



**U.S. Food and Drug Administration**  
**Final Administrative Order OTC000008 – 1<sup>1</sup>**  
**Amending Over-the-Counter Monograph M020:**  
**Sunscreen Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use, and Related Information;**  
**Aminobenzoic Acid (PABA) and Trolamine Salicylate**

**(Issued September 11, 2026)**

Pursuant to section 505G(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 355h(b)), the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is issuing Final Administrative Order OTC000008 – 1, as set forth in Section [IX](#) of this document. This document also contains additional information related to the final administrative order (final order), including the statement of reasons for issuance of the final order (Section [IV](#)) and sections addressing exclusivity, the effective date of Final Administrative Order OTC000008 – 1, and analysis of environmental impact.

## **I. Introduction**

FDA is issuing this final order to amend the requirements for sunscreen drug products for over-the-counter (OTC) human use, as described in Over-the-Counter Monograph M020: Sunscreen Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use (OTC Monograph M020). On September 24, 2021, FDA issued Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008 Amending Over-the-Counter Monograph M020: Sunscreen Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use, which proposed to amend and revise the conditions under which nonprescription sunscreen drug products would

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<sup>1</sup> On September 24, 2021, FDA issued Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008 Amending Over-the-Counter Monograph M020: Sunscreen Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use, available via the OTC Monographs@FDA portal at <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/omuf/>. This final order only addresses two proposals from Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008. FDA will address other aspects of Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008 in future order(s) as appropriate. For clarity, a “ – 1” suffix is added to the Order ID to indicate that this is the first final order issued under this Order ID. Future order(s) addressing other aspects of Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008 will be numbered accordingly (e.g., OTC000008 – 2).

be determined to be generally recognized as safe and effective (GRASE) under section 201(p) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 321(p)(1)), as set forth in OTC Monograph M020.<sup>2</sup>

This final order amends OTC Monograph M020, as previously set forth in Final Administrative Order OTC000039,<sup>3</sup> by removing aminobenzoic acid (PABA)<sup>4</sup> and trolamine salicylate as sunscreen active ingredients. In accordance with section 505G(b)(1) of the FD&C Act, FDA has determined that there are no conditions under which a sunscreen drug product containing PABA or trolamine salicylate as a sunscreen active ingredient is GRASE under section 201(p)(1) of the FD&C Act because FDA's review of the available safety data for PABA and trolamine salicylate shows that the risks associated with use of these active ingredients in sunscreen drug products outweigh their benefits. Therefore, such products are subject to the requirement for an approved application under section 505 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 355). FDA will address all other proposals in the Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008 in a future order or future orders.

## II. Addresses

- For access to the preceding proposed administrative order (proposed order) and supporting documents, go to the OTC Monographs@FDA portal at <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/omuf/> and go to Proposed Order ID OTC000008.
- For access to the docket to read comments received on the proposed order, go to the Federal eRulemaking Portal at <https://www.regulations.gov> and insert the docket number FDA-1978-N-0018 into the "Search" box and follow the prompts.

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<sup>2</sup> OTC Monograph M020 was initially set forth in Final Administrative Order OTC000006 Over-the-Counter Monograph M020: Sunscreen Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use, available via the OTC Monographs@FDA portal at <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/omuf/>. On September 24, 2021, FDA issued Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008 Amending Over-the-Counter Monograph M020: Sunscreen Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use, available via the OTC Monographs@FDA portal at <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/omuf/>. Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008 proposed to amend and revise OTC Monograph M020 to establish certain new conditions under which nonprescription sunscreen drug products would be determined to be GRASE.

<sup>3</sup> On June 10, 2026, FDA issued Final Administrative Order OTC000039 Amending Over-the-Counter Monograph M020: Sunscreen Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use, available via the OTC Monographs@FDA portal at <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/omuf/>. Final Administrative Order OTC000039 amended OTC Monograph M020, as previously set forward in Final Administrative Order OTC000006, by adding bemotrizinol as a sunscreen active ingredient under specified conditions.

<sup>4</sup> Aminobenzoic acid is also known as para-aminobenzoic acid or PABA.

- Confidential Information in Comments: FDA reviewed comments submitted on Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008 to determine whether they contained information that, pursuant to section 505G(d) of the FD&C Act and any other applicable disclosure law, would not be made public. If applicable, FDA redacted such information prior to the comment being publicly viewable. Under section 505G(d) of the FD&C Act, FDA must make any information submitted by any person with respect to this order available to the public upon submission, with limited exceptions. FDA will not make public information pertaining to pharmaceutical quality information unless such information is necessary to establish standards under which a drug is generally recognized as safe and effective under section 201(p)(1) of the FD&C Act (see section 505G(d)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act). FDA will also not make public information that is of the type contained in raw datasets (see section 505G(d)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act).
- For further information, contact: Shannon Liu, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Food and Drug Administration, 10903 New Hampshire Ave., Silver Spring, MD 20993-0002, 240-402-2484.

### III. Background

An OTC Monograph describes conditions under which an OTC drug product is GRASE. For a nonprescription sunscreen drug product to be marketed in accordance with section 505G of the FD&C Act, without an application approved under section 505 of the FD&C Act, it must be in conformity with OTC Monograph M020, in addition to meeting other requirements.<sup>5</sup>

OTC Monograph M020 was initially set forth in Final Administrative Order OTC000006, which is a final order as deemed by sections 505G(b)(8) and 505G(k)(2)(B) of the FD&C Act, effective upon enactment of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), Public Law 116-136, on March 27, 2020.

The conditions described in OTC Monograph M020 may be amended, revoked, or otherwise modified in accordance with the procedures of section 505G(b) of the FD&C Act.

FDA is issuing this final order pursuant to section 505G(b)(1) of the FD&C Act.

On September 24, 2021, FDA issued Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008 Amending Over-the-Counter Monograph M020: Sunscreen Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use, which proposed to establish certain new conditions under which nonprescription sunscreen drug products would be determined to be GRASE. Relevant to this final order, FDA proposed that sunscreen drug products containing PABA or trolamine salicylate are not GRASE under section 201(p)(1) of the FD&C Act because FDA's review of the available safety data for PABA and trolamine salicylate shows that the risks associated with use of these active ingredients in sunscreen products outweigh their benefits.<sup>6</sup> This final order only addresses these two proposals.

