

HB0643-Finance- FAV-DTMG-3-23-21.pdf

Uploaded by: Bartlett, Olivia

Position: FAV



Olivia Bartlett, Co-Lead, DoTheMostGood Maryland Team

COMMITTEE: Finance

TESTIMONY ON: HB0643 - Public Health – Cosmetic Products – Ingredient Prohibition

POSITION: FAVORABLE

HEARING DATE: March 23, 2021

BILL SPONSORS: Delegate Palakovich Carr

DoTheMostGood (DTMG) is a progressive grass-roots organization with more than 2500 members who live in a wide range of communities in Montgomery and Frederick Counties, from Bethesda near the DC line north to Frederick and from Poolesville east to Silver Spring and Olney. DTMG supports legislation and activities that keep all the members of our communities healthy and safe in a clean environment. DTMG strongly supports HB0643 because toxic chemicals don't belong in cosmetics that we use on our bodies.

Toxic chemicals are found in everyday products used by many Marylanders. HB0643 will ban 12 of these harmful chemicals, including mercury, formaldehyde, and certain parabens, from cosmetics and personal care products used by Marylanders every day. Many of these chemicals have already been banned in California, Canada, and the European Union due to their known harmful effects on human health.

Although some large retailers no longer carry products that contain these ingredients, many smaller companies and retailers still use these harmful chemicals in their products. HB0643 will protect Marylanders by banning products that contain these toxic chemicals. The proposed effective date of January 1, 2025 will give the smaller retailers ample time to formulate or find safe replacement products.

Therefore, DoTheMostGood strongly recommends a **FAVORABLE** report on HB0643.

Respectfully submitted,

Olivia Bartlett
Co-lead, DoTheMostGood Maryland Team
oliviabartlett@verizon.net
240-751-5599

EWG Scott Faber HB643-Finance.pdf

Uploaded by: Faber, Scott

Position: FAV



Know your environment.
Protect your health.

Testimony of Scott Faber
Senior Vice President for Government Affairs
Environmental Working Group
On H.B. 643
Before the Maryland Senate
Finance Committee
Position: **Favorable**

March 24, 2021

Thank you for the opportunity to join the Personal Care Products Council in support of H.B. 643.

Few consumer products contribute as many chemical exposures as cosmetics and other personal care products. Each day, American women use an average of 12 personal care products that contain 168 different chemicals. Men use an average of six personal care products that contain 85 different chemicals. Many of these products are applied directly to the skin, the body's largest organ, where ingredients can be absorbed directly into the bloodstream.

The use of cosmetics and personal care products has grown dramatically since 1938, when Congress last enacted cosmetics legislation. In 1938, the cosmetics industry reported approximately \$1 billion in sales. In 2016, it reported more than \$169 billion in sales. However, cosmetic safety regulation has not kept pace with changes in marketplace.

As a result, the U.S. has also fallen far behind our international trading partners in the regulation of cosmetics. More than 40 nations have taken steps to ban or restrict, in combination, more than 1,600 chemicals or contaminants in cosmetics and personal care products.

Like passage of A.B. 2762 by California's legislature, passage of H.B. 643 will help modernize our cosmetics laws and bring our nation one step closer to global regulatory alignment. All of the ingredients banned by H.B. 643 are already prohibited from cosmetics and other personal care products sold in the EU and other nations.

Thank you for the opportunity to join the Personal Care Products Council in support of H.B. 643. I am happy to answer your questions.

1436 U Street NW, Suite 100, Washington, DC 20009

p. 202.667.6982 | f. 202.232.2592

ewg.org

HB643_MDPIRG_FAV_ToxicFreeCosmetics (2).pdf

Uploaded by: Heavner, Brad

Position: FAV

Maryland PIRG

HB643: Public Health - Cosmetic Products - Ingredient Prohibition

Senate Finance

March 24th, 2021

FAVORABLE

Maryland PIRG is a state based, non-partisan, citizen funded public interest advocacy organization with grassroots members across the state.

Maryland PIRG supports HB643, to reduce exposure to toxic chemicals in cosmetics, including mercury, formaldehyde, parabens, and certain phthalates. We want to thank Delegate Palacovich-Carr for introducing this legislation.

Most people are surprised to learn that companies are allowed to use nearly any chemical they want as an ingredient in the personal care products they make. Just as alarming is the fact that the government doesn't test those chemicals for safety or require any pre-market approval.

So, when most of us shampoo our hair, wash our hands, protect our skin from the sun, lotion our babies, or get ready for a night on the town, we're unknowingly dousing our bodies with dozens of toxic chemicals that have been linked to serious health problems. The average woman uses 12 products containing 168 unique ingredients every day. Men, on the other hand, use 6 products daily with 85 unique ingredients, on average. Personal care products are of particular concern because we put them directly on our skin. This means chemicals in these products can be absorbed or inhaled.

