduled in the current Poisons Standard.

Proposed scheduling

Schedule 10 – New Entry

2-AMINO-5-METHYLPHENOL

Key uses / expected use

Cosmetic. Used in hair dye products in Australia.

Summary of reasons for proposal

- 2-amino-5-methylphenol is used in permanent hair dye preparations at reported concentrations of 1.5%. There are currently no restrictions on its use in Australia.
- It is genotoxic and acutely toxic by the oral route, and a moderate sensitiser. There are only limited data on eye and skin irritation, and a lack of data on acute or repeated dermal and inhalation toxicity.
- In the absence of any regulatory controls, 2-amino-5-methylphenol may pose an unreasonable risk to public health.
- There are restrictions on its use in cosmetic products in Canada and the European Union (EU). In the EU, the Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) has stated that 2- amino-5-methylphenol has 'genotoxic potential and is not safe for consumers when used in oxidative hair dye formulations with maximum on-scalp concentrations of 1.5%'.

Australian regulations

As of April 2021:

- 2-amino-5-methylphenol was not included in the TGA Ingredient Database
- there were no products in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG) that contain 2-amino-5-methylphenol
- 2-amino-5-methylphenol was not in the Therapeutic Goods (Permissible Ingredients) Determination No.2 of 2020 and not permitted to be included in listed medicines
- there were no warning statements pertaining to 2-amino-5-methylphenol in the Therapeutic Goods (Medicines Advisory Statements) Specification 2019
- no products containing 2-amino-5-methylphenol as an active ingredient/constituent or scheduled substance were listed in the Public Chemical Registration Information System Search (PubCRIS)

There were no adverse experiences are recorded for 2-amino-5-methylphenol in the APVMA Adverse Experience Reporting Program database, between 2010 and 2020.

International regulations

As of April 2021, 2-amino-5-methylphenol:

- is not included in the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines 2019 or United States Food and Drug Administration Approved Drug Products Database (Drugs@FDA)
- is included in the European Commission database for information on cosmetic substances and ingredients. A 2012 report by the SCCS (associated with the European Commission) concluded that 2-amino-5-methylphenol has genotoxic potential and is not safe for consumers in hair dye products with a maximum concentration of 1.5%
- is not included in the Canadian (Health Canada) Drug Product Database or Health Products Regulatory Authority of Ireland database
- was added to the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) on 1 December 2006
- was not entered in the New Zealand Medicines and Medical Devices Safety Authority (MedSafe) Medicines Classification Database.

1.2 6-methoxy-N2-methyl-dihydrochloride-2,3-pyridinediamine

Proposal

The Delegate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth Department of Health (the Delegate) proposes a new entry in Schedule 7, with exceptions for low concentrations in cosmetic products with compliant labelling.

CAS number:

83732-72-3 (dihydrochloride salt)

90817-34-8 (base)

Alternative names

3-amino-2-methylamino-6-methoxypyridine dihydrochloride; 2,3-pyridinediamine, 6-methoxy-N2-methyl-, 6-Methoxy-N2-methylpyridine-2,3-diamine dihydrochloride, HC Blue 7

Current scheduling

6-methoxy-N2-methyl-2,3-pyridinediamine, dihydrochloride is not specifically scheduled in the current Poisons Standard.

Proposed scheduling

Schedule 7 – New Entry

6-METHOXY-N2-METHYL-2,3-PYRIDINEDIAMINE, - **except** when used in oxidative or non-oxidative hair dyes at a concentration of 1.0 % or less as dihydrochloride when the immediate container and primary pack are labelled with the following statements:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN; and

WARNING – This product contains ingredients which may cause skin sensitisation to certain individuals. A preliminary test according to the accompanying directions should be made before use.

written in letters not less than 1.5 mm in height.

Appendix F, Part 3 – New entry

POISON	WARNING STATEMENTS
6-methoxy-N2-methyl-2,3-pyridinediamine	21. WARNING – This product contains ingredients which may cause skin irritation to certain individuals. A preliminary test according to accompanying directions should be made before use. This product must not be used for dyeing eyelashes or eyebrows; to do so may be injurious to the eye.

Key uses / expected use

Cosmetic. Used in hair dye products in Australia.

