Post Meeting Announcement

Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety
164th Meeting (March 6-7, 2023) - Findings

March 10, 2023

● Final Safety Assessments

- **Basic Yellow 87 – 1 ingredient – Safe for use as a hair dye**
- **Mallow – 8 ingredients – Safe with qualifications**
- **Naturally-Sourced Clays – 8 ingredients – Split (1 safe; 7 mixed safe/insufficient)**
- **Octyldodecyl Stearoyl Stearate – 1 ingredient – Safe with qualifications**
- **Polyhydroxystearic Acid – 3 ingredients – Safe**
- ***Rosa centifolia* – 12 ingredients – Split (9 safe with qualifications; 3 insufficient)**
- **Trisodium Ethylenediamine Disuccinate – 2 ingredients - Safe**

● Tentative Safety Assessments

- **5-Amino-6-Chloro-*o*-Cresol – 1 ingredient - Safe for use as a hair dye**
- **Hyaluronates – 7 ingredients – Safe**

● Insufficient Data Announcement

- **5-Amino-4-Chloro-*o*-Cresol – 2 ingredients**
- **Basic Blue 99 – 1 ingredient**
- **Phenyl-Substituted Methicones – 7 ingredients**

● 164th Meeting Notes

- **Director's Report**
- **Re-Reviews – 3 re-opened; 3 conclusions reaffirmed**
- **Re-Review summaries – 5 approved**
- **2024 Draft Priorities**
- **Hair Dye Epidemiology Resource Document**
- **Presentation - MoCRA**
- **Scientific Literature Reviews – available or under development**
- **Next Expert Panel Meeting – Monday and Tuesday, June 12-13, 2023**

Final Safety Assessments

Final safety assessments will be posted on the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) website at www.cir-safety.org. Unpublished data cited as references in CIR safety assessments are available for review. Any interested person who has sound scientific evidence that a final safety assessment is incorrect may petition the Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety (Panel) to amend the safety assessment.

Basic Yellow 87

The Panel issued a Final Report with the conclusion that Basic Yellow 87 is safe for use as a hair dye ingredient in the present practices of use and concentration described in the safety assessment.

Basic Yellow 87 is reported to function as a semi-permanent and oxidative hair dye in hair coloring products. The Panel recognizes that hair dyes containing this ingredient, as coal tar hair dye products, are exempt from certain adulteration and color additive provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act) when the label bears a caution statement and patch test instructions for determining whether the product causes skin irritation. The Panel expects that following this procedure will identify prospective individuals who would have an irritation/sensitization reaction and allow them to avoid significant exposures.

The Panel reviewed 2023 FDA VCRP data and noted that Basic Yellow 87 is still reported to be used in 5 non-coloring cosmetic products (i.e., non-coloring hair conditioner, shampoo, and other hair preparations). The Federal FD&C Act mandates that color additives must be approved by the US FDA for their intended use before they are used. Basic Yellow 87 is an unapproved color additive in cosmetics products, and thereby, such use is not permitted. Accordingly, these non-hair dye product uses are not within the purview of this Panel.

The Panel noted that the available toxicokinetic studies show that Basic Yellow 87 absorbs slowly through the skin, is not genotoxic, and has low concentrations of use. The Panel considered these findings, coupled with the short exposure time as a rinse-off product, and determined that the data are sufficient to conclude that Basic Yellow 87 is safe as a hair dye ingredient in the present practices of use and concentration.

The Panel discussed the issue of incidental inhalation exposure resulting from this ingredient. Basic Yellow 87 is reported to be used in an aerosol hair color spray (concentration not reported). Inhalation toxicity data were not available on this ingredient. However, the Panel noted that in aerosol products, the majority of the droplets/particles would not be respirable to any appreciable amount. Furthermore, droplets/particles deposited in the nasopharyngeal or tracheobronchial regions of the respiratory tract present no toxicological concerns based on the chemical and biological properties of this ingredient. Coupled with the small actual exposure in the breathing zone and the low concentrations at which the ingredient is used (or expected to be used) in potentially inhaled products, the available information indicates that incidental inhalation would not be a significant route of exposure that might lead to local respiratory or systemic effects. A detailed discussion and summary of the Panel's approach to evaluating incidental inhalation exposures to ingredients in cosmetic products is available at https://www.cir-safety.org/cir-findings.

