



Management Requirements for Sun-protection Effect Labeling of Sunscreen Cosmetics

防晒化妆品防晒效果标识管理要求

Translated by Chemlinked


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I. SPF (Sun Protection Factor) Labeling

The labeling of SPF shall be based on the actually-measured SPF value of the product. When the actually-measured SPF value of the product is less than 2, the sun protection effect shall not be identified. When the measured SPF value is between 2 and 50 (including 2 and 50, similarly hereinafter), the actually-measured SPF value shall be identified. When the measured SPF value is greater than 50, it shall be labeled as SPF50+.

Where the sunscreen cosmetics are not tested for waterproof performance, or the waterproof performance test results show that the after-bath SPF value decreases by more than 50%, the waterproof effect shall not be declared. The sunscreen cosmetics that claim to have a waterproof effect can be labeled with the SPF value before and after the bath, or only after-bath SPF value, rather than only labeling the SPF value before the bath.

II. UVA Protection Effect Labeling

When the critical wavelength (CW) of sunscreen cosmetics is greater than or equal to 370 nm, the broad-spectrum sun protection effect can be identified.

The labeling of UVA protection effect shall be based on the actual measurement result of PFA value, and the UVA protection grade PA shall be identified on the product label. When the PFA value is less than 2, the UVA protection effect shall not be identified; When the PFA value is 2~3, it shall be labeled as PA+; When the PFA value is 4~7, it shall be labeled as PA++; When the PFA value is 8~15, it shall be labeled as PA+++; When the PFA value is greater than or equal to 16, it shall be labeled as PA++++.

III. Change of Sun Protection Effect Labeling and Determination of Related Index

防晒化妆品防晒效果标识管理要求

一、防晒指数 (SPF) 标识

防晒指数 (SPF) 的标识应当以产品实际测定的 SPF 值为依据。当产品的实测 SPF 值小于 2 时, 不得标识防晒效果; 当产品的实测 SPF 值在 2~50 (包括 2 和 50, 下同) 时, 应当标识该实测 SPF 值; 当产品的实测 SPF 值大于 50 时, 应当标识为 SPF50+。

防晒化妆品未经防水性能测定, 或产品防水性能测定结果显示洗浴后 SPF 值减少超过 50% 的, 不得宣称防水效果。宣称具有防水效果的防晒化妆品, 可同时标注洗浴前及洗浴后 SPF 值, 或只标注洗浴后 SPF 值, 不得只标注洗浴前 SPF 值。

二、长波紫外线 (UVA) 防护效果标识

当防晒化妆品临界波长 (CW) 大于等于 370nm 时, 可标识广谱防晒效果。

长波紫外线 (UVA) 防护效果的标识应当以 PFA 值的实际测定结果为依据, 在产品标签上标识 UVA 防护等级 PA。当 PFA 值小于 2 时, 不得标识 UVA 防护效果; 当 PFA 值为 2~3 时, 标识为 PA+; 当 PFA 值为 4~7 时, 标识为 PA++; 当 PFA 值为 8~15 时, 标识为 PA+++; 当 PFA 值大于等于 16 时, 标识为 PA++++。

三、防晒效果标识变更及相关指数的测定

变更防晒化妆品防晒效果标识的, 应当向食品药品监管总局提交变更申请表、产品设计包装、防晒效果检验报告等资料。以原申报时提交的防晒效果检验报告作为变更依据的, 可提交该检验报告的复印件; 以新的防晒效果检验报告作为变更依据的, 应当提交该检验报告的原件。

防晒化妆品防晒指数、防水性能、临界波长、长波紫外线防护指数等, 应当按照《化妆品安全技术规范》(2015 年版) 规定的检验方法进行测定, 必要时可参考国际标准组织 (ISO) 发布的相关检验方法。

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