Summary of reasons for proposal

- 2,3-pyridinediamine, 6-methoxy-N2-methyl-, dihydrochloride is used in hair dyes available in Australia. There are currently no known restrictions on the use of these products in Australia.
- Based on the available data, 2,3-pyridinediamine, 6-methoxy-N2-methyl-, dihydrochloride is acutely toxic by oral route, and is a moderate skin sensitiser – warranting a hazard classification.
- There is a lack of data on the acute or repeated dermal and inhalation toxicity of this substance.

- International bodies have concluded that its use as an oxidative and non-oxidative hair dye is safe at a maximum on-head concentration of 1.0 % as dihydrochloride:
  - In 2008, following a safety evaluation, the Scientific Committee on Consumer Products (SCCP) (associated with the European Commission) concluded that hair dye products below this cut-off concentration do not pose a risk to the health of the consumer.
  - The European Union and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations both restrict use of the chemical to below this cut-off concentration.
- The creation of a new Schedule 7 entry would enable restriction of its use to safe concentrations, ensure appropriate labelling, and allow alignment with international scheduling.
- It is recommended that 2,3-pyridinediamine, 6-methoxy-N2-methyl-, dihydrochloride be included in Schedule 7 of the Poisons Standard for use in hair dyes.

Australian regulations

As of April 2021:

- 2,3-pyridinediamine, 6-methoxy-N2-methyl-, dihydrochloride is not included in the TGA Ingredient Database
- there were no products in the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG) that contain 2-amino-5-methylphenol
- 2,3-pyridinediamine, 6-methoxy-N2-methyl-, dihydrochloride was not included in the Therapeutic Goods (Permissible Ingredients) Determination No.2 of 2020 and not permitted to be included in listed medicines
- there were no warning statements pertaining to 2,3-pyridinediamine, 6-methoxy-N2-methyl-, dihydrochloride in the Therapeutic Goods (Medicines Advisory Statements) Specification 2019
- no products containing 2,3-pyridinediamine, 6-methoxy-N2-methyl-, dihydrochloride as an active ingredient/constituent or scheduled substance were listed in the Public Chemical Registration Information System Search (PubCRIS)

There were no adverse experiences recorded for 2,3-pyridinediamine, 6-methoxy-N2-methyl-, dihydrochloride in the APVMA Adverse Experience Reporting Program database, between 2010 and 2020.

International regulations

As of April 2021, 2,3-pyridinediamine, 6-methoxy-N2-methyl-, dihydrochloride:

- was not in the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines 2019 or United States Food and Drug Administration Approved Drug Products Database (Drugs@FDA)
- was in the European Commission database for information on cosmetic substances and ingredients. The SCCP opinion on 2,3-pyridinediamine, 6-methoxy-N2-methyl-, dihydrochloride is that the use of the chemical as an oxidative and non-oxidative hair dye ingredient at a maximum on-head concentration of 1.0 % does not pose a risk to the health of the consumer.
- is not in the Canadian (Health Canada) Drug Product Database or Health Products Regulatory Authority of Ireland database

- was added to the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) on 1 December 2006
- is not entered in the New Zealand Medicines and Medical Devices Safety Authority (MedSafe) Medicines Classification Database.

1.3 Eugenol

Proposal

The Delegate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth Department of Health (the Delegate) proposes to amend the current Schedule 6 entry for eugenol to reduce concentration cut-offs for cosmetic preparations intended for skin contact, depending on whether the product will be rinsed off or not.

CAS Number:

97-53-0

Alternative names

2-Methoxy-4-(2-propen-1-yl)phenol; 4-allyl-2-methoxyphenol; allylguaiacol; eugenic acid; caryophyllic acid, clove oil.

Current scheduling

Eugenol is currently covered under Schedules 5 and 6 of the Poisons Standard as follows:

Schedule 6

EUGENOL **except**:

a) when included in Schedule 5;

b) in medicines for human therapeutic use, when packed in containers having a nominal capacity of 15 mL or less fitted with a restricted flow insert and compliant with the requirements of the Required Advisory Statements for Medicine Labels;

c) in medicines for human therapeutic use, when packed in containers having a nominal capacity of 25 mL or less fitted with a restricted flow insert and a child-resistant closure and compliant with the requirements of the Required Advisory Statements for Medicine Labels;

d) in preparations other than medicines for human therapeutic use, when packed in containers having a nominal capacity of 15 mL or less fitted with a restricted flow insert and labelled with the warnings:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN; and

NOT TO BE TAKEN;

e) in preparations other than medicines for human therapeutic use, when packed in containers having a nominal capacity of 25 mL or less fitted with a restricted flow insert and a child-resistant closure and labelled with the warnings:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN; and

NOT TO BE TAKEN; or

f) in preparations containing 25 per cent or less of eugenol.