Like a lot of toxic chemical exposure, children are at increased risk due to the greater body burden and likelihood of ingestion (I am yet to convince my own kids not to drink bath water).

Maryland PIRG has been working for nearly a decade to move major brands away from using toxic chemicals in cosmetics, helping convince Johnson & Johnson to phase out formaldehyde releasing chemicals from their baby shampoo and P&G to phase out toxic triclosan, but like many things there are laggards in the market.

Some toxic chemicals you can see right on the label, others are hidden and can only be found with testing. A few years ago, in order to educate consumers, I went into a Walgreens store in East Baltimore and looked at dozens of labels for formaldehyde releasing agents like QUATERNIUM-15, which is covered by this bill. They weren't hard to find - in bubble baths, moisturizers, and curl enhancers, the chemicals were everywhere.

In 2020, California passed a similar law to this, backed by CalPIRG, which goes into effect January 1, 2025. The final bill did not have any opposition and passed unanimously. Supply chains will adapt, and Marylanders deserve the same protections.

Emily Scarr, Maryland PIRG Director, emily@marylandpirg.org

All of the chemicals listed in this bill have known harmful health effects. For example:

- Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) and Diethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP) are linked to reproductive toxicity and yet are often added to products such as nail polish and eyelash adhesives.
- Formaldehyde and formaldehyde releasing chemicals are linked to cancer, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, and yet are often added to hair products as a preservative.

Because their harmful health effects are well documented, all of the chemicals listed in HB643 are either banned or heavily restricted in other countries. Furthermore, when alternative ingredients are used, we believe the alternatives are better for public health.

As mentioned above, federal and state laws do not require regulators to ensure that these products are safe, and manufacturers do not have to share any safety information with government entities. As the federal Food and Drug Administration stated in a March 5, 2019 press release, "Right now, when it comes to cosmetics, companies and individuals who market these products in the U.S. hold the responsibility for the safety and labeling of their products...To be clear, there are currently no legal requirements for any cosmetic manufacturer marketing products to American consumers to test their products for safety."

More than 40 other nations have taken action to protect their citizens from harmful cosmetics. The European Union and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have set standards for cosmetics sold in their member nations and as such, prohibit or greatly restrict the use of nearly 1,400 chemicals in cosmetics. Canada, Japan, and Australia have also followed suit and have banned or restricted numerous chemicals from being used in cosmetics. Major retailers, even, have recognized the problem and have developed their own lists of chemicals that manufacturers may not include, or must limit, in the retailers' store brand cosmetic products.

We respectfully request a favorable report.

Delegate_Palakovich_Carr_Testimony_HB643.pdf

Uploaded by: Palakovich Carr, Julie

Position: FAV



THE MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

Testimony in Support of HB 643 Public Health – Cosmetic Products – Ingredient Prohibition

This bill seeks to eliminate certain toxic chemicals, commonly referred to as the “toxic twelve” or “dirty dozen”, from personal care products. These chemicals include mercury, formaldehyde, certain parabens and phthalates, and fluorinated compounds known as PFAS. All of these chemicals are known to harm human health.

The bill, which is modeled on legislation enacted in California in 2020, would ban the manufacture and sale of personal care products and cosmetics in our state that contain these harmful chemicals. Several jurisdictions around the world have acted to prohibit the use of these chemicals in personal care products. The European Union, Canada, Australia, Japan, Brazil, Argentina, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have banned or restricted numerous chemicals that are still found in American cosmetics.

Moreover, many major manufacturers have stopped using these chemicals. Large retailers including CVS, Rite Aid, Walgreens, Sephora, Amazon, and Target have also banned many of these chemicals from the products sold in their stores and websites.¹

However, smaller companies and retailers still continue to use these toxic chemicals in their products, necessitating this legislation to protect Marylanders from these toxic chemicals.

Toxic Chemicals are Found in Personal Care Products

The negative health effects of these chemicals have been well documented in scientific research.

- PFAS are linked to cancer and autoimmune diseases.² PFAS have been found in sunscreen, foundation, concealer, eyeliner, shaving cream, and hairspray.

¹ Environmental Working Group. The Toxic Twenty (2020).
<https://cdn3.ewg.org/sites/default/files/u352/Toxic%202020%20List.pdf>

² Denmark, Ministry of Environment and Food, Risk assessment of fluorinated substances in cosmetic products, October 2018. <https://www2.mst.dk/Udgiv/publications/2018/10/978-87-93710-94-8.pdf>.

