

Detergent prices rising

Rising cost of oil-related products and other materials have forced detergent manufacturers to pass such costs on to consumers. Major detergent manufacturers announced in September there would be a price rise of about 8% for their products. Other manufacturers are expected to follow suit.

Cosmetic regulations reviewed

Approximately 200 persons participated in the 9th Annual Conference on International Cosmetics Regulations held this past September in Basel, Switzerland, under sponsorship of the International Federation of Societies of Cosmetic Chemists.

Speakers from throughout the world outlined regulations in their nations. Copies of their papers are available for US \$105 (£46) from Allured Publishing Corporation, PO Box 318, Wheaton, IL 60187.

Goswin van Ham of Margaret Astor AG, Mainz, Germany, provided a "Comparative Survey of Permitted Cosmetic Colorants, 1979, 6th Edition." Dr. van Ham reviewed the general approach to regulation in various countries, providing a chart on permitted and nonpermitted usages for the U.S., E.E.C., Israel, South Africa, Portugal, Greece, Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, Spain, Brazil, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, the German Dyestuff Commission, Sweden, New Zealand, Iran and the Netherlands.

The program included a report on the EEC's first amendment to its cosmetic directive by P.V. Costa of the Association Internationale de la Savonnerie et de la Detergence.

Herman E. Jass presented "The U.S. Over-The-Counter Drug Review-1979," noting current status of four drug panels working on reviews of specific classes of products: Oral Cavity Panel, Miscellaneous External Panel, Miscellaneous External Panel and the Antimicrobial II Drug Panel.

Jass noted, "It is difficult to escape the conclusion that FDA cannot resist the temptation to extend its regulatory control ever wider where opportunity presents itself. In the course of the OTC Review process, cosmetics seem to have provided that opportunity."

R.P. Becker of the Associacao Brasileira de Cosmetologia reviewed regulations in Brazil, noting that all manufacturing firms must be registered and adequately staffed, only approved ingredients may be used, and formulations may not be changed without prior approval.

A.A. Giniger of Taya Israel Cosmetic Co. Ltd. said that in Israel, each cosmetic product must have a specific license for marketing, importing or manufacturing, which involves obtaining approval for ingredients, packaging and labeling.

Joseph M. Klapp of Proprietary Perfumes (International) Ltd. outlined regulations governing use of ethyl alcohol in perfumery and cosmetics. Kristina Kurten, president of the Scandanavian Society of Cosmetic Chemists, reviewed regulations for Finland and Sweden. Finland, she noted, is the only Scandanavian nation with specific cosmetic legislation, whereas Sweden incorporates cosmetic regulations in a variety of laws.

D.H. Liem of Keuringsdienst van Waren Enschede reviewed labeling regulations for cosmetic products to be sold in The Netherlands. ●

Cosmetic federation elects Dr. Avalle

Dr. N. Avalle of Switzerland has been elected president of the International Federation of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists for 1979/80, succeeding Peter Strasser of Australia.

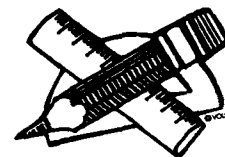
S.E. Allured and W.E. Lange of the United States were appointed central coordinator and public relations secretary, respectively, during the federation's council meeting

during September in Switzerland. Lange and Dr. H.F. Maso of the U.S. are members of the council's governing committee.

Approximately 260 persons attended a IFSCC program on "Sensitization Testing and Its Relevance to Humans," on Sept. 18. Speakers from the U.S., Sweden and Switzerland presented lectures, with simultaneous televised demonstrations, on sensitization testing with guinea pigs. This was followed by talks by dermatologists, and the program concluded with a general panel discussion.

The day before, on Sept. 17, a general symposium sponsored by the IFSCC included seven speakers from Switzerland, Germany and Japan on a variety of topics. ●

SD&C Abstracts



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INVESTIGATION INTO THE BIODEGRADATION OF ¹⁴C-LABELLED LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATE IN MODELS OF SURFACE WATERS AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION PLANTS. J. Steber. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(3), 140-5 (1979). The biodegradation of ¹⁴C-ring labelled LAS which is very similar to the technical materials was investigated in surface water and activated sludge plant models. The ¹⁴CO₂ evolution proved a high degree of ring mineralization in all test systems. All test systems yielded a good quantitative correlation with respect to non- and partially degraded ¹⁴C-LAS.

THE PREPARATION OF ALKYL BENZENE SULFONATE, ¹⁴C-LABELLED IN THE BENZENE RING. K. Koswig. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(3), 138-9 (1979). Described is the preparation of sodium alkyl sulfonate ¹⁴C-labelled in the benzene ring. The composition of the resultant product largely corresponds to that of a technical alkyl benzene sulfonate. It was obtained by sulfonation of alkyl benzene which had been made by reacting ¹⁴C-labelled benzene with a technical olefin fraction.

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS IN LAUNDERING PROCESSES USING BINARY AND TERNARY SURFACTANT SYSTEMS. U. Zoller. *Tenside Deterg.* 16(3), 135-8 (1979). The essence of the present fast-acting heavy duty laundry detergents are either binary or ternary blends with controlled foam properties combined with large amounts of sequestering agents. Nevertheless, almost no data on the physico-chemical parameters of such systems under actual laundering conditions (in vivo) are available. Comparison of the data obtained "in vivo" (controlled laboratory experiments) concerning some of the characteristic physico-chemical parameters of binary and ternary laundry detergent formulations revealed some significant differences, the greatest being the lower foam of ternary systems in the cold (55 C) under "in vivo" conditions and the lower pH and enhancement of total alkalinity of the systems under actual laundry conditions compared with "in vitro" conditions. Although the collected data point to no marked differences between the values obtained "in vivo" for the physicochemical properties of binary- and ternary-systems in either home or commercial laundry processes, better results appear to be achieved by the ternary systems. It is concluded that the given physico-chemical parameters are not the exclusive predictors as far as the effectiveness of the laundry process is concerned. They can be useful, however, as indicators of possible trends.

RADIOMETRIC METHODS IN TECHNICAL APPLICATION AND ANALYSIS OF SURFACTANTS. K. Lotzsch. *Seifen-Ole-Fette-Wachse.* 105(9), 261-6 (1979). Based on practical examples the problems arising during synthesis, characterization and application of ¹⁴C-labelled cationic, nonionic and anionic surfactants are demonstrated. The choice of the nuclide, the labelling position and suitable model substances is dealt with. Described are problems of adsorption and desorption, emulsion following frequent application and distribution between several phases. ●