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<sup>5</sup> See sections 505G(a)(1) and (2) and (b)(1)(B) of the FD&C Act. Among other things, a sunscreen drug product marketed without an application approved under section 505 of the FD&C Act must also conform to the general requirements for nonprescription drugs.

<sup>6</sup> See Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008 at pages 32-37.

FDA will address the other aspects of Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008 in a future order or future orders, as appropriate, including the GRASE status of drug products that include any of the sunscreen active ingredients identified in the proposed order other than PABA and trolamine salicylate<sup>7</sup> and all other proposals, including those related to maximum sun protection factor (SPF) levels, broad spectrum requirements, dosage forms, labeling, final formulation testing and recordkeeping, and combinations of sunscreens with insect repellents. For more information, see Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008, Section IV. Background and Section V. Summary of Major Provisions of the Proposed Order.<sup>8</sup>

## **IV. Statement of Reasons for Issuance of Final Order**

### **A. Summary**

FDA is amending the conditions described in OTC Monograph M020 to remove PABA and trolamine salicylate as sunscreen active ingredients because FDA's review of the available safety data for PABA and trolamine salicylate, which is summarized below in this section, shows that the risks associated with use of these active ingredients in sunscreen drug products outweigh their benefits. As discussed in Section IV.B, nothing submitted in the comments to the Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008 has changed this conclusion. FDA has therefore determined that the evidence shows that drug products containing PABA or trolamine salicylate as sunscreen active ingredients are not GRASE under section 201(p) of the FD&C Act and are subject to the requirement for an approved application under section 505 of the FD&C Act.

### **1. PABA**

FDA conducted a review of available safety data for PABA<sup>9</sup> including the scientific literature, submissions to the docket, drug approval documents from FDA and the European Medicines Agency, safety reports submitted to the FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS),<sup>10</sup> and FDA Advisory Committee meeting reports (among other sources). FDA's review of this information, including clinical safety data on PABA, supports the conclusion that sunscreen drug products containing PABA are not GRASE. Topical use of PABA is associated with significant rates of allergic and photoallergic skin reactions, some of which are likely to be severe. The use of drug products containing PABA has the ability to cause cross-sensitization to structurally similar aromatic amines and nitro compounds. This can cause individuals exposed to PABA to

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<sup>7</sup> Specifically, the Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008 also addressed the sunscreen active ingredients avobenzone, cinoxate, dioxybenzone, ensulizole, homosalate, meradimate, octinoxate, octisalate, octocrylene, oxybenzone, padimate O, sulisobenzene, titanium dioxide, and zinc oxide.

<sup>8</sup> For PABA, see Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008, Section VI.C.ii.1. Para-Aminobenzoic Acid. For trolamine salicylate, see Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008, Section VI.C.ii.2. Trolamine Salicylate.

<sup>9</sup> For additional information about FDA's review of the safety data for PABA, see Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008, Section VI.C.ii.1. Para-Aminobenzoic Acid.

<sup>10</sup> FDA Adverse Event Reporting System (FAERS) is the previous database designed to support the FDA's postmarketing safety surveillance program for drug and therapeutic biologic products. The FDA Adverse Event Monitoring System (AEMS) is the current database designed to support the FDA's postmarketing safety surveillance program. For more information, see the FDA Adverse Event Monitoring System (AEMS) available at <https://www.fda.gov/drugs/surveillance/fda-adverse-event-monitoring-system-aems>.

develop sensitivity reactions to a variety of other widely used products, such as sulfonamide antibiotics, thiazide diuretics, certain local anesthetics (e.g., benzocaine and procaine), and dyes (e.g., para-phenylenediamine (a hair dye) and aniline dyes (used in medical products)). These safety issues alone are reason enough to find PABA not GRASE for use in sunscreen drug products; however, additional data show that PABA also penetrates the skin and enters systemic circulation, raising additional safety concerns.

## **2. Trolamine Salicylate**

FDA also conducted a review of available safety data for trolamine salicylate<sup>11</sup> including a search of the scientific literature, submissions to the docket, and safety reports submitted to FAERS. Topical use of trolamine salicylate is associated with potential serious adverse health effects due to its anticoagulant properties, which may increase the risk of bleeding. Topical use of trolamine salicylate may result in other adverse effects associated with salicylic acid exposure, including gastrointestinal distress and hemorrhage, ototoxicity (i.e., adverse impacts on hearing), hypersensitivity reactions, asthma exacerbations, acid-base imbalance, salt and water retention, liver injury, Reye's Syndrome (in children), and acute salicylate toxicity. In addition, at high doses, acute salicylate toxicity (salicylism) may occur. Early symptoms of salicylism include tinnitus, vertigo, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea; subsequent symptoms suggesting a more severe intoxication include altered mental status (ranging from agitation to lethargy), hyperpyrexia, noncardiac pulmonary edema, and coma. If trolamine salicylate were to be applied to all skin exposed to the sun and reapplied every 2 hours as directed in the labeling (see § M020.50(e) of OTC Monograph M020), the potential for transdermal absorption and systemic availability of substantial amounts of salicylic acid raises significant concerns about the potential for increased occurrence of the above-described adverse events.

### **B. Comments on the Proposed Administrative Order and FDA Responses**

FDA received several timely submitted comments on the proposed order related to FDA's proposal that sunscreen drug products containing PABA or trolamine salicylate are not GRASE under section 201(p) of the FD&C Act. FDA received comments from entities and individuals including private citizens, pharmaceutical industry firms, and public advocacy groups.

FDA considered all of the comments received that addressed PABA and trolamine salicylate use as active ingredients in sunscreen drug products. The comments included general support for FDA's proposal that sunscreen drug products containing PABA or trolamine salicylate as active ingredients are not GRASE. In the following paragraphs, FDA describes and responds to the comments. FDA did not make any changes to the final order based on consideration of these comments.

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<sup>11</sup> For additional information about FDA's review of the safety data for trolamine salicylate, see Proposed Administrative Order OTC000008, Section VI.C.ii.2. Trolamine Salicylate.

(Comments) All of the comments that addressed PABA and trolamine salicylate supported the conclusion that sunscreen drug products containing these ingredients as active ingredients are not GRASE. We received several comments acknowledging that PABA causes contact dermatitis, with one comment providing a personal experience of an allergic reaction to a sunscreen drug product containing PABA. We received one comment also stating that PABA is no longer used in marketed sunscreen drug products.