- Formaldehyde, methylene glycol, and paraformaldehyde are linked to cancer, immune diseases, and respiratory illnesses.³ Formaldehyde is added to hair and nail products.
- Mercury damages the nervous system and can also harm digestive and immune functions, lungs, and kidneys. It is also corrosive to skin and eyes. However, is still used as a preservative in some eye makeup and is sometimes illicitly added to skin lightening creams.⁴
- Dibutyl phthalate and diethylhexyl phthalate are linked to reproductive toxicity and immune system dysfunction, and yet are added to products like nail polish and eyelash adhesives.⁵
- Isopropyl and isobutyl parabens can disrupt hormone function, harm fertility, and increase the risk of cancer.⁶ These chemicals are also linked to immune system dysfunction and asthma. They are used as preservatives in skin lotions and cleansers, hair gels and treatments, sunscreen, lip balm, eyeliner, and other products.⁷

Unfortunately the potential health impacts of these chemicals are not equally distributed. A study published in the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology found that women of color are disproportionately impacted by these chemicals, due to their use of hair relaxers and skin lightening creams.⁸

Why Maryland Should Take Action

Personal care and cosmetics products sold in Maryland and the United States are largely unregulated as compared to products sold in other countries. Federal and state laws do not require regulators to ensure that products undergo premarket testing for safety, and manufacturers do not have to share safety or testing information with government agencies. As then Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Commissioner Scott Gottlieb stated in a 2019 press release:⁹

“Right now, when it comes to cosmetics, companies and individuals who market these products in the U.S. hold the responsibility for the safety and labeling of their products...”

³ Lv, C., Hou, J., Xie, W. and Cheng, H. (2015), Investigation on formaldehyde release from preservatives in cosmetics. *Int J Cosmet Sci*, 37: 474-478.

⁴ FDA. Mercury Poisoning Linked to Skin Products (2016).

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/mercury-poisoning-linked-skin-products>.

⁵ Howdeshell KL, et al. Cumulative effects of dibutyl phthalate and diethylhexyl phthalate on male rat reproductive tract development: altered fetal steroid hormones and genes. *Toxicol Sci*. 2007 Sep;99(1):190-202.

⁶ Golden, Robert, et al. “A Review of the Endocrine Activity of Parabens and Implications for Potential Risks to Human Health.” *Critical Reviews in Toxicology*, vol. 35, no. 5, Jan. 2005, pp. 435–458.

⁷ Matwiejczuk, Natalia, et al. “Review of the Safety of Application of Cosmetic Products Containing Parabens.” *Journal of Applied Toxicology*, vol. 40, no. 1, Jan. 2020, pp. 176–210.

⁸ Zota, Ami R., and Bhavna Shamasunder. “The Environmental Injustice of Beauty: Framing Chemical Exposures from Beauty Products as a Health Disparities Concern.” *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, vol. 217, no. 4, Oct. 2017, pp. 418.e1-418.e6.

⁹ Statement from FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, M.D., and Susan Mayne, Ph.D., director of the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition. March 5, 2019.

To be clear, there are currently no legal requirements for any cosmetic manufacturer marketing products to American consumers to test their products for safety.”

Out of the many thousands of ingredients used to manufacture cosmetic and personal care products, the FDA has only ever banned or restricted 11 ingredients.¹⁰ In contrast, the European Union prohibits or restricts the use of over 1,600 ingredients.¹¹

Marylanders are largely unprotected from highly toxic chemicals used in some personal care products. This legislation would protect Marylanders from the most dangerous of these chemicals.

¹⁰ FDA. Prohibited & Restricted Ingredients in Cosmetics. August 24, 2020.
<https://www.fda.gov/cosmetics/cosmetics-laws-regulations/prohibited-restricted-ingredients-cosmetics>

¹¹ EU Cosing database of substances prohibited in cosmetic products, as of Sept 9, 2020.
https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/cosing/pdf/COSING_Annex%20II_v2.pdf.

List of Supporting Organizations Letter HB643.pdf

Uploaded by: Palakovich Carr, Julie

Position: FAV



SUPPORT: HB 643 - Public Health - Cosmetic Products - Ingredient Prohibition

March 24, 2021

Dear Chair Kelley, Vice Chair Feldman, and members of the committee:

We, the undersigned organizations, are writing in support of HB 643, sponsored by Delegate Julie Palakovich Carr. HB 643 is modeled after legislation that passed unanimously in California with the support of the cosmetics and personal care industry.

This important bill will prohibit the manufacture and sale of cosmetics products in Maryland containing 12 highly toxic chemicals including mercury, formaldehyde, parabens, phthalates and per- or polyfluoroalkyl compounds (PFAS).

Today, personal care and beauty products (generally termed cosmetics) that are sold in Maryland and the United States are largely unregulated. Manufacturers can use practically any chemical to formulate a cosmetic product, including chemicals with well-established links to cancer, reproductive harm or birth defects. Equally troubling is that neither federal nor state laws require premarket testing by cosmetic manufacturers or their regulatory agencies to ensure that these products are safe before they hit store shelves.

Out of the more than 10,000 chemicals used to formulate beauty and personal care products, the United States Food and Drug Administration has only ever banned or restricted 11. In contrast, the European Union prohibits or restricts the use of nearly 1,400 chemicals in cosmetics, and many other countries tightly regulate cosmetics sold to their citizens. Marylanders, unfortunately, remain unprotected.

