Cosmetic Ingredient Review

Post Meeting Announcement

Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety
174th Meeting (September 8 – 9) - Findings

September 12, 2025

- **Final Safety Assessment**
  - **4-Chloro-2-Aminophenol – 1 ingredient – Unsafe**
  - **4-Nitro-*o*-Phenylenediamine – 1 ingredient – Safe as a hair dye ingredient**
  - **Basic Blue 7 – 1 ingredient – Insufficient Data**
  - **Octoxynols – 25 ingredients – Safe when formulated to be non-irritating**
  - ***Lactobacillus* Ferment ingredients – 4 ingredients – Safe as used**
  - ***Nelumbo nucifera*-derived ingredients – 14 ingredients – Split conclusion (12 safe / 2 insufficient data)**

- **Tentative Safety Assessments**
  - **Butoxyethanol – 1 ingredient – Insufficient Data**
  - **2-Nitro-*p*-Phenylenediamine - 1 ingredient – Insufficient Data**
  - **Fatty Amphocarboxylates – 11 ingredients – Safe when formulated to be non-sensitizing**
  - ***Acacia senegal*-derived ingredients - 2 ingredients – Safe as used**

- **Insufficient Data Announcements**
  - **Alkonium Chlorides & Bromides – 6 ingredients**
  - **Sodium Borate – 2 ingredients**
  - **Kojic Acid – 1 ingredient**

- **174th Meeting Notes**
  - **Director's Report**
  - **Re-Review**
    - **1 re-review proposal not reopened (Fossil Waxes)**
  - **Petition to Amend – Approved (Brown Algae)**
  - **Hair Dye Epidemiology Resource Document**
  - **2026 Final Priorities**
  - **RAWG**
    - **Fatty Amphocarboxylates**
  - **Scientific Literature Reviews – available or under development**
  - **Next Expert Panel Meeting – Thursday and Friday, December 4 - 5, 2025 – *virtual***
    - ***All submissions for this meeting should be received by CIR no later than October 27, 2025***

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 Unpublished data cited as references in CIR safety assessments are available for review.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.

4-Chloro-2-Aminophenol

The Panel issued a Final Amended Report with the conclusion that 4-Chloro-2-Aminophenol is unsafe for use as a cosmetic ingredient. The Panel determined that while absorption data are lacking, it is likely that this aromatic amine will absorb to some extent. Positive genotoxicity results were observed, specifically in Ames tests, and bladder tumors were observed in an oral carcinogenicity study in rats.

4-Nitro-*o*-Phenylenediamine

The Panel issued a Final Amended Report with the conclusion that 4-Nitro-*o*-Phenylenediamine is safe for use as a hair dye ingredient in the present practices of use and concentration described in the safety assessment.

4-Nitro-*o*-Phenylendiamine is reported to function as an oxidative and direct 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 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.

Basic Blue 7

The Panel issued a Final Report with the conclusion that the available data are insufficient to make a determination of safety for Basic Blue 7 under the intended conditions of use as a hair dye ingredient. In order to come to a conclusion of safety for this hair dye ingredient, the following information is required:

- Chemical properties data
- Method of manufacturing
- Composition/impurities data
- Concentration of use
- Dermal absorption data or 28-d dermal toxicity data
    - If absorbed, additional data, including developmental and reproductive toxicity data are needed
- Genotoxicity data

The Panel noted that Basic Blue 7 has been reported in non-coloring hair preparations and nail polishes and enamels. However, this ingredient is exempt from certain adulteration and color additive provisions of the FD&C Act only when it is used as a coal tar hair dye ingredient. Accordingly, because Basic Blue 7 is not an approved color additive in cosmetic products, use in non-coloring hair preparations and nail products is not permitted.

Octoxynols

The Panel reviewed the following 25 octoxynol ingredients and issued a Final Report with the conclusion that these ingredients are safe in cosmetics in the present practices of use and concentration described in the safety assessment when formulated to be non-irritating.

Octoxynol-1	Octoxynol-12	Octoxynol-9 Carboxylic Acid
Octoxynol-3	Octoxynol-13	Octoxynol-20 Carboxylic Acid
Octoxynol-5	Octoxynol-16	Potassium Octoxynol-12 Phosphate
Octoxynol-6	Octoxynol-20	Sodium Octoxynol-2 Ethane Sulfonate
Octoxynol-7	Octoxynol-25	Sodium Octoxynol-2 Sulfate
Octoxynol-8	Octoxynol-30	Sodium Octoxynol-6 Sulfate
Octoxynol-9	Octoxynol-33	Sodium Octoxynol-9 Sulfate
Octoxynol-10	Octoxynol-40	
Octoxynol-11	Octoxynol-70	

The Panel considered comments from Women's Voices of the Earth (WVE) regarding the use of these ingredients in vaginal and baby product formulations; however, such uses are not reported in the Registration and Listing Data (RLD) that were received by CIR from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2024, and the concentrations of octoxynols in these products are unknown, as such uses were not reported in response to the PCPC concentration of use survey in 2025. Accordingly, uses not reported in the RLD or in response to the concentration of use survey do not fall within the scope of the Panel's conclusion of safety, in that the conclusion is based on the present practices and concentration of use described in the safety assessment.

