



Introduction: Hypothesis led safety assessment of cosmetics

Catherine Willett
Science and Regulatory Affairs
Humane Society International

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Animal Free Safety Assessment

- Increasing desire globally to perform chemical safety assessments without new animal testing
- Reflected in legislation restricting the use of animal testing for cosmetics
- Requires increasing reliance on improved exposure estimates coupled with hypothesis-led molecular characterization of a chemical's potential for bioactivity
- New approach to chemical safety assessment not yet reflected in formal regulatory guidance

Next Generation risk assessment (NGRA)

International Cooperation on Cosmetics Regulation (ICCR)

Overarching

1. The overall goal is a human safety risk assessment
2. The assessment is exposure led
3. The assessment is hypothesis driven
4. The assessment is designed to prevent harm

Risk assessment process

5. Using a tiered and iterative approach
6. Appropriate appraisal of existing information
7. Using robust and relevant methods and strategies

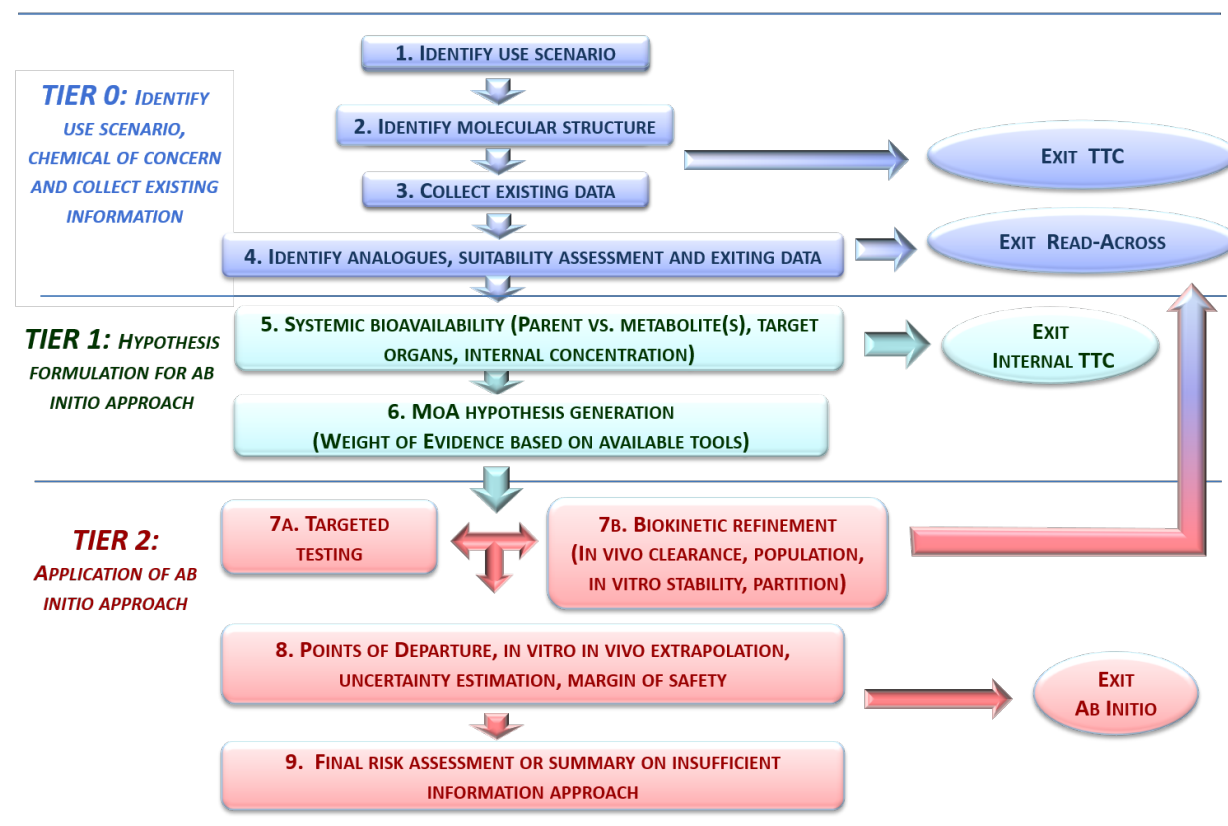
Documenting risk assessments

8. The logic of the approach should be transparently and explicitly documented
9. Sources of uncertainty should be characterized and documented