***Malva sylvestris* (Mallow) - Derived Ingredients**

The Panel issued a Final Report with the conclusion that the following 8 *Malva sylvestris* (mallow)-derived ingredients are safe in cosmetics in the present practices of use and concentration described in the safety assessment when formulated to be non-sensitizing:

Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Extract
Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Flower
Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Flower Extract
Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Flower/Leaf Extract
Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Flower/Leaf/Stem Extract
Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Leaf Extract
Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Leaf Powder
Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Oil*

**Not reported to be in current use. Were the ingredient in this group not in current use to be used in the future, the expectation is that it would be used in product categories and at concentrations comparable to others in this group.*

The Panel reviewed 2023 FDA VCRP data and did not consider changes in the reported use of these ingredients to be significant. The Panel noted the reported use of some of these ingredients in products that are applied near the eye, and the lack of ocular irritation data. However, the Panel reasoned that mallow constituents were non-irritating on the skin and such cosmetic formulations are not intended for direct instillation in the eye so that any ocular exposure would be incidental. Additionally, the *Malva sylvestris* (mallow)-derived ingredients are reported to be used at low concentrations in cosmetic formulations. Furthermore, Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Flower/Leaf/Stem Extract and Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Flower Extract were not sensitizing, and confirmed food use mitigated systemic toxicity concerns and supported the safety of these ingredients. However, because final product formulations may contain multiple botanicals, each containing the same constituents of concern, formulators are advised to be aware of these constituents to avoid reaching levels that may be hazardous to consumers; with *Malva sylvestris* (mallow)-derived ingredients, the Panel was concerned about the presence of potential sensitizers (e.g., cinnamal) in cosmetics.

Naturally-Sourced Clays

The Panel issued a Final Amended Report with the conclusion that Kaolin* is safe in cosmetics in the present practices of use and concentration described in this safety assessment. The Panel noted that Kaolin is reported to be used in products which may be incidentally inhaled, including face powders at up to 15%; however, the data available from inhalation studies, including acute, chronic, and carcinogenicity data, suggest little potential for adverse respiratory effects at relevant doses.

The Panel also concluded that the following 7 ingredients are safe in cosmetics in the present practices of use and concentration, with the exception that the available data are insufficient to make a determination that these ingredients are safe in products that may be incidentally inhaled.

Attapulgite*
Bentonite*
Clay
Fuller's Earth*
Hectorite*
Illite
Montmorillonite*

**Previously reviewed by the Panel.*

The Panel reviewed 2023 FDA VCRP data and determined that the product categories and number of uses for these ingredients were similar to those reported in 2022.

Because of the potential for crystalline silica to be an impurity and the absence of repeated-dose inhalation data for these 7 ingredients, the additional data needed to determine the safety of the use of these ingredients in formulations that may be incidentally inhaled include:

- Composition and impurities data, specifically, quantification of crystalline silica content
- Chronic inhalation studies

The Panel was also made aware that nanoforms of clay ingredients could potentially be used in cosmetic formulations, including those that could result in incidental ingestion (e.g., lipstick and toothpaste). However, use of nanoform ingredients does not translate into nanoform final formulations. In these formulations, low concentrations of use would limit exposure, and processing would be expected to result in much larger particle sizes (by, for example, agglomeration) in the consumer product.

Octyldodecyl Stearoyl Stearate

The Panel issued a Final Amended Report with the conclusion that Octyldodecyl Stearoyl Stearate is safe in cosmetics in the present practices of use and concentration described in the safety assessment when formulated to be non-irritating. The Panel reviewed 2023 FDA VCRP data and determined that the product categories and number of uses for these ingredients were similar to those reported in 2022.

The Panel noted that development and reproductive toxicity (DART) data and carcinogenicity data are absent. However, the need for DART studies was mitigated because absorption is expected to be minimal, and a 14-d oral toxicity study did not suggest this ingredient was systemically toxic. Furthermore, the need for carcinogenicity data was mitigated by negative genotoxicity studies. A formulation containing 21% Octyldodecyl Stearoyl Stearate was not a sensitizer in a human repeated-insult patch test. However, the Panel was concerned that the potential exists for ocular irritation with the use of products formulated with Octyldodecyl Stearoyl Stearate. Accordingly, the Panel specified that products containing Octyldodecyl Stearoyl Stearate must be formulated to be non-irritating.