(Response) We appreciate the support for the proposal that sunscreen drug products containing PABA or trolamine salicylate as active ingredients are not GRASE. Based on FDA's review of safety data for PABA and trolamine salicylate, FDA concluded PABA and trolamine salicylate are not safe as sunscreen active ingredients under the conditions described in OTC Monograph M020. The repeated application of sunscreen drug products containing PABA or trolamine salicylate as directed in the labeling raises significant concerns about the potential for the increased occurrence of adverse events in consumers. FDA is not aware of any sunscreen drug products containing PABA or trolamine salicylate being marketed in the United States.

### **C. Conclusions**

Based on FDA's scientific review of available data and the comments on the proposed order, FDA has concluded that there are significant safety concerns associated with the use of PABA and trolamine salicylate as active ingredients in sunscreen drug products. FDA has therefore determined that drug products containing PABA or trolamine salicylate as sunscreen active ingredients are not GRASE under section 201(p)(1) of the FD&C Act. Therefore, FDA is amending the conditions described in OTC Monograph M020 to remove PABA and trolamine salicylate as sunscreen active ingredients. When this final order goes into effect, drug products containing PABA or trolamine salicylate as sunscreen active ingredients will be new drugs under section 201(p) of the FD&C Act and subject to the requirements for an approved new drug application under section 505 of the FD&C Act.

### **V. Exclusivity**

This final order does not have the effect of authorizing marketing exclusivity for any entity.

### **VI. Effective Date**

This final order shall take effect—

- (a) September 11, 2027; or
- (b) if the final order is disputed under section 505G(b) of the FD&C Act, in accordance with section 505G(b)(2)(A)(iv)(I) of such Act.

### **VII. Analysis of Environmental Impact**

FDA has determined, under 21 CFR 25.31(a), that this action is of a type that does not normally have a significant effect on the human environment. Therefore, neither an environmental assessment nor an environmental impact statement are required.

## VIII. References

For references that support this final order, see OTC Monographs@FDA at <https://www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cder/omuf/>.

## IX. Final Administrative Order OTC000008 – 1

Pursuant to section 505G(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), it is hereby ordered as follows:

### A. OTC Monograph Determinations

FDA has determined that any drug product containing PABA or trolamine salicylate as a sunscreen active ingredient is not GRASE under section 201(p) of the FD&C Act and therefore subject to the requirement for an approved application under section 505 of the FD&C Act.

Thus, FDA is issuing this final order to amend OTC Monograph M020 as follows:

1. Amend § M020.10 of OTC Monograph M020 to remove (a) aminobenzoic acid (PABA) and (p) trolamine salicylate.
2. Amend § M020.10 to redesignate paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), (o), and (q) as (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (n), and (o) respectively.
3. Amend § M020.20(a)(1) to read as follows:

(1) Two or more sunscreen active ingredients identified in §§ M020.10(b) through (o) may be combined with each other in a single product when used in the concentrations established for each ingredient in § M020.10. The concentration of each active ingredient must be sufficient to contribute a minimum SPF of not less than 2 to the finished product. The finished product must have a minimum SPF of not less than the number of sunscreen active ingredients used in the combination multiplied by 2.
4. Amend § M020.20(a)(2) to read as follows:

(2) Two or more sunscreen active ingredients identified in §§ M020.10(a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (h) through (k), and (m) may be combined with each other in a single product when used in the concentrations established for each ingredient in § M020.10. The concentration of each active ingredient must be sufficient to contribute a minimum SPF of not less than 2 to the finished product. The finished product must have a minimum SPF of not less than the number of sunscreen active ingredients used in the combination multiplied by 2.
5. Remove § M020.20(a)(3).
6. Amend § M020.40(b) to read as follows:

(b) If it contains the sunscreen active ingredient identified in § M020.10(b),

**B. Revision: OTC Monograph M020: Sunscreen Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use**

Upon the effective date of this final order, as a reflection of the cumulative product of all relevant final orders previously established and in effect, OTC Monograph M020: Sunscreen Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use will read, in its entirety, as follows:

**U.S. Food and Drug Administration**

**Over-the-Counter (OTC) Monograph M020: Sunscreen Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use**

**Part A—General Provisions**

Sec.

M020.1 Scope

**Part B—Active Ingredients, Route of Administration, and Dosage Forms**

M020.10 Sunscreen active ingredients

M020.20 Permitted combinations of active ingredients

M020.40 Dosage forms

**Part C—Labeling**

M020.50 Labeling of sunscreen drug products

**Part D—Testing Procedures**

M020.80 Sun protection factor (SPF) test procedure

M020.90 Broad spectrum test procedure

## **1. Part A—General Provisions**

### **§ M020.1 Scope**

An over-the-counter (OTC) sunscreen drug product in a form suitable for topical administration is generally recognized as safe and effective and is not misbranded if it meets each condition in this OTC monograph and each general condition established in 21 CFR 330.1.

## **2. Part B—Active Ingredients, Route of Administration, and Dosage Forms**

### **§ M020.10 Sunscreen active ingredients**

The active ingredient of the product consists of any of the following, within the concentration specified for each ingredient, and the finished product provides a minimum sun protection factor (SPF) value of not less than 2 as measured by the testing procedures established in § M020.80:

- (a) Avobenzone up to 3 percent.
- (b) Bemotrizinol up to 6 percent.
- (c) Cinoxate up to 3 percent.
- (d) Dioxybenzone up to 3 percent.
- (e) Ensulizole up to 4 percent.
- (f) Homosalate up to 15 percent.
- (g) Meradimate up to 5 percent.
- (h) Octinoxate up to 7.5 percent.
- (i) Octisalate up to 5 percent.
- (j) Octocrylene up to 10 percent.
- (k) Oxybenzone up to 6 percent.
- (l) Padimate O up to 8 percent.
- (m) Sulisobenzene up to 10 percent.
- (n) Titanium dioxide up to 25 percent.
- (o) Zinc oxide up to 25 percent.

### **§ M020.20 Permitted combinations of active ingredients**

The SPF of any combination product is measured by the testing procedures established in § M020.80.

(a) Combinations of sunscreen active ingredients.