Men, women, and children of all ages regularly use personal care products and beauty products. Marylanders need and deserve the same protections from harmful cosmetics provided to people that shop for the exact same products in California, Canada, Europe, and numerous other jurisdictions.

For the aforementioned reasons, we respectfully urge a favorable report on HB 643.

Sincerely,

Lindsay Dahl
SVP of Social Mission
Beautycounter

Amanda Heier
President
Breast Cancer Prevention Partners

Janet Nudelman
Director
Campaign for Safe Cosmetics

Emily Ranson
Maryland Director
Clean Water Action

Olivia Bartlett
Maryland Team Co-Lead
DoTheMostGood

Lily Hawkins
Maryland Organizer
Food & Water Watch

Kate Breimann
Director
Environment Maryland

Nina Beth Cardin
Director
**Maryland Campaign For
Environmental Human Rights**

Cecilia Plante
co-Chair
Maryland Legislative Coalition

Ruth Berlin
Executive Director
Maryland Pesticide Education Network

Emily Scarr
Director
Maryland PIRG

Mark Posner
Legislative Chair
Maryland Sierra Club

Alexandra DySard
Environmental Manager
MOM's Organic Market

Diana Philip
Executive Director
NARAL Pro-Choice Maryland

M. Isabelle Chaudry, Esq.
Senior Policy Manager
National Women's Health Network

Tom Hucker
Senior Advocate
Natural Resources Defense Council

Tim Whitehouse
Executive Director
**Public Employees for Environmental
Responsibility**

Monica O'Connor
Legislative Liaison
**W.I.S.E. (Women Indivisible Strong
Effective)**

HB0643 MD NARAL SUPPORT cross.pdf

Uploaded by: Philip, Diana

Position: FAV



HB0643 – Public Health - Cosmetic Products - Ingredient Prohibition

Presented to the Hon. Delores Kelley and Members of the Senate Finance Committee
March 24, 2021 1:00 p.m.

POSITION: SUPPORT

NARAL Pro-Choice Maryland urges Members of the Senate Finance Committee to issue **a favorable report on HB0643 - Public Health - Cosmetic Products - Ingredient Prohibition** sponsored by Delegate Julie Palakovich-Carr.

Our organization is an advocate for reproductive health, rights, and justice. As part of our efforts to protect reproductive freedom for all Marylanders, we work to ensure every individual has the right to decide if, when, and how to form their families, and to parent in good health, in safety, and with dignity. Preventing harmful exposures to environmental chemicals is a priority for reproductive health professionals, and we support the prohibition of [certain chemicals in cosmetic products](#) which pose serious, life-long, and intergenerational threats to reproductive and sexual health.

Extensive research has demonstrated that chemical exposures, especially during critical and sensitive windows of development such as pregnancy, can lead to a myriad of health consequences that can manifest across individual's lifespan and potentially be transmitted to future generations. Chemical exposure during pregnancy can cross the placenta and accumulate in the fetus, exposing the fetus to pollutants before birth. Researchers have found a correlation between exposure to PFAS chemicals during pregnancy and adverse reproductive health outcomes including pregnancy-induced hypertension and preeclampsia, reduced birthweight, reduced fetal growth, and increased risk for thyroid disease in children.¹ Mercury exposure has been shown to cause miscarriages, preterm births, developmental disabilities, and birth defects as well as reduced fertility,² and paraben exposure has been linked to breast cancer.³ Phthalates are associated with cognitive, mental and behavioral effects such as lower IQ indices, pregnancy loss, hyperactivity, attention problems, problematic social communication, as well as with negative effects on the normal development of the reproductive system.⁴ Because low-income folks and people of color are disproportionately exposed to toxic chemicals, the intergenerational repercussions of chemical exposure for pregnant people reenforce the cycle of poverty and perpetuate systemic racism.

¹ Wang, Aolin et al. "Environmental influences on reproductive health: the importance of chemical exposures." *Fertility and sterility* vol. 106,4 (2016): 905-29. doi:10.1016/j.fertnstert.2016.07.1076

² Geir Bjørklund et al. "Mercury exposure and its effects on fertility and pregnancy outcome" *Basic and Clinical Pharmacology and Toxicology*. Vol 125, issue 4 (2019). <https://doi-org.proxy-um.researchport.umd.edu/10.1111/bcpt.13264>

³ Philip W. Harvey & Philippa Darbre. "Endocrine Disruptors and Human Health: Could Oestrogenic Chemicals in Body Care Cosmetics Adversely Affect Breast Cancer Incidence in Women?" *J. Appl. Toxicol.* 24, 167-176 (2004). DOI: 10.1002/jat.978

⁴ Polyxeni Nicolopoulou-Stamati et al. "Cosmetics as endocrine disruptors: are they a health risk?" *Reviews in Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders* volume 16, pages 373-383(2015). <https://doi-org.proxy-um.researchport.umd.edu/10.1007/s11154-016-9329-4> .