Polyhydroxystearic Acid

The Panel issued a Final Report with the conclusion that the following 3 ingredients are safe as used in the present practices of use and concentration described in the safety assessment:

Polyhydroxystearic Acid
Poly(3-Hydroxyoctanoic Acid)*
Polylactic Acid

**Not reported to be in current use. Were the ingredient in this group not in current use to be used in the future, the expectation is that it would be used in product categories and at concentrations comparable to others in this group.*

The Panel reviewed 2023 FDA VCRP data and did not consider changes in the reported use of these ingredients to be significant. The Panel relied upon the large molecular weights of these ingredients (precluding absorption), prior safety assessments of the corresponding monomers of these ingredients, and safety of these ingredients as seen in FDA-approved uses of Polylactic Acid in medical devices, as well as the existing American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) International standard for this ingredient to support the systemic safety of these ingredients. Furthermore, negative dermal irritation and sensitization data included in this review reassured the Panel of the dermal safety of these ingredients.

***Rosa centifolia* – Derived Ingredients**

The Panel issued a Final Report with the conclusion that the following 9 *Rosa centifolia*-derived ingredients are safe in cosmetics in the present practices of use and concentration described in this safety assessment when formulated to be non-sensitizing:

Rosa Centifolia Bud Extract*
Rosa Centifolia Flower
Rosa Centifolia Flower Extract
Rosa Centifolia Flower Juice*
Rosa Centifolia Flower Oil
Rosa Centifolia Flower Powder
Rosa Centifolia Flower Water
Rosa Centifolia Flower Wax
Rosa Centifolia Stem Extract*

**Not reported to be in current use. Were ingredients in this group not in current use to be used in the future, the expectation is that they would be used in product categories and at concentrations comparable to others in this group.*

Additionally, the Panel also concluded the available data are insufficient to make a determination that the following 3 *Rosa centifolia*-derived ingredients are safe under the intended conditions of use in cosmetic formulations.

Rosa Centifolia Callus Culture Extract**
Rosa Centifolia Extract**
Rosa Centifolia Leaf Cell Extract**

*** There are currently no uses reported for these ingredients*

The Panel reviewed 2023 FDA VCRP data and determined that the product categories and number of uses for these ingredients were similar to those reported in 2022. Additionally, the Panel discussed studies by the Research Institute for Fragrance Materials (RIFM) that reported Rosa Centifolia Flower Extract being evaluated at 2%, and not undiluted as currently stated in the report; this did not change the opinion of the Expert Panel. However, because final product formulations may contain multiple botanicals, each containing the same constituents of concern, formulators are advised to be aware of these constituents to avoid reaching levels that may be hazardous to consumers; with *Rosa centifolia*-derived ingredients, the Panel was concerned about the presence of citronellol and geraniol, which could result in sensitization reactions.

For the 3 *Rosa centifolia*- derived ingredients for which the Panel determined the data were insufficient, the Panel felt that there may be differences in the methods of manufacturing, compositions and impurities, and other data points, as compared to the ingredients that had sufficient data. Thus, it was unclear if inferences from the flower, bud and stem could be applied to the callus culture, leaf cell, and whole plant extract. Accordingly, the additional data needed to determine the safety of these ingredients in cosmetics are:

- Method of manufacture
- Composition and impurities data
- 28-day dermal toxicity data
    - if positive additional toxicological endpoints may be needed
- Dermal irritation and sensitization data at expected maximum concentration of use

Trisodium Ethylenediamine Disuccinate

The Panel issued a Final Report with the conclusion that Trisodium Ethylenediamine Disuccinate and Tetrasodium Iminodisuccinate are safe as used in the present practices of use and concentration as described in the safety assessment. The Panel reviewed 2023 FDA VCRP data and determined that the product categories and number of uses for these ingredients were similar to those reported in 2022.

The safety of these ingredients is supported by available impurities, systemic toxicity, dermal irritation and sensitization, and ocular irritation data. The Panel noted mutagenicity in an in vitro mammalian chromosomal aberration assay performed on Trisodium Ethylenediamine Disuccinate; however, concern for this result was mitigated as mutagenicity was only observed under specific conditions, and several other in vitro and in vivo genotoxicity assays had negative results. In addition, the Panel noted reproductive toxicity observed in assays performed in rats orally administered Trisodium Ethylenediamine Disuccinate; the Panel determined that these effects would not be relevant to cosmetic exposure due to the high doses/concentrations used in these studies.