(1) Two or more sunscreen active ingredients identified in §§ M020.10(b) through (o) may be combined with each other in a single product when used in the concentrations established for each ingredient in § M020.10. The concentration of each active ingredient must be sufficient to contribute a minimum SPF of not less than 2 to the finished product. The finished product must have a minimum SPF of not less than the number of sunscreen active ingredients used in the combination multiplied by 2.

(2) Two or more sunscreen active ingredients identified in §§ M020.10(a), (b), (c), (d), (f), (h) through (k), and (m) may be combined with each other in a single product when used in the concentrations established for each ingredient in § M020.10. The concentration of each active ingredient must be sufficient to contribute a minimum SPF of not less than 2 to the finished product. The finished product must have a minimum SPF of not less than the number of sunscreen active ingredients used in the combination multiplied by 2.

### **§ M020.40 Dosage forms**

The product is in one of the following dosage forms and meets any additional conditions specified, as applicable:

(a) If it contains skin protectant active ingredient(s) identified in § M016.20(e) of OTC Monograph M016, it complies with applicable dosage form conditions in § M020.40.

(b) If it contains the sunscreen active ingredient identified in § M020.10(b),

- (1) oil
- (2) lotion
- (3) cream
- (4) gel
- (5) butter
- (6) paste
- (7) ointment

- (8) stick
- (9) spray, provided that the product is manufactured and packaged
  - (i) with no propellant; or
  - (ii) in a spray delivery system where all propellant is isolated from the drug product formulation within the container closure system and there is no contact between propellant and the drug product formulation.

### **3. Part C—Labeling**

#### **§ M020.50 Labeling of sunscreen drug products**

(a) Principal display panel. In addition to the statement of identity in § M020.50(b), the following labeling shall be prominently placed on the principal display panel:

(1) Effectiveness claim

(i) For products that pass the broad spectrum test in § M020.90.

(A) The labeling states “Broad Spectrum SPF [insert numerical SPF value resulting from testing under § M020.80]”.

(B) Prominence. The Broad Spectrum SPF statement shall appear as continuous text with no intervening text or graphic. The entire text shall appear in the same font style, size, and color with the same background color.

(ii) For sunscreen products that do not pass the broad spectrum test in § M020.90. The labeling states “SPF [insert numerical SPF value resulting from testing under § M020.80]”. The entire text shall appear in the same font style, size, and color with the same background color.

(2) Water resistance statements

(i) For products that provide 40 minutes of water resistance according to the test in § M020.80(g)(1). The labeling states “Water Resistant (40 minutes)”.

(ii) For products that provide 80 minutes of water resistance according to the test in § M020.80(g)(2). The labeling states “Water Resistant (80 minutes)”.

(b) Statement of identity. The labeling of the product contains the established name of the drug, if any, and identifies the drug as a “sunscreen”.

(c) Indications. The labeling of the product states, under the heading “Uses”, the phrases listed in § M020.50(c), as appropriate. Other truthful and nonmisleading statements, describing only the uses that have been established and listed in § M020.50(c), may also be used, as provided in 21 CFR 330.1(c)(2), subject to the provisions of section 502 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) (21 U.S.C. 352) relating to misbranding and the prohibition in section 301(d) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 331(d)) against the introduction or delivery for introduction into interstate commerce of unapproved new drugs in violation of section 505(a) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 355(a)).

(1) For all sunscreen products, the following indication statement must be included under the heading “Uses”: “[Bullet]<sup>12</sup> helps prevent sunburn”.

(2) For sunscreen products with a Broad Spectrum SPF value of 15 or higher according to the tests in §§ M020.80 and M020.90, the labeling may include the following statement in addition to the indication in § M020.50(c)(1): “[Bullet] if used as directed with other sun protection measures (see Directions [in bold italic font]), decreases the risk of skin cancer and early skin aging caused by the sun”.

(3) Any labeling or promotional materials that suggest or imply that the use, alone, of any sunscreen reduces the risk of or prevents skin cancer or early skin aging will cause the product to be misbranded under section 502 of the FD&C Act.

(d) Warnings. The labeling of the product contains the following warnings under the heading “Warnings”.

(1) For all sunscreen products.

(i) The labeling states “Do not use [bullet] on damaged or broken skin”.

(ii) The labeling states “When using this product [bullet] keep out of eyes. Rinse with water to remove”.

(iii) The labeling states “Stop use and ask a doctor if [bullet] rash occurs”.

(2) For sunscreen products that are broad spectrum with SPF values of at least 2 but less than 15 according to the SPF test in § M020.80 or that do not pass the broad spectrum test in § M020.90. The first statement under the heading “Warnings” states “Skin Cancer/Skin Aging Alert [in bold font]: Spending time in the sun increases your risk of skin cancer and early skin aging. This product has been shown only to help prevent sunburn, not [in bold font] skin cancer or early skin aging”.

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<sup>12</sup> See 21 CFR 201.66(b)(4).

(e) Directions. The labeling of the product contains the following statements, as appropriate, under the heading “Directions”. More detailed directions applicable to a particular product formulation may also be included.

(1) For all sunscreen products.

(i) As an option, the labeling may state “For sunscreen use.”.

(ii) The labeling states “[bullet] apply [select one of the following: ‘Liberally’ or ‘generously’] [and, as an option: ‘And evenly’] 15 minutes before sun exposure”.

(iii) As an option, the labeling may state “[bullet] apply to all skin exposed to the sun”.

(iv) The labeling states “[bullet] children under 6 months of age: Ask a doctor”.

(2) For sunscreen products with a Broad Spectrum SPF value of 15 or higher according to the tests in §§ M020.80 and M020.90. The labeling states “[bullet] Sun Protection Measures. [in bold font] Spending time in the sun increases your risk of skin cancer and early skin aging. To decrease this risk, regularly use a sunscreen with a Broad Spectrum SPF value of 15 or higher and other sun protection measures including: [Bullet] limit time in the sun, especially from 10 a.m.-2 p.m. [bullet] wear long-sleeved shirts, pants, hats, and sunglasses”.

(3) For products that satisfy the water resistance test in § M020.80(g). The labeling states “[bullet] reapply: [Bullet] after [select one of the following determined by water resistance test: ‘40 minutes of’ or ‘80 minutes of’] swimming or sweating [bullet] immediately after towel drying [bullet] at least every 2 hours”.