Many of the toxic chemicals HB0643 proposes to ban are prohibited in the European Union and other nations, and some are restricted from major U.S. retailers, including Target, Rite Aid, Walgreens and CVS Health.⁵ Extensive research has demonstrated links between these chemicals and various adverse reproductive and sexual health effects.

For these reasons, NARAL Pro-Choice Maryland **urges a favorable committee report on HB0643**. Thank you for your time and consideration.

⁵ >Target, Chemicals, <https://corporate.target.com/corporate-responsibility/planet/chemicals>

>Rite Aid, Chemical Policy: Restricted Substances List, <https://www.riteaid.com/corporate/chemical-policy>

>Walgreens Boots Alliance, Restricted Substances List,

https://www.walgreens.com/images/adaptive/si/pdf/WalgreensBootsAllianceRestrictedSubstancesList_11082018.pdf

>CVS Health, Store Brand Restricted Substances List, <https://cvshhealth.com/sites/default/files/cvs-health-restricted-chemical-list-by-category.pdf>

PCPC Senate HB643 FAV.pdf

Uploaded by: Thompson, Michael

Position: FAV



STATEMENT OF THE PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS COUNCIL
before the
Maryland Senate Finance Committee
March 24, 2021
Position: **FAVORABLE**

Chair Kelley and members of the Finance Committee:

The members of the Personal Care Products Council (PCPC)¹ support House Bill 643. This legislation will align Maryland law with an identical 2020 California law, which prohibits the sale and manufacturer of cosmetics and personal care products with certain ingredients in California and was adopted on bi-partisan basis with overwhelming support. For the first time, groups like PCPC, the Environmental Working Group (EWG) and a diverse group of stakeholders worked together to support legislation to modernize the rules governing cosmetics and personal care products, products we all rely on every day.

House Bill 643 would move the industry one step closer to global regulatory alignment. House Bill 643 is good news for consumers, who should not have to worry about the presence of these ingredients, and good news for manufacturers, who will benefit from greater harmony among global rules – without added costs to the state of Maryland, its consumers, retailers or manufacturers, many of whom call Maryland home.

By working together, we will help Maryland keep pace with other regulators around the nation and around the globe and provide consumers greater assurance of the safety of the consumer products they use every day, like lotion and body wash, toothpaste, shampoo and conditioner, and makeup.

Marylanders deserve a law that provides consumers with continued confidence in the products they use and trust every day. This bill helps protect public health in Maryland while safeguarding the jobs of the more than the 45,000 Marylanders who work for the overall personal care industry and the more than \$2 billion contributed to the state's economy.

House Bill 643 is a responsible solution and deserves your bipartisan support. I ask for a favorable report.

Mike Thompson
Senior Vice President of Government Affairs

¹ PCPC is the leading national trade association representing the global cosmetic and personal care products industry. Founded in 1894, PCPC's 600 member companies manufacture, distribute and supply the vast majority of finished personal care products marketed in the U.S. As the makers of a diverse range of products millions of consumers rely on every day, from sunscreens, toothpaste and shampoo to moisturizer, makeup and fragrance, personal care products companies are global leaders committed to product safety, quality and innovation.

HB643.Informational.MDRTL.LBogley.pdf

Uploaded by: Bogley, Laura

Position: INFO



Informational Statement HB643
Public Health - Cosmetic Products - Ingredient Prohibition
By Laura Bogley, JD
Director of Legislation, Maryland Right to Life

On behalf of our members across the state, we applaud the intentions of the sponsor to protect consumers from the use of harmful ingredients in cosmetic products. We respectfully ask the sponsor and Committee members to consider adding to the list of prohibited cosmetic ingredients, any ingredient containing or derived from human embryonic or fetal tissue obtained through abortion. Such ingredients include human embryonic/fetal collagen and Processed Skin Cell Proteins (PSP's) among others.

We strongly oppose any policy that allows the procurement of and research on human embryonic or fetal tissue obtained through the brutality of abortion. While no disease has been cured as a result of unnecessary use of human fetal tissue, this research artificially increases the demand for aborted babies and especially late-term aborted babies. See more about this research [HERE](#).

Humane Disposal of Human Remains - In the case of abortion, we oppose any and all uses of aborted human embryonic and fetal remains, whether for public or commercial purposes, and support only the humane disposition of human embryonic and fetal remains by cremation or burial. The use of aborted human tissue for use in cosmetics or food products can never be ethical and must be prohibited by law. The state should reject any suggestion that aborted human tissue is an acceptable alternative to harmful chemicals in cosmetic or commercial purposes, or as an alternative to animal testing. In all cases, whether through miscarriage or abortion, we believe the mother must first make an affirmative anatomical gift of her unborn child's remains only after she has given fully informed consent as to the options for humane disposition or the intended public or commercial use of her unborn child's remains. In no case do we believe an aborted human being should suffer the indignities of being used for cosmetic or food production testing.