Schedule 5

EUGENOL for topical use in the mouth in a pack containing 5 mL or less of eugenol **except** in preparations containing 25 per cent or less of eugenol.

Appendix E, Part 2

POISON	STANDARD STATEMENTS
EUGENOL	A,G1,G3,E2
A – For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once). **G1** – Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. (Note - the words 'at once' to be added to instruction A). **G3** – If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. **E2** – If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.	

Appendix F, Part 3

POISON	WARNING STATEMENTS	SAFETY DIRECTION
EUGENOL.		**1** – Avoid contact with eyes.

SECTION TWO CONTAINERS

2.4 Child-resistant closures (1)

Column 1 Name of the poison	Column 2 Nominal capacity
Eugenol when included in Schedule 6.	200 millilitres or less

Index

EUGENOL

Schedule 6
Schedule 5
Appendix E, Part 2
Appendix F, Part 3

Proposed scheduling

Schedule 6 – Amend entry

EUGENOL **except**:

a) when included in Schedule 5; or

b) in medicines for human therapeutic use, when packed in containers having a nominal capacity of 15 mL or less fitted with a restricted flow insert and compliant with the requirements of the Required Advisory Statements for Medicine Labels; or

c) in medicines for human therapeutic use, when packed in containers having a nominal capacity of 25 mL or less fitted with a restricted flow insert and a child-resistant closure and compliant with the requirements of the Required Advisory Statements for Medicine Labels; or

d) in preparations other than medicines for human therapeutic use, when packed in containers having a nominal capacity of 15 mL or less fitted with a restricted flow insert and labelled with the warnings:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN; and

NOT TO BE TAKEN; or

e) in preparations other than medicines for human therapeutic use, when packed in containers having a nominal capacity of 25 mL or less fitted with a restricted flow insert and a child-resistant closure and labelled with the warnings:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN; and

NOT TO BE TAKEN; or

f) in preparations not intended for human skin contact containing 25 per cent or less of eugenol; or

g) in leave-on preparations intended for skin contact containing 0.001 per cent or less of eugenol; or

h) in rinse-off preparations intended for skin contact containing 0.01 per cent or less of eugenol.

Schedule 5

EUGENOL for topical use in the mouth in a pack containing 5 mL or less of eugenol **except** in preparations containing 25 per cent or less of eugenol.

Appendix E, Part 2

POISON	STANDARD STATEMENTS
EUGENOL	A,G1,G3,E2

A – For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).

G1 – Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

(Note - the words 'at once' to be added to instruction A).

G3 – If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting.

E2 – If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Appendix F, Part 3

POISON	WARNING STATEMENTS	SAFETY DIRECTION
EUGENOL.		**1** – Avoid contact with eyes.

SECTION TWO CONTAINERS

2.4 Child-resistant closures (1)

Column 1 Name of the poison	Column 2 Nominal capacity
Eugenol when included in Schedule 6.	200 millilitres or less

Index

EUGENOL

Schedule 6
Schedule 5
Appendix E, Part 2
Appendix F, Part 3

Key uses / expected use

Eugneol, or clove oil, has uses in cosmetic and domestic products in Australia and overseas (in moisturisers, hand and body wash products as well as a component of air fresheners, cleaning and polishing products). It is widely available as a component of essential oils, and is also a component in medicines.

Summary of reasons for proposal

- Eugenol is an aromatic oil extracted from cloves widely used as a flavouring for foods and to topically treat toothache.
- Eugenol has reported uses in cosmetic and domestic products in Australia, including moisturisers, hand and body wash products, air fresheners, cleaning and polishing products. It is also widely available as a component of essential oils.
- It is a well-known skin sensitiser and eye irritant, verified across several scientific studies – conducted in rabbits, mice and guinea pigs.