(4) For products that do not satisfy the water resistance test in § M020.80(g). The labeling states “[bullet] reapply at least every 2 hours [bullet] use a water resistant sunscreen if swimming or sweating”.

(f) Other information. The labeling of the product contains the following statement under the heading “Other information:” “[bullet] protect the product in this container from excessive heat and direct sun”.

(g) False and misleading claims. There are claims that would be false and/or misleading on sunscreen products. These claims include but are not limited to the following: “Sunblock”, “sweatproof”, and “waterproof”. These or similar claims will cause the product to be misbranded under section 502 of the FD&C Act.

(h) Labeling of products containing a combination of sunscreen and skin protectant active ingredients identified in § M016.20(e) of OTC Monograph M016. Statements of identity, indications, warnings, and directions for use, respectively, applicable to each ingredient in the product may be combined to eliminate duplicative words or phrases so that the resulting information is clear and understandable. Labeling provisions in § M016.50(e) of OTC Monograph M016 shall not apply to these products.

#### **4. Part D—Testing Procedures**

##### **§ M020.80 Sun protection factor (SPF) test procedure**

(a) UV source (solar simulator).

(1) Emission spectrum. A single port or multiport solar simulator should be filtered so that it provides a continuous emission spectrum from 290 to 400 nanometers (nm) with a limit of 1,500 Watts per square meter (W/m<sup>2</sup>) on total irradiance for all wavelengths between 250 and 1,400 nm.

(i) The solar simulator should have the following percentage of erythema-effective radiation in each specified range of wavelengths:

| Solar Simulator Emission Spectrum |                                            |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| Wavelength range (nm)             | Percent erythema contribution <sup>1</sup> |
| <290                              | <0.1                                       |
| 290–300                           | 1.0–8.0                                    |
| 290–310                           | 49.0–65.0                                  |
| 290–320                           | 85.0–90.0                                  |
| 290–330                           | 91.5–95.5                                  |
| 290–340                           | 94.0–97.0                                  |
| 290–400                           | 99.9–100.0                                 |

<sup>1</sup> Calculation of erythema action spectrum described in § M020.80(a)(2).

(ii) In addition, UVA II (320–340 nm) irradiance should equal or exceed 20 percent of the total UV (290–400 nm) irradiance. UVA I (340–400 nm) irradiance should equal or exceed 60 percent of the total UV irradiance.

(2) Erythema action spectrum.

(i) Calculate the erythema action spectrum weighting factor ( $V_i$ ) at each wavelength  $\lambda$ :

$$(A) V_i(\lambda) = 1.0 \quad (250 < \lambda \leq 298 \text{ nm})$$

$$(B) V_i(\lambda) = 10^{0.094 \cdot (298 - \lambda)} \quad (298 < \lambda \leq 328 \text{ nm})$$

$$(C) V_i(\lambda) = 10^{0.015 \cdot (140 - \lambda)} \quad (328 < \lambda \leq 400 \text{ nm})$$

(ii) Calculate the erythema-effective UV dose (E) delivered by a solar simulator as follows:

$$E = \sum_{250}^{400} V_i(\lambda) * I(\lambda) * t$$

Where  $V_i(\lambda)$  = erythema action spectrum weighting factor at each wavelength  $\lambda$

$I(\lambda)$  = irradiance (Watts per square meter) at each wavelength  $\lambda$

$t$  = exposure time (seconds)

Erythema-effective dose (E) is expressed as effective Joules per square meter ( $J/m^2$ -eff).

(iii) The emission spectrum must be determined using a handheld radiometer with a response weighted to match the spectrum in ISO 17166 CIE S 007/E entitled “Erythema reference action spectrum and standard erythema dose”, dated 1999 (First edition, 1999-12-15; corrected and reprinted 2000-11-15), which is incorporated by reference and is available for inspection at FDA. For further information about inspecting incorporated materials, see <https://www.fda.gov>. Copies may also be available from the publisher/ISO Copyright Office. The solar simulator output should be measured before and after each phototest or, at a minimum, at the beginning and end of each test day. This radiometer should be calibrated using side-by-side comparison with the spectroradiometer (using the weighting factors determined according to § M020.80(a)(2)(i)) at the time of the annual spectroradiometric measurement of the solar simulator as described in § M020.80(a)(4).

(3) Operation. A solar simulator should have no significant time-related fluctuations (within 20 percent) in radiation emissions after an appropriate warm-up time and demonstrate good beam uniformity (within 20 percent) in the exposure plane. The delivered dose to the UV exposure site must be within 10 percent of the expected dose.

(4) Periodic measurement. To ensure that the solar simulator delivers the appropriate spectrum of UV radiation, the emission spectrum of the solar simulator should be measured at least annually with an appropriate and accurately calibrated spectroradiometer system (results should be traceable to the National Institute for Standards and Technology). In addition, the solar simulator must be recalibrated if there is any change in the lamp bulb or the optical filtering components (i.e., filters, mirrors, lenses, collimating devices, or focusing devices). Daily solar simulator radiation intensity should be monitored with a broadband radiometer with a response weighted to match the erythema action spectrum in ISO 17166 CIE S 007/E entitled “Erythema reference action spectrum and standard erythema dose”, which is incorporated by reference in § M020.80(a)(2)(iii). If a lamp must be replaced due to failure or aging during a phototest, broadband device readings consistent with those obtained for the original calibrated lamp will suffice until measurements can be performed with the spectroradiometer at the earliest possible opportunity.

(b) SPF standard

(1) Preparation. The SPF standard should be a formulation containing 7-percent padimate O and 3-percent oxybenzone.

Composition of the Padimate O/ oxybenzone SPF Standard

| Ingredients                 | Percent by weight |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>Part A:</b>              |                   |
| Lanolin                     | 4.50              |
| Cocoa butter                | 2.00              |
| Glyceryl monostearate       | 3.00              |
| Stearic acid                | 2.00              |
| Padimate O                  | 7.00              |
| Oxybenzone                  | 3.00              |
| <b>Part B:</b>              |                   |
| Purified water USP          | 71.60             |
| Sorbitol solution           | 5.00              |
| Triethanolamine, 99 percent | 1.00              |
| Methylparaben               | 0.30              |
| Propylparaben               | 0.10              |
| <b>Part C:</b>              |                   |
| Benzyl alcohol              | 0.50              |
| <b>Part D:</b>              |                   |
| Purified water USP          | QS <sup>1</sup>   |

<sup>1</sup> Quantity sufficient to make 100 grams.