No public funding for abortions - Human fetal and embryonic tissue harvesting and research creates an artificial demand for aborted babies. Use of aborted tissue by the cosmetics industry is another financial "pass-through" to the abortion industry. State funding for abortion on demand with taxpayer funds is in direct conflict with the will of the people. A 2020 Marist poll showed that 60% of Americans, both "pro-life" and "pro-choice" oppose the use of tax dollars to pay for a woman's abortion.

We respectfully ask for your specific amendment to add to the list of ingredients prohibited for cosmetic purposes, any ingredient containing or derived from human embryonic and fetal tissue obtained through abortion. Children deserve to live, but aborted children at minimum deserve humane disposal not to be packaged as wrinkle creams. In any case consumers have the right to know, through clear ingredient labeling, if they are slathering aborted babies on their faces.

Thank you for your consideration for the dignity of each human life, born and preborn.

Products That Use Aborted Fetuses.pdf

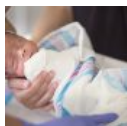
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Position: INFO



Products That Use Aborted Fetuses, by Andrea Byrnes

< >



By Andrea Byrnes, Human Life International



Do some products contain fetal parts? The short gruesome answer: Yes.

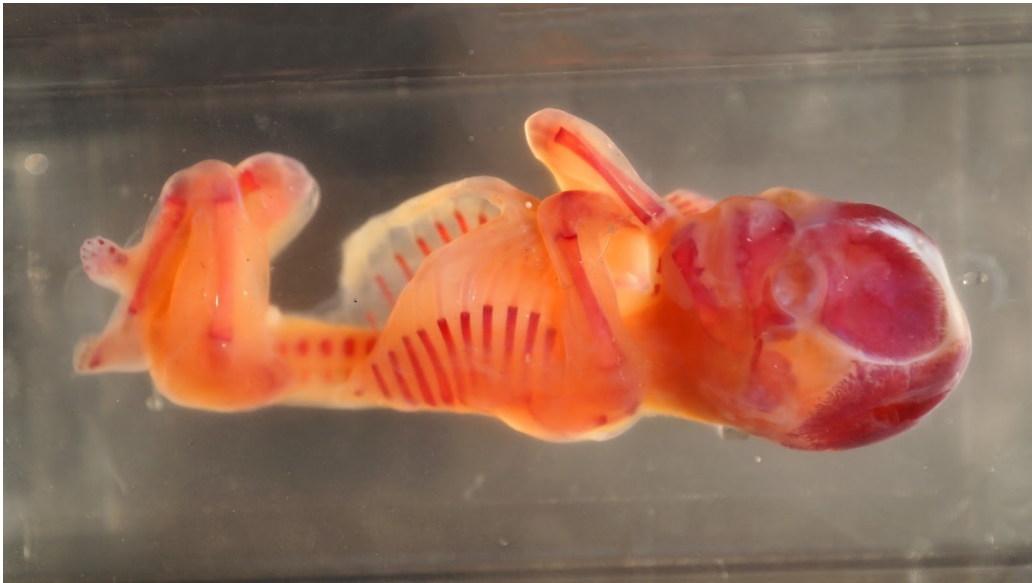
Today's consumer products are not the soap and lampshades of recycled Nazi concentration camp victims. The new utilitarian use of people is a sophisticated enterprise, not visible to the human eye.

Fetal Parts in Daily Life

Perhaps you are a diligent supporter and promoter of pro-life legislation, only vote for pro-life candidates, avoid entertainment from musicians and actors who openly support Planned Parenthood. Regardless, you may unwittingly be cooperating in aborted fetal cell research by purchasing products that use aborted fetuses, either in the product itself or in its development.

One might take Enbrel (Amgen) to relieve Rheumatoid Arthritis. Your husband was given Zoastavax (Merck), a Shingles vaccine, at his annual physical. Your mother with diabetes and renal failure is prescribed Arensep (Amgen). Your grandfather is given the blood product Repro (Eli Lilly) during an angioplasty. The local school district requires that your grandchildren receive the MMRII (the Merck Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine). Your daughter and son use coffee creamers and eat soup with artificial flavor enhancers (Senomyx/Firmenich) tested on artificial taste buds engineered from aborted fetal cells.

Because of the vagary of FDA labeling, unless you are proficient at reading patents and pharmaceutical inserts you wouldn't know aborted fetal parts were there without someone to tell you.



Luckily, that someone is the watchdog group Children of God for Life (COG), a pro-life public citizen group which tracks the use of aborted fetal parts. Under the leadership of Executive Director Debi Vinnedge, COG publishes a downloadable list of products that use aborted fetuses currently available in the U.S.



Products That Use Aborted Fetuses

Products related to fetal material can be broken down into roughly 3 categories: artificial flavors, cosmetics, and medicines/vaccines.