- Eugenol is listed as one of the most frequently reported allergens in consumer products, likely to induce a reaction in a significant proportion of the population, and is an ingredient in the fragrance mix used to diagnose fragrance contact allergy.
- Due to its allergenic potential, eugenol use is regulated internationally:
  - In the European Union (EU), cosmetics must not contain eugenol at concentrations above 0.001% in leave-on products or above 0.01% in rinse-off products. It must not be present in toys, except in trace amounts where its presence is unavoidable.
  - The International Fragrance Association has restricted the use of eugenol in finished products at concentrations of 0.21 – 18% depending on the product category; a limit of 0.14 to 4.9 % concentration applies to products requiring skin contact.
- The introduction of labelling requirements is an appropriate avenue to address elicitation of allergic responses and align with international restrictions.
- It is recommended that the current entries for eugenol in Schedule 5 and 6 be amended to reduce the concentration cut-off for use in cosmetic preparations intended for skin contact.

Australian regulations

As of April 2021:

- eugenol is available for the following uses according to the TGA Ingredient Database[1]:
  - available for use as an active ingredient in biologicals, export only, over the counter and prescription medicines
  - available for use as an excipient ingredient in biologicals, devices, export only, listed medicines, over the counter and prescription medicines
  - available as an equivalent ingredient in listed medicines
- there were 333 medicines currently active on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG)[2] that contain eugenol. This included 143 listed medicines, 100 non-prescription medicines and 59 prescription medicines. Eugenol was not an active ingredient in any product.
- eugenol is permitted to be included in listed medicines as it is included in the Therapeutic Goods (Permissible Ingredients) Determination[3] No.1 of 2021 as follows:

[1] TGA Ingredient Database https://www.ebs.tga.gov.au/
[1] TGA Ingredient Database https://www.ebs.tga.gov.au/
[2] ARTG database https://www.tga.gov.au/artg
[3] Therapeutic Goods (Permissible Ingredients) Determination https://www.legislation.gov.au/Search/Therapeutic%20Goods%20LBPermissible%20IngredientsRB%20Determination

Item	Ingredient name	Purpose	Specific requirements
2152	EUGENOL	E (excipient)	When for oral ingestion, eugenol must not comprise more than 0.06% of the formulation. When used in topical medicines for dermal application, the following apply: a) When the concentration of Eugenol in the preparation is more than 25%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25mL. b) When the concentration of Eugenol in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is more than 15 mL but no more than 25mL, a child resistant closure and restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container. The medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label: - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect) - (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken' c) When the concentration of Eugenol in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is no more than 15mL, a restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container. The medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label: - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect) - (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'

- eugenol is not included in the TGA prescribing medicines in pregnancy database[4]
- several warning statements pertaining to eugenol are listed in the Therapeutic Goods (Medicines Advisory Statements) Specification 2019[5] as follows:

Substance(s)	Conditions	Required statement(s)
Eugenol *(Entry 1 of 2)*	For the purpose of exclusion from the schedules to the SUSMP when: ·in preparations containing more than 25 per cent of eugenol; and ·packed in containers having: - a nominal capacity of 15 millilitres or less, fitted with a restricted flow insert; or - a nominal capacity of 25 millilitres or less, fitted with a restricted flow insert and child-resistant closure	• KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. • NOT TO BE TAKEN.

[4] TGA prescribing medicines in pregnancy database https://www.tga.gov.au/prescribing-medicines-pregnancy-database
[5] Therapeutic Goods (Medicines Advisory Statements) Specification 2019 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2019L00213

Eugenol *(Entry 2 of 2)*	When included in a schedule to the SUSMP	• *either* – READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS [f] *or* – READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING AND USING. [f] • SAFETY DIRECTIONS Avoid contact with eyes. • DO NOT SWALLOW. [g]

- Since January 2010, there were no reports of adverse events for products containing eugenol as an active ingredient on the Database of Adverse Event Notifications (DAEN)[6].
- As of April 2021, there were three products containing eugenol listed on the Public Chemical Registration Information System Search (PubCRIS).[7]
- Since January 2010, there were no reports of adverse experiences recorded for eugenol in the APVMA Adverse Experience Reporting Program database (AERP)[8]

International regulations

As of April 2021, eugenol:

- was not in the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines 2019 or United States Food and Drug Administration Approved Drug Products Database (Drugs@FDA)
- was in the European Commission database for information on cosmetic substances and ingredients. A 1999 report by the Scientific Committee on Consumer Products (SCCP), (associated with the European Comission) listed eugenol as one of the most frequently reported and well-recognised consumer allergens
- was the active ingredient in eight products in the Canadian (Health Canada) Drug Product Database, with the status of all products being cancelled post market
- is not in the Health Products Regulatory Authority of Ireland database
- was added to the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) on 1 December 2006
- is not in the New Zealand Medicines and Medical Devices Safety Authority (MedSafe) Medicines Classification Database.

