Cosmetic Ingredient Review

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Memorandum

Date: September 12th, 2025

From: Bart Heldreth, Ph.D., Executive Director, Cosmetic Ingredient Review

To: All Stakeholders

Re: 2026 Final Priority List

There are 16 reports docketed, covering 36 ingredients, on the 2026 Final Priorities List. Three previously proposed ingredient reports (from the 2026 Draft Priorities in March), have been deleted for either inclusion in other reports or lack of relevant cosmetic use; three new ingredient reports are therefore now proposed herein. Additionally, the Hair Color Technical Committee nominated Basic Orange 31 for inclusion as the annual hair ingredient. Reports previously prioritized and on the CIR docket, as well as an extensive number of re-reviews of previous assessments, will supplement the total number of reports/ingredients to be assessed in 2026, and beyond.

Toluene-2,5-Diamine Sulfate is the Allergen of the Year for 2025 from the American Contact Dermatitis Society, and as it is a previously reviewed ingredient now due for rereview, the corresponding report will be docketed for Panel consideration. In the report published in 2010, the Panel concluded that Toluene-2,5-Diamine and Toluene-2,5-Diamine Sulfate are safe as hair dye ingredients in the present practices of use and concentrations but that there are insufficient data to determine the safety of Toluene-3,4-Diamine. Toluene-3,4-Diamine is not currently in use in cosmetic products in the US and has been transmuted to the "insufficient data-zero use" category. Thus, the rereview proposal will only include Toluene-2,5-Diamine and Toluene-2,5-Diamine Sulfate, for the Panel's consideration to reopen or affirm. Other rereviews to potentially be considered for reopening during 2026, based on time passed since last assessment, include:

Aloe-derived ingredients
Butylene Glycol, etc.
Capsaicin, etc.
Dimethicone Copolyol
Ethyl Methacrylate
Glyceryl Monoesters
Glycyrrhetinic Acid, etc.
Maleic Acid
Methacrylic Acid
p-Methylaminophenol
Niacinamide & Niacin
Oryza sativa (rice)
Oxyquinoline
PEGs Laurate
Sodium & Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate
Sodium *p*-Chloro-*m*-Cresol
Stearyl Alcohol, etc.
Tosylamide/Formaldehyde Resin
Urea

Additionally, with modernization efforts to better utilize in silico tools (e.g., DEREK), NAMs (new approach/non-animal methodologies), *Cosmetics Direct* (the US FDA mandatory reporting program that replaced the now defunct voluntary program, VCRP), formalized exposure and risk assessments (when warranted), and read-across (including proposals of the Read-Across Working-Group), we believe that there is plenty of substance on the Panel's docket to extend through the end of 2026.

While this list includes only the lead ingredients, groupings of ingredients drafted by CIR Staff can be found on the following pages. The Read Across Working Group (RAWG) has previously had an opportunity to consider most of these groupings. However, the RAWG and the full Panel should note newly proposed groupings herein for Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hyaluronate and Chlorella Vulgaris Extract.

Interested parties are encouraged to submit pertinent data to the CIR, as soon as possible, for use in the development of the Scientific Literature Reviews (SLR) for these ingredients. Although the specific data needs vary for each safety assessment, the following are typical data that the Panel reviews for each safety assessment.

- Chemistry (including UV absorption), impurities, and method of manufacture
- Concentration of use
- Toxicokinetics data, specifically dermal absorption and/or penetration
- Repeated-dose toxicity data
- Inhalation toxicity data, if the ingredient is used in a product that can be incidentally inhaled
- Reproductive/developmental toxicity data
- Genotoxicity data; if positive, carcinogenicity data may be needed
- Dermal irritation and sensitization data at maximum concentration of use

For the review of botanical ingredients, the additional data needed include: species, plant part, extraction method, solvent, and data on component chemical characterization. It is important that these data are specific for the ingredient(s) as used in cosmetics.