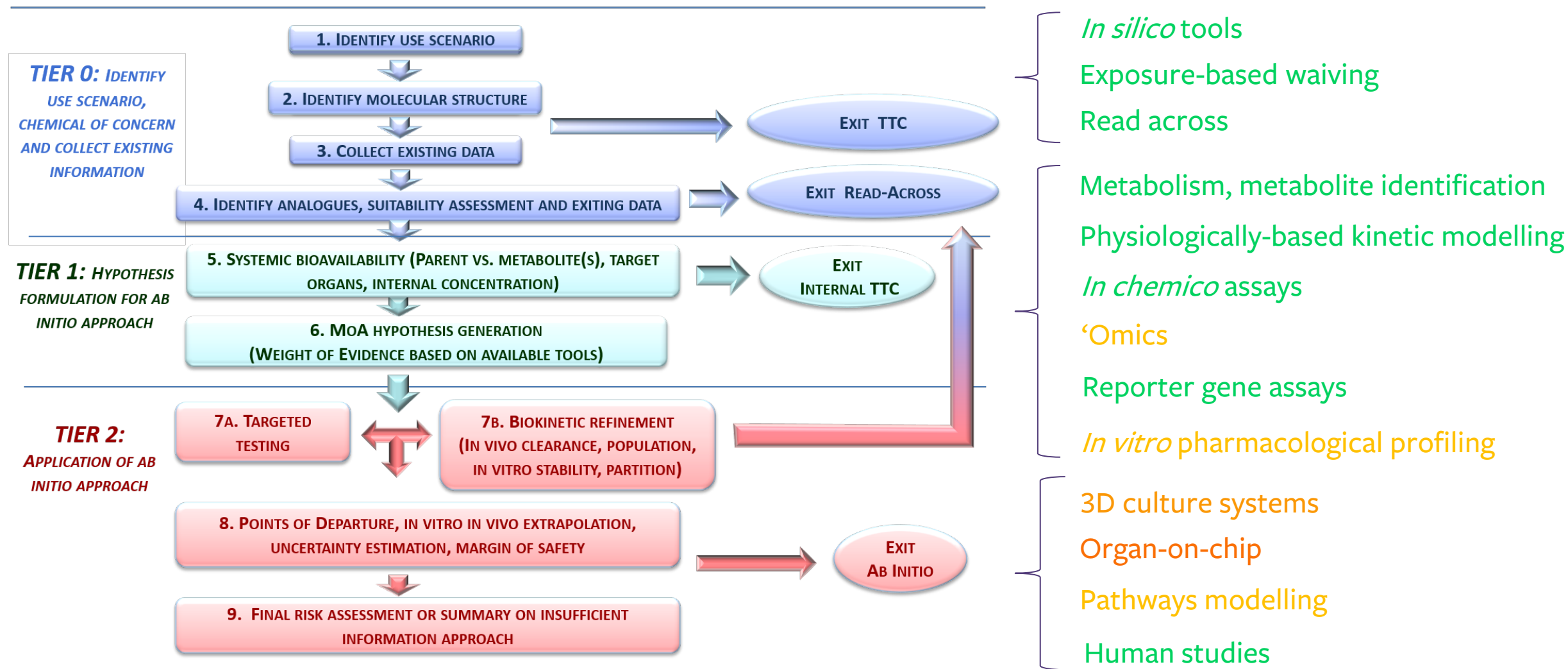
SEURAT Workflow

- to assess chemical safety without relying on any animal testing
- hypothesis formulation based on existing data, *in silico* modelling, biokinetic considerations
- followed by targeted non-animal testing



Berggren et al., (2017) Computational Toxicology 4: 31-44.

SEURAT Workflow



Animal Free Safety Assessment: Cosmetics

- HSI-coordinated collaboration of industry and non-profit partners
- Support chemical safety decisions without new animal testing
- Build capacity in the application of animal-free 'next generation risk assessment' (NGRA) approaches for decision-making



Modules in development

0. Overarching Process Considerations

1. Problem formulation (hypothesis generation)
2. Consumer exposure (use habits, exposure routes, etc.)
3. Predictive chemistry (read-across, Q/SAR, etc.)
4. Exposure-based waiving (TTC)
5. Internal exposure (PBPK, IVIVE)
6. *In vitro* assay synthesis (IATA, defined approaches)
7. Integration into risk assessment (WoE, MoS determination, etc.)
8. History of safe use

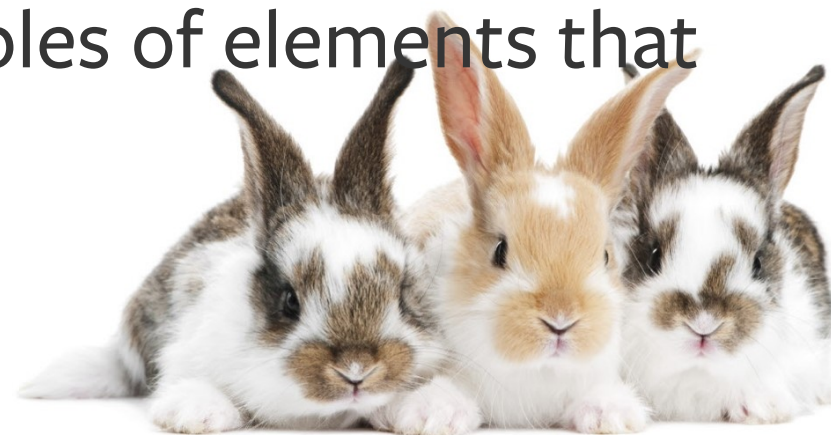


Dissemination channels

- Lectures & small group trainings
- Webinars
- Videos
- 1-pagers
- Continuing education sessions
- Symposia
- AFSACollaboration.org

Wrap up

- Increasing desire globally to perform chemical safety assessments without new animal testing
- NGRA approach to cosmetic safety assessment involves hypothesis-driven, exposure-led bespoke evaluation using in silico and in vitro methods and approaches
- Based on principles outlined by ICCR, SEURAT workflow
- Following speakers will present examples of elements that inform an NGRA



Thank You !

Catherine Willett
Senior Director
Science and Regulatory Affairs
Humane Society International

kwillett@hsi.org

AFSAcollaboration.org