Step 1. Add the ingredients of Part A into a suitable stainless-steel kettle equipped with a propeller agitator. Mix at 77 to 82 °C until uniform.

Step 2. Add the water of Part B into a suitable stainless-steel kettle equipped with a propeller agitator and begin mixing at 77 to 82 °C. Add the remaining ingredients of Part B and mix until uniform.

Step 3. Add the batch of Step 1 to the batch of Step 2 and mix at 77 to 82 °C until smooth and uniform. Slowly cool the batch to 49 to 54 °C.

Step 4. Add the benzyl alcohol of Part C to the batch of Step 3 at 49 to 54 °C. Mix until uniform. Continue to cool batch to 35 to 41 °C.

Step 5. Add sufficient water of Part D to the batch of Step 4 at 35 to 41 °C to obtain 100 grams of SPF standard. Mix until uniform. Cool batch to 27 to 32 °C.

(2) High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) assay. Use the HPLC procedure to verify the concentrations of padimate O and oxybenzone in the SPF standard:

(i) Instrumentation.

(A) Equilibrate a suitable liquid chromatograph to the following or equivalent conditions:

|                  |                                                                      |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Column       | C-18, 250 millimeters (mm) length, 4.6 mm inner diameter (5 microns) |
| (2) Mobile Phase | 85:15:0.5 methanol: water: acetic acid                               |
| (3) Flow Rate    | 1.5 milliliters (mL) per minute                                      |
| (4) Temperature  | Ambient                                                              |
| (5) Detector     | UV spectrophotometer at 308 nanometers                               |
| (6) Attenuation  | As needed                                                            |

(B) Use HPLC grade reagents for mobile phase.

(ii) Preparation of the HPLC reference standard.

(A) Weigh 0.50 gram (g) of oxybenzone USP reference standard into a 250-mL volumetric flask. Dissolve and dilute to volume with isopropanol. Mix well.

(B) Weigh 0.50 g of padimate O USP reference standard into a 250-mL volumetric flask. Dissolve and dilute to volume with isopropanol. Mix well.

(C) Pipet 3.0 mL of the oxybenzone solution and 7.0 mL of the padimate O solution into a 100-mL volumetric flask. Dilute to volume with isopropanol and mix well.

(iii) HPLC system suitability.

(A) Make three replicate 10-microliter injections of the HPLC reference standard (described in § M020.80(b)(2)(ii)). The relative standard deviation in peak areas should not be more than 2.0 percent for either oxybenzone or padimate O.

(B) Calculate the resolution (R) between the oxybenzone and padimate O peaks from one chromatogram as follows:

$$R = \frac{2 * (t_o - t_p)}{W_o + W_p}$$

Where  $t_o$  = retention time for oxybenzone

$t_p$  = retention time for padimate O

$W_o$  = oxybenzone peak width at baseline

$W_p$  = padimate O peak width at baseline

If the resolution (R) is less than 3.0, adjust the mobile phase or replace the column.

(iv) SPF standard assay

(A) The SPF standard is diluted to the same concentration as the HPLC reference standard according to the following steps:

(1) Step 1. Weigh 1.0 g of the SPF standard (described in § M020.80(b)(1)) into a 50-mL volumetric flask.

(2) Step 2. Add approximately 30 mL of isopropanol and heat with swirling until contents are evenly dispersed.

(3) Step 3. Cool to room temperature (15 to 30 °C) and dilute to volume with isopropanol. Mix well.

(4) Step 4. Pipet 5.0 mL of the preparation into a 50-mL volumetric flask and dilute to volume with isopropanol. Mix well.

(B) Inject 10-microliter of diluted SPF standard from paragraph § M020.80(b)(2)(iv)(A) and calculate the amount of oxybenzone and padimate O as follows:

$$\text{Percent Oxybenzone} = \frac{\text{Peak area of oxybenzone in sunscreen standard}}{\text{Peak area of oxybenzone in HPLC reference standard}} * 100$$

$$\text{Percent Padimate O} = \frac{\text{Peak area of padimate O in sunscreen standard}}{\text{Peak area of padimate O in HPLC reference standard}} * 100$$

The percent of oxybenzone and padimate O in the SPF standard should be between 95 and 105.

(c) Test subjects

(1) Number of subjects. A test panel should include enough subjects to produce a minimum of 10 valid test results. A maximum of three subjects may be rejected from this panel based on § M020.80(e)(5).

(2) Medical history.

(i) Obtain a medical history from each subject with emphasis on the effects of sunlight on the subject's skin. Determine that each subject is in good general health with skin type 1, 2, or 3 as follows:

- (1) Always burns easily; never tans (sensitive).
- (2) Always burns easily; tans minimally (sensitive).
- (3) Burns moderately; tans gradually (light brown) (normal).
- (4) Burns minimally; always tans well (moderate brown) (normal).
- (5) Rarely burns; tans profusely (dark brown) (insensitive).
- (6) Never burns; deeply pigmented (insensitive).

(ii) Skin type is based on first 30 to 45 minutes of sun exposure after a winter season of no sun exposure. Determine that each subject is not taking topical or systemic medication that is known to alter responses to UV radiation. Determine that each subject has no history of sensitivities to topical products and/or abnormal responses to sunlight, such as a phototoxic or photoallergic response.

(3) Physical examination. Conduct a physical examination to determine the presence of sunburn, suntan, scars, active dermal lesions, and uneven skin tones on the areas of the back to be tested. A suitable source of low power UVA, such as a Woods lamp, is helpful in this process. If any of these conditions are present, the subject is not qualified to participate in the study. The presence of nevi, blemishes, or moles will be acceptable if, in the physician's judgment, they will neither compromise the study nor jeopardize a subject's safety. Subjects with dysplastic nevi should not be enrolled. Excess hair on the back is acceptable if the hair is clipped. Shaving is unacceptable because it may remove a significant portion of the stratum corneum and temporarily alter the skin's response to UV radiation.

(4) Informed consent. Obtain legally effective written informed consent from all test subjects.

(d) Sunscreen application.