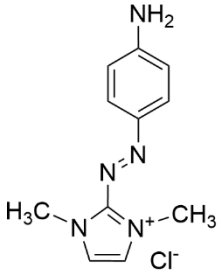
2026 Final Priorities List

Ingredient	Frequency of Use (FOU) Data Year: 2024
For cause	
Basic Orange 31	552
Per FOU	
Hydroxycyclohexyl Phenyl Ketone	2515
3-*O*-Ethyl Ascorbic Acid	1947
Hydrolyzed Quinoa	1786
Ethyl Cyanoacrylate	1659
Thioglycerin	1549
Ceteth-10 Phosphate	1484
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hyaluronate	1379
Vaccinium Myrtillus Fruit Extract	1367
Diethylhexyl Syringylidenemalonate	1362
Etocrylene	1277
Dimethyl Isosorbide	1266
Polyglyceryl-3 Methylglucose Distearate	1227
Chlorella Vulgaris Extract	1182
Colophonium	1179
Asiaticoside	1122

2026 Priorities Groupings for New Reports

Proposed 2026 Report – per cause

Basic Orange 31 *– per PCPC Hair Color Technical Committee (HCTC)* **FOU = 552**



Reported **Functions**: Hair Colorant and Hair Conditioning Agent

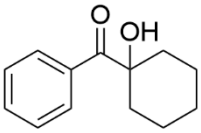
Notes: *Since FOU might not be a very accurate surrogate for exposure, with regard to hair dyes, the PCPC HCTC proposes one hair dye ingredient annually for CIR review.*

Grouping proposal: None

Proposed 2026 Reports – per FOU

Hydroxycyclohexyl Phenyl Ketone **FOU = 2,515**

Definition: Hydroxycyclohexyl Phenyl Ketone is the organic compound that conforms to the structure:



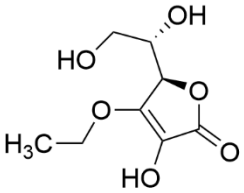
Reported **Function**: Artificial Nail Builders

Notes: *(CAS No. 947-19-3)*

Grouping proposal: None

3-*O*-Ethyl Ascorbic Acid **FOU = 1,947**

Definition: 3-*O*-Ethyl Ascorbic Acid is the organic compound that conforms to the structure:



Reported **Function**: Skin-Conditioning Agents - Miscellaneous

Notes: *(CAS No. 86404-04-8)*

CIR draft grouping: (4 ingredients proposed with a total FOU = 2,053)	***FOU***
3-O-Ethyl Ascorbic Acid	*1947*
2-O-Ethyl Ascorbic Acid	*75*
Diethyl Ascorbic Acid	*27*
3-O-Cetyl Ascorbic Acid	*4*

Hydrolyzed Quinoa

FOU = 1,786

Definition: Hydrolyzed Quinoa is the hydrolysate of the quinoa seed, *Chenopodium quinoa*, derived by acid, enzyme or other method of hydrolysis.



***Reported* Function**: Skin-Conditioning Agents - Miscellaneous

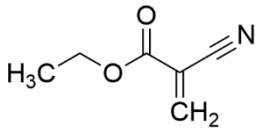
Notes: *These ingredients are each derived from Chenopodium quinoa. The Panel has previously assessed the safety of Chenopodium Quinoa Seed Oil in the Safety Assessment of Plant-Derived Fatty Acid Oils, published in IJT in 2017, concluding that those oils are safe as used.*

CIR draft grouping: (5 ingredients proposed with a total FOU = 2,875)	***FOU***
Hydrolyzed Quinoa	*1786*
Chenopodium Quinoa Seed Extract	*802*
Chenopodium Quinoa Seed	*249*
Chenopodium Quinoa Seed Oil Ethyl Esters	*32*
Hydrolyzed Chenopodium Quinoa Seed (synonym?)	*6*

Ethyl Cyanoacrylate

FOU = 1,659

Definition Ethyl Cyanoacrylate is the ester that conforms to the structure:



***Reported* Function**: **None reported**

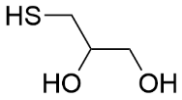
Notes: *(CAS No. 7085-85-0) These 3 ingredients share the same cyanoacrylate core structure and differ only by the alkyl or alkoxy sidechain. This ingredient does not have a reported function but is likely a film former or binder like the other 2 ingredients grouped below.*

CIR draft grouping: (3 ingredients proposed with a total FOU = 1686)	***FOU***
Ethyl Cyanoacrylate	*1659*
Ethoxyethyl Cyanoacrylate	*16*
Methoxyethyl Cyanoacrylate	*11*

Thioglycerin

FOU = 1,549

Definition: Thioglycerin is the polyhydric alcohol that conforms to the structure:



***Reported* Functions**: Depilating Agents; Hair-Waving/Straightening Agents; Reducing Agents

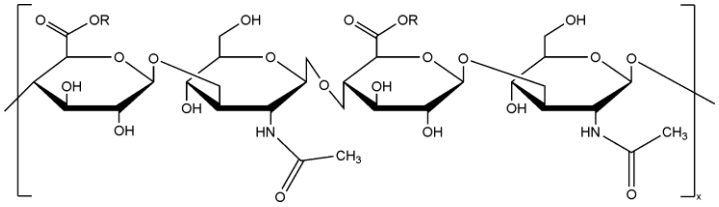
Notes: *(CAS Nos. 38098-46-3; 96-27-5)*

CIR draft grouping: none

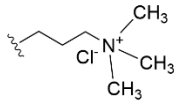
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hyaluronate

FOU = 1,379

Definition: Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hyaluronate is the quaternary ammonium compound that conforms generally to the structure:



wherein R is hydrogen or hydroxypropyltrimonium:



Reported **Functions**: Film Formers; Humectants

Notes: (*CAS No. unknown*) *The Panel has previously assessed the safety of a polymeric quaternary ammonium salt of hydroxyethyl cellulose, Polyquaternium-10, concluding that this ingredient is safe as a cosmetic ingredient in the present practices of use. Polyquaternium-10 is due for a 2nd rereview. This polysaccharide backbone makes this ingredient different from most other polymeric trimoniums (with the exception of Polyquaternium-10).*

CIR draft grouping: (2 ingredients proposed with a total FOU = 5,628)	***FOU***
Hydroxypropyltrimonium Hyaluronate	*1379*
Polyquaternium-10 (Antistatic Agents, Film Formers, and Hair Fixatives)	*4249*

Vaccinium Myrtillus Fruit Extract

FOU = 1,367

Definition: Vaccinium Myrtillus Fruit Extract is the extract of the fruit of *Vaccinium myrtillus* (Bilberry, European blueberry).



Reported **Function**: Skin-Conditioning Agents - Miscellaneous

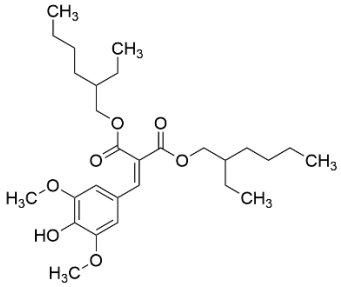
Notes: *(CAS No. 84082-34-8 (generic)) All 10 of these ingredients are derived from the European blueberry plant.*

CIR draft grouping: (10 ingredients proposed with a total FOU = 1,930)	***FOU***
Vaccinium Myrtillus Fruit Extract	*1367*
Vaccinium Myrtillus Fruit/Leaf Extract	*324*
Vaccinium Myrtillus Leaf Extract	*92*
Vaccinium Myrtillus Fruiting Tops (not in INCI; probably means whole fruit)	*57*
Vaccinium Myrtillus Leaf (not in INCI)	*24*
Vaccinium Myrtillus Whole (not in INCI)	*23*
Vaccinium Myrtillus Fruit Juice	*27*
Vaccinium Myrtillus Fruit (not in INCI)	*11*
Vaccinium Myrtillus Bud Extract	*3*
Vaccinium Myrtillus Fruit Water	*2*

Diethylhexyl Syringylidenemalonate

FOU = 1,362

Definition: **Diethylhexyl Syringylidenemalonate is the organic compound that conforms to the structure:**



Reported **Functions**: Antioxidants; Light Stabilizers; Skin-Conditioning Agents – Miscellaneous

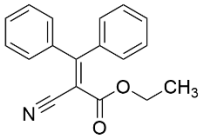
Notes: *(CAS No. 444811-29-4)*

Grouping proposal: None

Etocrylene

FOU = 1,277

Definition: Etocrylene is the organic ester that conforms to the structure:



Reported **Function**: Light Stabilizers

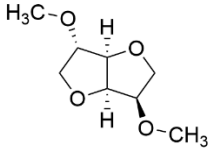
Notes: *(CAS No. 5232-99-5) These 2 ingredients are light stabilizers. Octocrylene is also a sunscreen agent and active ingredient in OTC drug products. Structurally, these 2 chemicals are each alkyl (ethyl or 2-ethylhexyl) esters of 2-cyano-3,3-diphenyl-2-propenoic acid.*

CIR draft grouping: (2 ingredients proposed with a total FOU = 2,834)	***FOU***
Etocrylene	*1277*
Octocrylene	*1557*

Dimethyl Isosorbide

FOU = 1,266

Definition: Dimethyl Isosorbide is a dimethyl ether of an anhydride of an isomer of sorbitol that conforms to the structure:



Reported **Functions**: Solvents; Viscosity Decreasing Agents

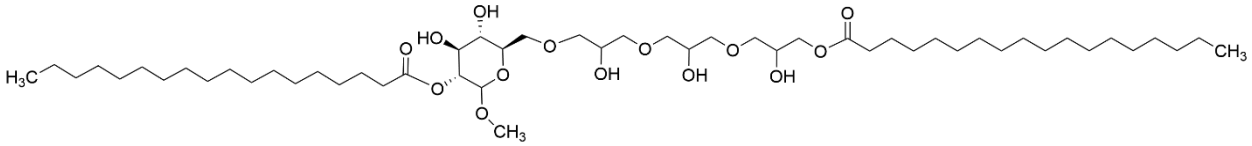
Notes: *(CAS No. 5306-85-4) The Panel has previously assessed the safety of a component of this ingredient, sorbitol, in the Safety Assessment of Mannitol, Sorbitol, and Xylitol as Used in Cosmetics, concluding that these sugar alcohol ingredients are safe in cosmetics in the present practices of use and concentration described in the safety assessment.*

Grouping proposal: None

Polyglyceryl-3 Methylglucose Distearate

FOU = 1,227

Definition: Polyglyceryl-3 Methylglucose Distearate is the diester of stearic acid and the condensation product of methylglucose and Polyglycerin-3.



***Reported* Functions**: Skin-Conditioning Agents – Emollient; Surfactants - Emulsifying Agents

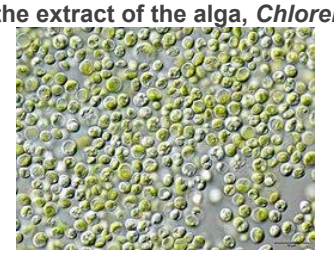
Notes: *(CAS No. unknown)*

Grouping proposal: None

Chlorella Vulgaris Extract

FOU = 1,182

Definition: Chlorella Vulgaris Extract is the extract of the alga, *Chlorella vulgaris*.



***Reported* Function**: Skin-Conditioning Agents – Miscellaneous

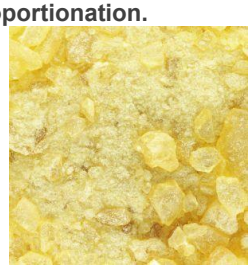
Notes: *(CAS No. 223749-83-5) Chlorella vulgaris is a green microalga.*

CIR draft grouping: (2 ingredients proposed with a total FOU = 1,209)	***FOU***
Chlorella Vulgaris Extract	**1182**
Chlorella Vulgaris Powder	**27**

Colophonium

FOU = 1,179

Definition: Colophonium is a complex combination derived from wood, especially pine wood. It is composed primarily of resin acids and modified resin acids such as dimers and decarboxylated resin acids. It also includes rosin stabilized by catalytic disproportionation.



***Reported* Function**: Film Formers

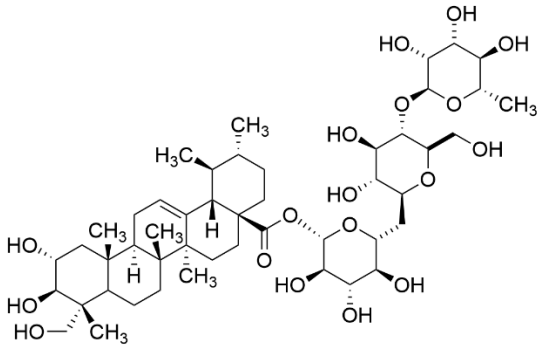
Notes: *(CAS No. 8050-09-7)*

Grouping proposal: None

Asiaticoside

FOU = 1,122

Definition: Asiaticoside is the organic compound that conforms to the structure:



Reported **Function**: Antioxidants; Skin-Conditioning Agents - Miscellaneous

Notes: *(CAS No. 16830-15-2) Asiaticoside is a naturally occurring triterpene centelloside found in the plant Centella asiatica (along with madecassoside, asiatic acid, and madecassic acid). The Panel recently assessed the safety of ingredients derived from this species, in Safety Assessment of Centella asiatica-Derived Ingredients as Used in Cosmetics, and concluded that those ingredients are safe in the present practices of use and concentration in cosmetics, as described in that safety assessment, when formulated to be non-sensitizing.*

Grouping proposal: None