1. Food and Drink

To be clear, food and beverages *do not* contain any aborted fetal material; however, they may be tastier because of it. How is that?

The American biotech company Senomyx has developed chemical additives that can enhance flavor and smell. To do this, they had to produce an army of never-tiring taste testers—that is, flavor receptors engineered from *human embryonic kidney cells* (HEK 293, fetal cell line popular in pharmaceutical research).^[1] These artificial taste buds can tell product developers which products the public will crave. The goal is to do a taste bud “sleight of hand,” creating low-sugar and low-sodium products that taste sweet or salty while actually using less sugar or sodium in the product.

Does your Nestle Coffee-mate Pumpkin Spice refrigerated creamer taste more like autumn? Does your Maggi bouillon taste just like chicken? Thank Senomyx.

The laboratory-created artificial enhancers do not have to be tested at length by the FDA because the Senomyx chemical “flavor compounds are used in proportions less than one part per million” and can be classified as artificial flavors.^[2]

In 2005, Senomyx had contracts to develop products for Kraft Foods, Nestle, Campbell Soup and Coca-Cola.^[3] However, when it was discovered in 2011 that PepsiCo was using Senomyx to develop a reduced sugar beverage, a boycott ensued that caused Kraft-Cadbury Adams LLC and Campbell Soup cancelled their contracts with Senomyx. In a 2012 letter to Children of God for Life, PepsiCo stated, “Senomyx does not use HEK cells or any other tissues or cell lines derived from human embryos or fetuses for research performed on behalf of PepsiCo.”^[4] To that effect, PepsiCo is working with Senomyx on two products developed with Sweetmyx 617, a new Senomyx sweet taste modifier.^[5]

In November 2018, the Swiss company Firmenich acquired Senomyx, Inc. Firmenich describes itself as “a global leader in taste innovation and expert in sweet, cooling and bitter solutions.”

2. Cosmetics

The fountain of youth...is babies.

Commercially, it's known as Processed Skin Proteins (PSP), developed at the University of Lausanne to heal burns and wounds by regenerating traumatized skin. The fetal skin cell line was taken from an electively aborted baby whose body was donated to the University.^[6]



Neocutis, a San Francisco-based firm, uses PSP in some of their anti-aging skin products. Their website claims the trademarked PSP “harnesses the power of Human Growth Factors, Interleukins and other Cytokines, to help deliver state-of-the-art skin revitalization.”

3. Vaccines and Medicine

The Vaccine Card at the Sound Choice Pharmaceutical Institute (SCPI) website lists over 21 vaccines and medical products that contain aborted fetal cell lines. The Card is updated yearly, and also lists ethical vaccine alternatives when there are any.



SCPI is a biomedical research organization headed by Theresa Deisher, who has a PhD in Molecular and Cellular Physiology from Stanford and 23 patents in the field to her name. Dr. Deisher, the first person to identify and patent stem cells from the adult heart, has an insiders understanding of genetic engineering having worked in the industry leaders such as Amgen, Genetech, and Repligen.^[7]

Among other things SCPI “promotes awareness about the widespread use of fetal human material in drug discovery, development and commercialization.”

No vaccine product is completely pure: “You will find contaminating DNA and cellular debris from the production cell in your final product. When we switch from using animal cells to using human cells we now have human DNA in our vaccines and our drugs.”^[8]

The problem is three-fold. Aborted fetal parts are used for experiments, aborted fetal cell lines are used, and fetal cellular DNA debris are in vaccines and medicines.

But it is not just human DNA that is left over, so are some of the chemical stabilizers that keep the product from degrading, as well as, stimulants to rev up the immune system.

“Vaccines are a virus that have been put into a vial, in a liquid, which is the buffer, which we call excipients, and companies have put in stabilizers so that the virus won’t degrade and other things that kind of rev up your immune system so that they can use lower amounts of the virus and have a greater profit margin. And immune stimulants are things like aluminum and thimerosal, they are stabilizers but they rev up the immunes system, so all of these things are in the final product, including contaminates from the cell lines that are used to manufacture the vaccines.”^[9]



Why aren't the contaminants removed? Because nobody wants a pediatric vaccine that costs a few thousand dollars.^[10]

In finance, the yield is inversely related to the price. In chemistry, the yield is inversely related to purity. The price of inexpensive mass-produced vaccines is that the medical establishment accepts that the vaccines contain a high amount of fetal contaminants.

"[I]f they have purified out the containments from the cell lines, the yield would be so low that they wouldn't make any money, or no one would pay a thousand dollars or ten thousand dollars for a vaccine. And so because of that case remnants from the cell lines, in that case, fetal cell lines are in the final product. And they are at actually very high levels. And in the chicken pox, the fetal DNA contaminants are present at twice the levels of the active ingredient which is Varicella DNA."^[11]

The Fetal Tissue Marketplace

Much research is currently being done with fetal cells.