(1) Test site. Test sites are locations on each subject's back, between the beltline and the shoulder blades (scapulae) and lateral to the midline, where skin responses to UV radiation are determined. Responses on unprotected skin (no test material applied) and protected skin (sunscreen test product(s) or SPF standard applied) are determined at separate unprotected and protected test sites, respectively. Test sites should be randomly located in a blinded manner. Each test site should be a minimum of 30 square centimeters and outlined with indelible ink.

(2) Test subsite. Test subsites are the locations to which UV radiation is administered within a test site. At least five test subsites should receive UV doses within each test site. Test subsites should be at least 0.5 square centimeters (cm<sup>2</sup>) in area and should be separated from each other by at least 0.8 cm. Each test subsite should be outlined with indelible ink.

(3) Applying test materials. Apply the sunscreen test product and the SPF standard at 2 milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm<sup>2</sup>) to their respective test sites. Use a finger cot compatible with the sunscreen to spread the product as evenly as possible.

(4) Waiting period. Wait at least 15 minutes after applying a sunscreen product before exposing the test sites to UV radiation as described in § M020.80(e). For water resistant sunscreen products, proceed with the water resistance testing procedure described in § M020.80(g) after waiting at least 15 minutes.

(e) UV exposure

(1) Definition of minimal erythema dose. The minimal erythema dose (MED) is the smallest UV dose that produces perceptible redness of the skin (erythema) with clearly defined borders at 16 to 24 hours after UV exposure. The MED for unprotected skin (MED<sub>u</sub>) is determined on a test site that does not have sunscreen applied. The MED for protected skin (MED<sub>p</sub>) is determined on a test site that has sunscreen applied. An MED<sub>p</sub> is determined for the SPF standard (ssMED<sub>p</sub>). An MED<sub>p</sub> is determined for the sunscreen test product (tpMED<sub>p</sub>).

(2) UV exposure for initial MED<sub>u</sub>. For each test subject, administer a series of UV radiation doses expressed as J/m<sup>2</sup>-eff (as determined according to § M020.80(a)(2)(ii)) to the test subsites within an unprotected test site using an accurately calibrated solar simulator. Select doses that are a geometric series represented by 1.25<sup>n</sup> (i.e., each dose is 25 percent greater than the previous dose).

(3) UV exposure for final MED<sub>u</sub>, ssMED<sub>p</sub>, and tpMED<sub>p</sub>. For each subject, determine the final MED<sub>u</sub>, ssMED<sub>p</sub>, and tpMED<sub>p</sub> by administering a series of five UV doses to the appropriate test sites. The middle dose (X) in each of these dose series (i.e., the third dose) should equal the initial MED<sub>u</sub> times the expected SPF. Note that the expected SPF equals 1 and 16.3 for the final MED<sub>u</sub> and ssMED<sub>p</sub>, respectively. The remaining UV doses in the series depend upon the expected SPF value of the sunscreen test product(s).

For products with an expected SPF less than 8, administer UV doses that increase by 25 percent with each successive dose (i.e., 0.64X, 0.80X, 1.00X, 1.25X, and 1.56X). For products with an expected SPF from 8 to 15, administer UV doses that increase by 20 percent with each successive dose (i.e., 0.69X, 0.83X, 1.00X, 1.20X, and 1.44X). For products with an expected SPF higher than 15, administer UV doses that increase by 15 percent with each successive dose (i.e., 0.76X, 0.87X, 1.00X, 1.15X, and 1.32X).

(4) Evaluation of test subsites. In order that the person who evaluates the test subsites is not biased, he/she should not be the same person who applied the sunscreen drug product to the test site or administered the UV doses. After UV doses are administered, all immediate responses should be recorded. These may include an immediate darkening or tanning, typically grayish or purplish in color, which fades in 30 to 60 minutes; an immediate reddening at the subsite, due to heating of the skin, which fades rapidly; and an immediate generalized heat response, spreading beyond the subsite, which fades in 30 to 60 minutes. After the immediate responses are noted, each subject should shield the exposed area from further UV radiation until the MED is determined. Determine the MED 16 to 24 hours after UV exposure. Because erythema is evaluated 16 to 24 hours after UV exposure, the final MED<sub>u</sub>, ssMED<sub>p</sub>, and tpMED<sub>p</sub> are typically determined the day following determination of the initial MED<sub>u</sub>. Evaluate the erythema responses of each test subsite using either tungsten or warm white fluorescent lighting that provides at least 450 lux of illumination at the test site. For the evaluation, the test subject should be in the same position as when the test site was irradiated.

(5) Invalid test data. Reject test data for a test subject if erythema is not present on either the unprotected or protected test sites; or erythema is present at all subsites; or the responses are inconsistent with the series of UV doses administered; or the subject was noncompliant (e.g., the subject withdraws from the test due to illness or work conflicts or does not shield the exposed testing sites from further UV radiation until the MED is determined).

(f) Determination of SPF.

(1) Calculate an SPF value for each test subject (SPFi) as follows:

$$SPFi = \frac{MEDp}{MEDu}$$

(2) Calculate the mean:

$$SPF = (\overline{SPF})$$

and the standard deviation (s) from the SPFi values. Calculate the standard error (SE), which equals  $s/\sqrt{n}$  (where n equals the number of subjects who provided valid test results). Obtain the t value from Student's t distribution table corresponding to the upper 5-percent point with n-1 degrees of freedom. Determine the labeled SPF value, which equals the largest whole number less than:

$$\overline{SPF} - (t * SE)$$

In order for the SPF determination of a test product to be considered valid, the SPF value of the SPF standard should fall within the standard deviation range of the expected SPF (i.e.,  $16.3 \pm 3.43$ ).

(g) Determination of water resistance.

The following procedure should be performed in an indoor freshwater pool, whirlpool, and/or hot tub maintained at 23 to 32 °C. Fresh water is clean drinking water that meets the standards in 40 CFR part 141. The pool and air temperature and the relative humidity should be recorded.

(1) Water resistance (40 minutes). The labeled SPF should be determined after 40 minutes of water immersion using the following procedure:

- (i) Step 1: Apply the sunscreen as described in § M020.80(d).
- (ii) Step 2: Perform moderate activity in water for 20 minutes.
- (iii) Step 3: Rest out of water for 15 minutes. Do not towel test site(s).
- (iv) Step 4: Perform moderate activity in water for 20 minutes.
- (v) Step 5: Allow test sites to dry completely without toweling.
- (vi) Step 6: Apply the SPF standard as described in § M020.80(d).
- (vii) Step 7. Expose test sites to UV doses as described in § M020.80(e).