Tentative Safety Assessments

For the tentative safety assessments listed below, to be posted on the CIR website (www.cir-safety.org) in the near future, interested persons are given 60 days from the posting date to comment, provide information, and/or request an oral hearing before the Panel. Information may be submitted without identifying the source or the trade name of the cosmetic product containing the ingredient. All unpublished data submitted to CIR will be discussed in open meetings and are available for review by any interested party. Please submit data and/or comments to CIR ***as soon as possible, but no later than 60 days from the actual posting date of the report, for full consideration. Submissions received thereafter may be in jeopardy of not being considered by the Panel.*** *The updated reports may be scheduled for review by the Panel as early as at the* ***June 12-13, 2023*** *meeting.*

5-Amino-6-Chloro-*o*-Cresol

The Panel issued a Tentative Amended Report for public comment with the conclusion that 5-Amino-6-Chloro-*o*-Cresol is safe for use as a hair dye ingredient in the present practices of use and concentration described in the safety assessment. This Panel previously reviewed this ingredient as part of a larger group of amino cresol hair dyes; however, because the Panel determined that data for these amino cresol hair dye ingredients could not be read-across the group, re-reviews of each hair dye included in that original 2004 report will now be presented as individual stand-alone reports.

5-Amino-6-Chloro-*o*-Cresol is reported to function as a semi-permanent and oxidative hair dye in hair coloring products. The Panel recognizes that hair dyes containing this ingredient, as coal tar hair dye products, are exempt from certain adulteration and color additive provisions of the FD&C Act when the label bears a caution statement and patch test instructions for determining whether the product causes skin irritation. The Panel expects that following this procedure will identify prospective individuals who would have an irritation/sensitization reaction and allow them to avoid significant exposures.

The Panel noted that the available toxicokinetic studies show that 5-Amino-6-Chloro-*o*-Cresol absorbs slowly through the skin, is not genotoxic, and has low concentrations of use. The Panel considered these findings, coupled with the short exposure time as a rinse-off product, and determined that the data are sufficient to determine the safety of 5-Amino-6-Chloro-*o*-Cresol for use as a hair dye ingredient.

Hyaluronates

The Panel issued a Tentative Report for public comment with the conclusion that the following 7 hyaluronate ingredients are safe in the present practices of use and concentration:

Hyaluronic Acid
Hydrolyzed Calcium Hyaluronate
Hydrolyzed Hyaluronic Acid
Hydrolyzed Sodium Hyaluronate
Potassium Hyaluronate
Sodium Acetylated Hyaluronate
Sodium Hyaluronate

Three of these ingredients (Hyaluronic Acid, Potassium Hyaluronate, and Sodium Hyaluronate) have been previously reviewed by the Panel and were considered safe in the present practices of use and concentration, as described in the 2009 safety assessment. Because these ingredients would soon be considered for re-review, the Panel deemed it appropriate to include the 3 previously-reviewed ingredients in this safety assessment. The report was precipitated by the frequency of use reported for Sodium Acetylated Hyaluronate and Hydrolyzed Hyaluronic Acid in 2022.

The Panel noted sensitization studies included in the report art not performed at maximum use concentrations. However, the Panel determined additional studies are not needed to determine the safety of this ingredient group because these ingredients have large molecular weights (and as such are not expected to absorb into the skin) and because these ingredients are widely utilized and there is lack of case reports following topical applications. The Panel did note case reports of hypersensitivity reactions following use of Hyaluronic Acid dermal fillers, but stated these effects would not be relevant to cosmetic safety as dermal fillers are administered via intradermal injection and therefore bypass the stratum corneum. Concern was further mitigated as the majority of Hyaluronic Acid fillers contain cross-linked hyaluronates, which chemically differ from the non-cross-linked ingredients reviewed in this report.

Safety of these ingredients was supported by available toxicity data, the presence of Hyaluronic Acid as an endogenous substance in the skin, and the extensive use of these ingredients without reported adverse effects. In addition, the Panel noted that these ingredients may be derived from

biological sources (i.e., rooster combs) and thus, manufacturers should take caution when formulating these ingredients to ensure that impurities (e.g., nucleic acids, proteins, endotoxins), detectible pathogenic viruses or infectious agents, and heavy metals would not be present in the final formulation.