[6] Database of Adverse Event Notifications (DAEN) https://apps.tga.gov.au/Prod/daen/daen-entry.aspx
[7] Public Chemical Registration Information System Search (PubCRIS) https://portal.apvma.gov.au/pubcris
[8] APVMA Adverse Experience Reporting Program database (AERP) https://apvma.gov.au/node/10946

1.4 Lead acetates and other lead compounds

Proposal

The Delegate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth Department of Health (the Delegate) proposes to amend the entries for lead acetates to prohibit sale, supply or use of products containing these substances.

Note that there is a proposal to amend the Poisons Standard for lead compounds in paints, tinters, inks and ink additives currently being considered (for which no decision has yet been made).

CAS number(s):

301-04-2 (lead acetate)

546-67-8 (lead tetraacetate)

1335-32-6 (lead subacetate)

6080-56-4 (lead acetate trihydrate)

51404-69-4 (lead acetate basic)

Alternative names

(for lead acetates): Plumbous acetate; sugar of lead; salt of Saturn

Current scheduling

Lead and lead compounds are currently listed in Schedules 4, 5, 6 and 10 of the Poisons Standard as follows:

Schedule 10

LEAD COMPOUNDS in paints, tinters, inks or ink additives except in preparations containing 0.1 per cent or less of lead calculated on the non-volatile content of the paint, tinter, ink or ink additive.

Schedule 6

LEAD COMPOUNDS except:

a) when included in Schedule 4 or 5;

b) in paints, tinters, inks or ink additives;

c) in preparations for cosmetic use containing 100 mg/kg or less of lead;

d) in pencil cores, finger colours, showcard colours, pastels, crayons, poster paints/colours or coloured chalks containing 100 mg/kg or less of lead; or

e) in ceramic glazes when labelled with the warning statement:

CAUTION – Harmful if swallowed. Do not use on surfaces which contact food or drink.

written in letters not less than 1.5 mm in height.

Schedule 5

LEAD COMPOUNDS in preparations for use as hair cosmetics.

Schedule 4

LEAD for human therapeutic use.

It is also included under the entries for LEAD COMPOUNDS in Appendices E and F as follows:

Appendix E, Part 2

POISON	STANDARD STATEMENTS
LEAD COMPOUNDS	
• in hair cosmetics	A
• in other preparations	A, S1
A – For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once). **S1** – If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.	

Appendix F, Part 3

POISON	WARNING STATEMENTS	SAFETY DIRECTION
LEAD COMPOUNDS		
a) in hair cosmetics.	**25** - Do not use on broken skin. Wash hands thoroughly after use.	
b) when in Schedule 6.		**1** - Avoid contact with eyes. **4** - Avoid contact with skin. **8** - Avoid breathing dust (or) vapour (or) spray mist.

It is also included under the entry for LEAD METALLIC in Appendix B as follows:

LEAD METALLIC

Appendix B, Part 3

SUBSTANCE	DATE OF ENTRY	REASON FOR LISTING	AREA OF USE
LEAD METALLIC	-	**a** – Low Toxicity	**7.1** – Any use

Index

LEAD COMPOUNDS
cross reference: GLAZING PREPARATIONS, PRINTING INKS or INK ADDITIVES, SELENIUM

Schedule 10
Schedule 6
Schedule 5

Appendix E, Part 2
Appendix F, Part 3

LEAD METALLIC

Appendix B, Part 3

LEAD
cross reference: GLAZING PREPARATIONS, PRINTING INKS or INK ADDITIVES, SELENIUM

Schedule 4

Proposed scheduling

Schedule 10 –New Entry

LEAD ACETATES in preparations for use as hair cosmetics.

Schedule 6

LEAD COMPOUNDS except:

a) when included in Schedule 4 or 5;

b) in paints, tinters, inks or ink additives;

c) in preparations for cosmetic use containing 100 mg/kg or less of lead;

d) in pencil cores, finger colours, showcard colours, pastels, crayons, poster paints/colours or coloured chalks containing 100 mg/kg or less of lead; or

e) in ceramic glazes when labelled with the warning statement:

CAUTION – Harmful if swallowed. Do not use on surfaces which contact food or drink.

written in letters not less than 1.5 mm in height.