(2) Water resistance (80 minutes). The labeled SPF should be determined after 80 minutes of water immersion using the following procedure:

- (i) Step 1: Apply the sunscreen as described in § M020.80(d).
- (ii) Step 2: Perform moderate activity in water for 20 minutes.
- (iii) Step 3: Rest out of water for 15 minutes. Do not towel test site(s).
- (iv) Step 4: Perform moderate activity in water for 20 minutes.
- (v) Step 5: Rest out of water for 15 minutes. Do not towel test site(s).
- (vi) Step 6: Perform moderate activity in water for 20 minutes.
- (vii) Step 7: Rest out of water for 15 minutes. Do not towel test site(s).
- (viii) Step 8: Perform moderate activity in water for 20 minutes.
- (ix) Step 9: Allow test sites to dry completely without toweling.
- (x) Step 10: Apply the SPF standard as described in § M020.80(d).
- (xi) Step 11: Expose test sites to UV doses as described in § M020.80(e).

## **§ M020.90 Broad spectrum test procedure**

### **(a) UV Spectrometry.**

(1) Plate. Use optical-grade polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) plates suitable for UV transmittance measurements. The plate should be roughened on one side to a three dimensional surface topography measure (Sa) between 2 and 7 micrometers and must have a rectangular application area of at least 16 square centimeters (with no side shorter than 4 cm).

(2) Sample holder. The sample holder should hold the PMMA plate in a horizontal position to avoid flowing of the sunscreen drug product from one edge of the PMMA plate to the other. It should be mounted as close as possible to the input optics of the spectrometer to maximize capture of forward scattered radiation. The sample holder should be a thin, flat plate with a suitable aperture through which UV radiation can pass. The PMMA plate should be placed on the upper surface of the sample holder with the roughened side facing up.

(3) Light source. The light source should produce a continuous spectral distribution of UV radiation from 290 to 400 nanometers.

(4) Input optics. Unless the spectrometer is equipped with an integrating sphere, an ultraviolet radiation diffuser should be placed between the sample and the input optics of the spectrometer. The diffuser will be constructed from any UV radiation transparent material (e.g., Teflon ® or quartz). The diffuser ensures that the radiation received by the spectrometer is not collimated. The spectrometer input slits should be set to provide a bandwidth that is less than or equal to 1 nanometer.

(5) Dynamic range of the spectrometer. The dynamic range of the spectrometer should be sufficient to measure transmittance accurately through a highly absorbing sunscreen product at all terrestrial solar UV wavelengths (290 to 400 nm).

(b) Sunscreen product application to PMMA plate. The accuracy of the test depends upon the application of a precisely controlled amount of sunscreen product with a uniform distribution over the PMMA plate. The product is applied at 0.75 mg per square centimeter to the roughened side of the PMMA plate. The sunscreen product should be applied in a series of small dots over the entire PMMA plate and then spread evenly using a gloved finger. Spreading should be done with a very light spreading action for approximately 30 seconds followed by spreading with greater pressure for approximately 30 seconds. The plate should then be allowed to equilibrate for 15 minutes in the dark before the pre-irradiation described in § M020.90(c).

(c) Sunscreen product pre-irradiation. To account for lack of photostability, apply the sunscreen product to the PMMA plate as described in § M020.90(b) and then irradiate with a solar simulator described in § M020.80(a). The irradiation dose should be 4 MEDs which is equivalent to an erythral effective dose of 800 J/m<sup>2</sup> (i.e., 800 J/m<sup>2</sup>-eff).

(d) Calculation of mean transmittance values. After pre-irradiation described in § M020.90(c), mean transmittance values should be determined for each wavelength  $\lambda$  over the full UV spectrum (290 to 400 nanometers). The transmittance values should be measured at 1 nanometer intervals. Measurements of spectral irradiance transmitted for each wavelength  $\lambda$  through control PMMA plates coated with 15 microliters of glycerin (no sunscreen product) should be obtained from at least 5 different locations on the PMMA plate [ $C1(\lambda)$ ,  $C2(\lambda)$ ,  $C3(\lambda)$ ,  $C4(\lambda)$ , and  $C5(\lambda)$ ]. In addition, a minimum of 5 measurements of spectral irradiance transmitted for each wavelength  $\lambda$  through the PMMA plate covered with the sunscreen product will be similarly obtained after pre-irradiation of the sunscreen product [ $P1(\lambda)$ ,  $P2(\lambda)$ ,  $P3(\lambda)$ ,  $P4(\lambda)$ , and  $P5(\lambda)$ ].

The mean transmittance for each wavelength,

$$\overline{T(\lambda)}$$

is the ratio of the mean of the  $C(\lambda)$  values to the mean of the  $P(\lambda)$  values, as follows:

$$\overline{T(\lambda)} = \frac{\sum_1^n P(\lambda)/n}{\sum_1^n C(\lambda)/n}$$

Where  $n \geq 5$

(e) Calculation of mean absorbance values.

(1) Mean transmittance values,

$$\overline{T(\lambda)}$$

are converted into mean absorbance values,

$$\overline{A(\lambda)}$$

at each wavelength by taking the negative logarithm of the mean transmittance value as follows:

$$\overline{A(\lambda)} = -\log \overline{T(\lambda)}$$

(2) The calculation yields 111 monochromatic absorbance values in 1 nanometer increments from 290 to 400 nanometers.

(f) Number of plates. For each sunscreen product, mean absorbance values should be determined from at least three individual PMMA plates. Because § M020.90(d) requires at least 5 measurements per plate, there should be a total of at least 15 measurements.

(g) Calculation of the critical wavelength. The critical wavelength is identified as the wavelength at which the integral of the spectral absorbance curve reaches 90 percent of the integral over the UV spectrum from 290 to 400 nm. The following equation defines the critical wavelength:

$$\int_{290}^{\lambda_c} A(\lambda) d\lambda = 0.9 \int_{290}^{400} A(\lambda) d\lambda$$

Where  $\lambda_c$  = critical wavelength

$A(\lambda)$  = mean absorbance at each wavelength

$d\lambda$  = wavelength interval between measurements

A mean critical wavelength of 370 nm or greater is classified as broad spectrum protection.

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