

This month in EHP

The May issue of Environmental Health Perspectives (EHP)
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looks into reformulation of personal care products, and manufacturers' use of chemical footprinting to manage hidden chemical liabilities.



Beyond Cosmetic Changes: Taking Stock of Personal Care Product Safety

Under mounting pressure from advocacy groups, a number of major manufacturers and retailers have begun eliminating controversial ingredients from the personal care products they produce and sell. Companies are investing considerable resources to reformulate their products, even as they universally defend the questioned ingredients as safe.

Chemical Footprinting: Identifying Hidden Liabilities in Manufacturing Consumer Products

Corporate policies for chemicals management have traditionally focused on making sure certain chemicals are not found in products in amounts greater than a mandated threshold. Manufacturers are now going a step farther, using chemical footprinting to identify and manage hidden chemical liabilities in products and supply chains.

Featured research and related news articles this month include:

Air Pollution and Diabetes Risk: Assessing the Evidence to Date — Vascular and respiratory diseases associated with diabetes may be worsened by exposure to air pollution. A team of European scientists has now evaluated whether air pollution is also associated with development of diabetes.

Assessing Long-term Dietary Exposure to OP Pesticides: Study Affirms the Utility of Urinary Biomonitoring — Investigators describe a new noninvasive method for characterizing long-term dietary exposures to organophosphate pesticides.

Profiles in Cytotoxicity: A First Step Toward Chemical-specific Adjustment Factors — A new study demonstrates that high-throughput, cell-based screening assays are useful in estimating the range of human responses to individual chemicals.

Arsenic Exposure in Infancy: Estimating the Contributions of Well Water and Human Milk — A new paper from the New Hampshire Birth Cohort Study reports that infants fed powdered formula mixed with private well water were at greater risk of arsenic exposure than breast-fed infants.

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(bruskec@niehs.nih.gov)

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Email the Web Manager at webmanager@niehs.nih.gov