Schedule 5 –Amend Entry

LEAD COMPOUNDS in preparations for use as hair cosmetics except when included in Schedule 10.

Schedule 4

LEAD for human therapeutic use.

Appendix E, Part 2 – Amend Entry

POISON	STANDARD STATEMENTS
LEAD COMPOUNDS	
• in hair cosmetics (other than LEAD ACETATE)	A
• in other preparations	A,S1

A – For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).

S1 – If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

Appendix F, Part 3 – Amend Entry

POISON	WARNING STATEMENTS	SAFETY DIRECTION
LEAD COMPOUNDS		**1** - Avoid contact with eyes. **4** - Avoid contact with skin. **8** - Avoid breathing dust (or) vapour (or) spray mist.
a) in hair cosmetics (other than LEAD ACETATE)	**25** - Do not use on broken skin. Wash hands thoroughly after use.	
b) when in Schedule 6.		**1** - Avoid contact with eyes. **4** - Avoid contact with skin. **8** - Avoid breathing dust (or) vapour (or) spray mist.

Index – New Entry

LEAD ACETATES

Schedule 10

LEAD COMPOUNDS
cross reference: GLAZING PREPARATIONS, PRINTING INKS or INK ADDITIVES, SELENIUM, LEAD ACETATES

Schedule 10
Schedule 6
Schedule 5
Appendix E, Part 2
Appendix F, Part 3

Key uses / expected use

Medicines, cosmetics, industrial use.

Summary of reasons for proposal

- Lead acetate has reported cosmetic uses, including as a component of hair treatments in Australia.
- The use of lead acetate poses a significant health risk, particularly to users of progressive hair dyes, their pregnant partners and children.
- Exposure to residues on hands or contaminated objects (e.g. bathroom tiles) may occur in addition to direct exposure during use.

- Lead is a cumulative toxicant, affecting multiple body systems, and can be harmful to people of all ages. There is no evidence for a safe blood lead level.
- A 2015 NHMRC Statement recommends that 'If a person has a blood lead level greater than 5 micrograms per decilitre, their exposure to lead should be investigated and reduced'.
- Assessment by the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) has estimated that lead acetate hair dye use can lead to increased blood lead levels in children, through incidental exposure, of 3.49-10.13 micrograms per decilitre. Most of this range sits above the safe limit recommended by the NHMRC.[9]
- Due to its harms and cumulative toxicity, there are several international restrictions on lead acetates:
  - Cosmetic use of lead acetate has been banned worldwide, including European Union (EU), United States of America (USA), Canada, New Zealand and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on a number of grounds such as 'carcinogenic, mutagenic, reprotoxic' (CMR) hazard classification or cumulative burdens of lead.
  - The US FDA reviewed all relevant clinical and nonclinical studies on dermal absorption of lead and lead compounds and issued a final notice to terminate the listing of lead acetate as a colour additive exempt in cosmetics intended to colour hair on the scalp, effective 1 April 2019.
- Lead exposure is preventable, and is already restricted internationally. The proposed scheduling amendment is intended to address this issue in Australia.

Australian regulations

As of April 2021:

- lead is available for the following uses according to the TGA Ingredient Database:
  - available for use as an active ingredient in biologicals, export only, listed medicines, over the counter and prescription medicines.
  - available for use in listed medicines as a homoeopathic ingredient only.
  - available for use as an excipient ingredient in biologicals, devices and prescription medicines.
  - Available for use as an equivalent ingredient in any application.
- there were no medicines currently active on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG) that contain lead as an active ingredient.

[9] Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme – Lead acetates: Health tier III assessment https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/sites/default/files/Lead%20acetates_%20Human%20health%20tier%20III%20assessment.pdf

- according to the Therapeutic Goods (Permissible Ingredients) Determination[10] No.1 of 2021, lead is permitted to be included in listed medicines as follows:

Item	Ingredient name	Purpose	Specific requirements
2955	LEAD	H	Only for use as an active homoeopathic ingredient. The concentration in the medicine must be no more than 0.001%.
2956	LEAD ACETATE	H	Only for use as an active homoeopathic ingredient.
4139 4140 4141 4142 4143 4144	PROPOLIS PROPOLIS BALSAM PROPOLIS DRY EXTRACT PROPOLIS LIQUID EXTRACT PROPOLIS RESIN PROPOLIS TINCTURE	A, E A, E A, E A, E A, E A, E	Lead is a mandatory component of (these preparations). The concentration of lead in the medicine must be no more than 0.001%. When used topically, the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label: (PROP1) 'WARNING: Propolis may cause skin irritation. Test before use' When used for other than for topical, the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label: (PROP2) 'Warning: Propolis may cause allergic reactions. If irritation or swelling of the mouth or throat occurs, discontinue use.'
A = active ingredient for a medicine has the same meaning as in the Regulations H = homoeopathic preparation ingredient meaning an ingredient that is a constituent of a homoeopathic preparation			