Insufficient Data Announcements

For these insufficient data announcements, interested persons are given an opportunity to comment, provide information and/or request an oral hearing before the Panel. Information may be submitted without identifying the source or the trade name of the cosmetic product containing the ingredient. All unpublished data submitted to CIR will be discussed in open meetings and are available for review by any interested party. Please submit data and/or comments to CIR ***as soon as possible, but no later than May 9, 2023, for full consideration****.* ***Submissions received thereafter might not be considered by the Panel at their next meeting.*** *These reports may be scheduled for review by the Panel as soon as the* ***June 12-13, 2023 meeting****.*

5-Amino-4-Chloro-*o*-Cresol

The Panel issued an Insufficient Data Announcement (IDA) for 5-Amino-4-Chloro-*o*-Cresol and 5-Amino-4-Chloro-*o*-Cresol HCl. The additional data needed to determine safety for these hair dyes are:

- Method of manufacturing
- Concentration of use

Basic Blue 99

The Panel issued an IDA for Basic Blue 99. The additional data needed to determine safety for this hair dye ingredient are:

- Method of manufacturing
- Composition and impurities data
    - Depending on the results of these data, additional information on toxicological endpoints may be needed

Phenyl-Substituted Methicones

The Panel issued a second IDA for these 7 phenyl-substituted methicone ingredients:

Diphenyl Dimethicone
Diphenylsiloxy Phenyl Trimethicone
Diphenylsiloxy Phenyl/Propyl Trimethicone
Phenyl Dimethicone
Phenyl Methicone
Phenyl Trimethicone
Trimethylsiloxyphenyl Dimethicone

The Panel received a data submission from the Silicones, Environmental, Health, and Safety Center (SEHSC). As part of that submission, data were submitted for Phenyl Trimethicone, based on the CAS number (70131-69-0, which according to the wINCI *Dictionary* is one of the CAS numbers for Phenyl Trimethicone). However, the test article was referred to as phenyl silsesquioxanes, or simply as the generic terms test material or test substance. It is unclear to the Panel as to whether any of those submitted data actually refer to Phenyl Trimethicone, and if they are applicable to this safety assessment. The Panel noted that phenyl silsesquioxanes is not a cosmetic ingredient and it has a cage-like structure, whereas the phenyl-substituted methicones are linear. In particular, the Panel noted an acute inhalation toxicity study in which rats were exposed whole body to an aerosol of 0.5 and 5 mg/l phenyl silsesquioxanes for 4 h, and the resulting LC_{50} was 0.5 mg/l.

Accordingly, the Panel determined the following are needed:

- Clarification of the identity and chemical nomenclature for test substances referred to in the SEHSC data submission
- Applicability of these data for use in this assessment
- Additional respiratory toxicity data at, or above, the reported maximum concentration of use in inhaled exposures near the face (Phenyl Trimethicone is reported to be used at up to 7.5% in aerosol sprays)
    - Preferably, the protocol should be similar to the short-term inhalation study of rats exposed to an aerosol containing 3% Phenyl Trimethicone that is described in the original report (30-s burst, followed by a 15-min exposure within a chamber)

164th Meeting Notes

Director's Report

Dr. Heldreth honored the memory of CIR's beloved past Director, Dr. F. Alan Andersen. Alan joined the US FDA in 1971, where he worked until becoming the Director of CIR in 1993. Alan then led CIR for 20 years, retiring in 2013. Throughout his career, Alan was a champion for public health, and he was always a pleasure to work with. Alan passed away on December 2, 2022. He is survived by his devoted wife of 47 years, Linda, his five children, and three grandchildren. He will be greatly missed.

Dr. Heldreth also reiterated his gratitude to each and every one of the Panel members and liaisons, and the CIR staff, for all their hard work.

Re-Reviews

In accordance with its Procedures, the Panel evaluates the conclusions of previously-issued safety assessments approximately every 15 years. At this meeting, the Panel considered 6 previous assessments for re-review. The Panel determined that the following 3 reports should be reopened; a Draft Amended Report will be presented to the Panel for each of these safety assessments at a later meeting.

- MIBK – 1 ingredient
- Propylene Carbonate – 1 ingredient
- Stearalkonium Chloride – 1 ingredient (additional previously unreviewed ingredients will be added)

In contrast, the Panel reaffirmed the conclusions reached for the following 3 safety assessments (choosing to not re-open the original reports). A re-review summary will be presented to the Panel for each of these safety assessments at an upcoming meeting.

- Dioscorea Villosa (Wild Yam) Root Extract – 1 ingredient
- Polyamino Sugar Condensate – 1 ingredient
- Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis (Sweet Almond) Seed Meal – 1 ingredient

Re-Review Summaries

Once the Panel determines to not reopen a previously-issued safety assessment, thereby reaffirming the existing conclusion, a re-review summary is prepared. The Panel approved the following 5 re-review summaries:

- Choleth-24 – 1 ingredient
- HC Yellow No. 5 – 1 ingredient
- Methyl Alcohol – 1 ingredient
- Peanut Glycerides – 1 ingredient
- Phytantriol – 1 ingredient

2024 Draft Priorities

The CIR Procedures require preparation of the 2024 Draft Priority List for public comment by June 1, 2023. However, it is advantageous for the 2024 Draft Priority List to be issued for public comment earlier (March 2023) in the process to allow more time for the acquisition of data. The priority list is typically based on stakeholder requests (e.g., a hair dye) and frequency of use (FOU) data from FDA's VCRP; this year, VCRP data were received from the FDA on February 2 (in response to a Freedom of Information Act request). In addition to a hair dye that will be provided by the PCPC Hair Coloring Technical Committee (HCTC), a few other ingredients are included for cause as proposed by various stakeholders.