We know this because, for one, there's a market for fetal parts. In a series of undercover videos, David Daleiden of *The Center for Medical Progress* exposed Planned Parenthood abortion clinics selling fetal parts to investigators posing as medical researchers. And for his efforts his office was raided in 2016 by then California Attorney General Kamala Harris, now a Senator and 2020 Presidential Candidate Harris.^[12] Daleiden is currently being pursued in court by current California Attorney General, and former Democrat California Congressman, Xavier Becerra.

We already knew this was happening from the testimony of scientists themselves. On January 11, 2018, professor emeritus Dr. Stanley Plotkin, the lead developer of the Rubella vaccine for the Wistar Institute (Philadelphia) in the 1960s, was deposed as an expert witness on Vaccinology in a Michigan



child custody case.^[13] Dr. Plotkin was asked how many aborted fetuses he has used in his experiments:

QUESTION: So in your, in all of your work related to vaccines throughout your whole career, you've only ever worked with two fetuses?

PLOTKIN: In terms of making vaccines, yes.

But after being presented with Exhibit 41 (Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine), the two fetuses involved in his experiment grows exponentially to 76 aborted fetuses.

QUESTION: So this study involved 74 fetuses, correct?

PLOTKIN: Seventy-six.

QUESTION: And these fetuses were all three months or older when aborted, correct? PLOTKIN: Yes.

A true enough response. Fetal cells, for that matter all normal cells, have a finite capacity to replicate following the principle of cellular aging. The vaccine trail needed many cell lines in order to achieve its end.

An interesting aside, during questioning Dr. Plotkin answered affirmatively that some of his subjects for experimental vaccine trials had been children of “mothers in prison,” the mentally ill, and “individuals under colonial rule” [Belgian Congo].

Dr. Theresa Deisher first became aware of the introduction of fresh aborted fetal material in drug discovery in 1996.^[14] Fresh fetal parts are a time-saver compared to the days spent washing and prepping animal tissue, like monkey hearts, for laboratory experiments. While it is not legal to sell aborted fetal tissue, it is still available in catalogues and comes with high prices for shipping and handling.

A Better Option

According to Dr. David A. Prentice Vice, President of the Charlotte Lozier Institute and Adjunct Professor of Molecular Genetics at the John Paul II Institute, adult stem cells are the benchmark for research that has led to actual cures for patients.

“The superiority of adult stem cells in the clinic and the mounting evidence supporting their effectiveness in regeneration and repair make adult stem cells the gold standard of stem cells for patients.”^[15]

Then why are we still using embryonic cell lines when adult stem cells have become the Gold Standard? There seems to be little excuse for products that use aborted fetuses.

U.S. Policy on Products That Use Aborted Fetuses

President Bill Clinton

On the 20th Anniversary of Roe v. Wade in 1993, President Clinton signed five abortion-related memorandums which included the reversal of the George H. W. Bush era moratorium on creating new fetal tissue for research, claiming at the time that, “This moratorium has significantly hampered the development of possible treatments for individuals afflicted with serious diseases and disorders, such as Parkinson’s disease, Alzheimer’s disease,





diabetes and leukemia.”^[16]

While a bio-ethics debate transfixed the country in 2006 as to whether the United States would allow the use of new aborted fetal stem cells in research, [see White House Fact Sheet on Stem Cell Research Policy], the medical research community had already decided that the future lay with human-animal hybrids and new aborted fetal cell lines. According to a statement submitted to the President’s Bioethics Council:

“Aborted human DNA in our vaccines is not the end, it is only the beginning, as the creation of human-animal hybrids demonstrates. A new aborted fetal cell line has been developed, called PerC6, and licenses have been

taken by over 50 partners, including the NIH and the Walter Reed Army Institute, to use this cell line for new vaccine and biologics production. The goal of the company that created the PerC6 is to become the production cell line for ALL vaccines, therapeutics antibodies, biologic drugs and gene therapy.”^[17]

And this has largely come to pass.

In 2019, the Department of Health and Human Services granted a second 90-day extension to a contract it has with the University of California at San Francisco that requires UCSF to make “humanized mice” for on-going AIDS research. The human fetal tissue comes from late-term abortions.

CNSNews reported that “according to an estimate it has published on its website, the National Institutes of Health (which is a division of HHS) will spend \$95 million this fiscal year alone on research that—like UCSF’s “humanized mouse” contract—uses human fetal tissue.”^[18]

See here for news on how the Trump administration limited the sale of fetal parts.

Stop Ebola? Prevent Zika Virus? Cure AIDS? Look for more, not fewer, aborted fetal products in the future.

Writer Andrea Byrnes was the first producer of U.S. March for Life coverage at EWTN Global Catholic Network, which she continued to supervise for seven years. She attended her first HLI conference in 1989, where she first met Servant of God Dr. Jerome Lejeune. She and her husband would later pray for Lejeune’s intercession for her son’s health difficulties discovered before birth, and thanks be to God, he is thriving.

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