



New, Groundbreaking Alternative Approach Supports Safety of Sunscreens

A new, groundbreaking alternative approach featured in the publication, *Mode of action approach supports a lack of carcinogenic potential of six organic UV filters*, assessed the carcinogenic potential for six of the most commonly used UV filters, avobenzone, ensulizole, homosalate, octinoxate, octisalate and octocrylene. This research supports the continued safe use of these six filters in sunscreen products.



Animal testing has been used for more than 60 years in the U.S. to analyze the safety and efficacy of UV filters in our sunscreen products.



This **scientifically rigorous alternative approach**, which evaluates each UV filter's mode of action is based on available in vivo, in vitro, and in silico data combined with an assessment of exposure margins.



This **approach is consistent with the frameworks being developed by the International Council for Harmonization** to replace two-year rodent carcinogenicity studies with more relevant human assessments.



There is a long history of the safe use of sunscreen products by humans with no evidence of genotoxicity and no clear carcinogenic mode of action that suggests additional **animal studies would not provide meaningful insights and could instead produce data with questionable biological relevance to humans.**