While the list below includes only the lead ingredients, groupings of ingredients, drafted by CIR Staff, can be found in the Panel meeting book (https://www.cir-safety.org/sites/default/files/Admin_Priorities_1.pdf). There were 20 reports proposed, covering 40 ingredients, on the 2024 Draft Priorities List that was presented to the Panel. However, the Panel requested that the review of Propolis Extract be accelerated. Accordingly, this ingredient group has been added to the 2023 Priority List, and the current list will be amended to reflect this change. Additionally, 2 other ingredients that were initially proposed were removed from the list, and it was determined that Cannabidiol should be reviewed singly.

Once a proposal of a hair dye for assessment has been received from the HCTC, 18 new reports in total will be proposed for the 2024 docket. Reports previously prioritized and on the CIR docket at the end of 2023, as well as an extensive number of re-reviews of previous assessments, will supplement the total number of reports to be assessed in 2024.

The proposed priorities for 2024 are:

2024 Draft Priorities List

Ingredient	Frequency of Use (FOU) Data Year: 2023
For cause	
To be determined **- hair dye**	-
Cannabidiol	**32**
Basic Blue 7	**1**
Tetrabromophenol Blue	**2**
Per FOU	
Polyacrylate-13	**265**
Polygonum Cuspidatum Root Extract	**245**
Xylitylglucoside	**213**
Phytosphingosine	**210**
Sodium Hyaluronate Crosspolymer	**207**
Polyacrylate Crosspolymer-6	**205**
Trimethylpentanediyl Dibenzoate	**202**
Tosylamide/Epoxy Resin	**189**
Carnosine	**184**
Madecassoside	**182**
Sophora Flavescens Root Extract	**179**
Curcuma Longa (Turmeric) Root Extract	**177**
Lonicera Japonica (Japanese Honeysuckle) Flower Extract	**175**
Perfluorohexylethyl Triethoxysilane	**172**

Hair Dye Epidemiology Resource Document

The Panel reviewed the updated draft of the Hair Dye Epidemiology Resource Document, and considered the newly added studies to be well documented and noted that the re-organization of the tables meets their requirements on data interpretation and presentation (https://www.cir-safety.org/sites/default/files/Admin_HairDyeEpi.pdf). The Panel acknowledged the document continues to support the conclusion that the currently available hair dye epidemiology data do not provide sufficient evidence for a causal relationship between personal hair dye use and cancer. The Panel further suggested that, following a few editorial changes, the document be published in an appropriate epidemiology journal. This document will be brought before the Panel once more prior to finalization and submission to a journal.

Presentation – MoCRA

The Panel was briefed on the Modernization of Cosmetics Regulation Act of 2022 (MoCRA). Two speakers from PCPC, Thomas F. Myers (Executive Vice President, Legal & Regulatory Affairs) and Karin Ross (Executive Vice President, Government Affairs), provided the Panel with a very detailed and informative description of MoCRA.

Scientific Literature Reviews

The following Scientific Literature Reviews (SLRs) are either posted at the CIR website, or, are currently under development and may be posted imminently. These may then be presented to the Panel for their review (as Draft Reports) during the next few meetings.

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Charcoal Powder
Copper Gluconate
Diglycerin and Polyglycerins
HC Blue No. 15
Houttuynia cordata-derived ingredients
Inositol
Lactobacillus Ferment ingredients
Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-4
Paeonia suffruticosa-derived ingredients
Pelargonium graveolens-derived ingredients
Prostaglandins
Pyridoxine and Pyridoxine HCl
Sodium Lauroamphoacetate Group
1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene

Next Expert Panel Meeting

Monday and Tuesday, June 12-13, 2023, to be held ***in-person*** at the Melrose Hotel, 2430 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

Please check the CIR website for details as the meeting approaches. The link will be available approximately a month before the meeting and will be found on the 165th meeting page of the CIR website. https://www.cir-safety.org/