- the TGA prescribing medicines in pregnancy database[11] does not include an entry for lead.
- there are no warning statements pertaining to lead in the Therapeutic Goods (Medicines Advisory Statements) Specification 2019[12]
- there were no reports of adverse events for products containing lead as an active ingredient on the Database of Adverse Event Notifications (DAEN)[13]
- there was one product containing lead acetate listed on the Public Chemical Registration Information System Search (PubCRIS)[14]. Lead acetate is listed as an approved active constituent, and listed as an active constituent in a dermatological veterinary medicine.

[10] Therapeutic Goods (Permissible Ingredients) Determination https://www.legislation.gov.au/Search/Therapeutic%20Goods%20LBPermissible%20IngredientsRB%20Determination
[11] TGA prescribing medicines in pregnancy database https://www.tga.gov.au/prescribing-medicines-pregnancy-database
[12] Therapeutic Goods (Medicines Advisory Statements) Specification 2019 https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2019L00213
[13] Database of Adverse Event Notifications (DAEN) https://apps.tga.gov.au/Prod/daen/daen-entry.aspx
[14] Public Chemical Registration Information System Search (PubCRIS) https://portal.apvma.gov.au/pubcris

  - a veterinary antiseptic topical solution, listed as a Schedule 6 poison

- there were no reports of adverse experiences recorded for lead acetate in the APVMA Adverse Experience Reporting Program database (AERP) since January 2010[15].

International regulations

As of April 2021, lead is:

- is not included in the US FDA Approved Drug Products Database[16]
- is included in the European Commission database for cosmetic substances and ingredients[17] for use in hair dyeing. Lead acetate, basic is included in the database as a Class 1A reprotoxin
- According to the Medsafe Medicine Classification Database[18], lead is regulated as a prescription medicine.
- is not included in the New Zealand Medicines and Medicals Devices Safety Authority (Medsafe) Medicines Classification Database.[19].
- is listed in the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals[20]
- is available as lead acetate as an ingredient in homeopathic medicines according to the Canadian (Health Canada) Drug Product Database,[21].
- The Health and Safety Authority[22] of Ireland enforces a ban on the use of lead carbons and lead sulphates in paint except for restoration and maintenance of art and historic buildings.
- is registered with the European Chemicals Agency (ECA). According to the ECA, the substance:
  - may damage the unborn child and is suspected of damaging fertility
  - is very toxic to aquatic life
  - is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
  - is harmful if swallowed
  - is harmful if inhaled and may cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

[15] APVMA Adverse Experience Reporting Program database (AERP) https://apvma.gov.au/node/10946
[16] US FDA Approved Drugs www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/daf/
[17] European Commission database for cosmetic substances and ingredients ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/cosing/
[18] Medsafe Medicines Classification Database https://www.medsafe.govt.nz/profs/class/classintro.asp
[19] Medsafe database www.medsafe.govt.nz/profs/class/classintro.asp
[20] New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) www.epa.govt.nz/database-search/new-zealand-inventory-of-chemicals-nzioc/
[21] Health Canada Drug Product Database www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/drugs-health-products/drug-products/drug-product-database.html

[22] Health Safety Authority
https://www.hsa.ie/eng/Topics/Business_Licensing_and_Notification_Requirements/Chemica

2 How to respond

Submissions must be provided by the closing date of **4 June 2021** through our consultation hub. Any submission about any of the proposals to amend the Poisons Standard will be considered at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling (ACCS).

3 What will happen

All public submissions will be published on the TGA website at Public submissions on scheduling matters, unless marked confidential or indicated otherwise.

Following consideration of public submissions received before the closing date and advice from the expert advisory committee, decisions on the proposed amendments will be published as interim decisions on the TGA website: Scheduling delegate's interim decisions & invitations for further comment in **September 2021**.

4 Enquiries

Any questions relating to submissions should be directed by email to medicines.scheduling@health.gov.au