Baby product use was reported in the 2022 concentration of use survey, with Octoxynol-9 being used at 0.1% in certain baby products; the Panel concluded that, when formulated to be non-irritating, concerns for such are mitigated. The Panel also noted that these ingredients are reported to be used in products that may result in mucous membrane exposure (e.g., disposable wipes). Again, products containing these ingredients should be formulated to be non-irritating to avoid adverse effects.

Finally, the Panel acknowledged that octoxynols can exhibit spermicidal activity. The use of these ingredients as spermicides is considered a non-cosmetic use and is outside the Panel's purview. The Panel does not expect that spermicidal activity would occur with the intended cosmetic use of octoxynols.

Lactobacillus Ferment Ingredients

The Panel reviewed the report on Lactobacillus Ferment, Lactobacillus Ferment Lysate, Lactobacillus Ferment Lysate Filtrate, and Lactobacillus Ferment Filtrate, and issued a Final Report with the conclusion that these ingredients are safe as used in cosmetics, in the present practices of use and concentration, as described in the safety assessment. According to 2023 VCRP data and 2024 RLD, Lactobacillus Ferment is reported to have the highest number of uses among the four ingredients reviewed in this report (266 and 2106 formulations, respectively). Results of a 2025

concentration of use survey conducted by the Council indicate that Lactobacillus Ferment had the highest concentration of use (it is used at up to 5.6% in leave-on products).

Nelumbo nucifera-Derived Ingredients

The Panel issued a Final Report with the conclusion that the following 12 *Nelumbo nucifera* ingredients are safe in cosmetics in the present practices of use and concentration described in this safety assessment:

Nelumbo Nucifera Extract	Nelumbo Nucifera Flower Water	Nelumbo Nucifera Root Water
Nelumbo Nucifera Flower Extract	Nelumbo Nucifera Germ Extract	Nelumbo Nucifera Seed Extract
Nelumbo Nucifera Flower/Leaf/Stem Juice	Nelumbo Nucifera Leaf Extract	Nelumbo Nucifera Seed Powder
Nelumbo Nucifera Flower Oil	Nelumbo Nucifera Root Extract	Nelumbo Nucifera Stamen Extract

The Panel also concluded that the available data are insufficient to make a determination of safety for 2 ingredients, i.e., Nelumbo Nucifera Callus Culture Extract and Nelumbo Nucifera Phytoplacenta Culture Extract, under the intended conditions of use in cosmetic formulations. The Panel stated that to conclude on the safety of these ingredients, the following data are needed:

For Nelumbo Nucifera Callus Culture Extract

- 28-d dermal toxicity data
    - if positive, additional data may be needed (e.g., development and reproductive toxicity data)
- Ultraviolet (UV) absorption data
    - if absorbed, phototoxicity/photosensitization data

For Nelumbo Nucifera Phytoplacenta Culture Extract

- 28-d dermal toxicity data
    - if positive, additional data may be needed (e.g., development and reproductive toxicity data)
- UV absorption data
    - if absorbed, phototoxicity/photosensitization data
- Dermal irritation and sensitization data at maximum concentration of use

Although the tentative conclusion for all 14 ingredients was insufficient data, the Panel determined that the additional data received since the last meeting either answered the data needs for specific ingredients, or, provided information that could be used to evaluate safety of the other non-culture ingredients, due to similarity of composition among plant parts. The Panel considered the food uses of *Nelumbo nucifera* (which would result in much higher exposures than could be expected from cosmetic use) and determined that the historical safety of these uses mitigated the need for systemic toxicity data (including genotoxicity data) for the non-culture ingredients in this report.

Tentative Safety Assessments

For the tentative safety assessments listed below, to be posted on the CIR website 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 at the next review.*** *The updated reports may be scheduled for review by the Panel as early as at the* ***December 4 - 5, 2025 meeting.***

Butoxyethanol

The Panel issued a Tentative Amended Report for public comment with the conclusion that the available data are insufficient to make a determination of safety for Butoxyethanol. The additional data needed to determine the safety of this ingredient are:

- Maximum concentration of use in hair dye formulations
- Maximum concentration of use in non-hair dye formulations

Although effects were observed in 2-yr inhalation studies in mice and rats, the Panel noted that rodents are more susceptible than humans to developing hemangiosarcomas and that tumors in the forestomach, a rodent-specific organ, are typically due to local irritation or high-dose exposure via gavage. Given the species-specific differences in mode-of-action, the Panel concluded that these findings in rodents have limited relevance for human risk assessment.

2-Nitro-*p*-Phenylenediamine

The Panel issued a Tentative Amended Report for public comment with the conclusion that the available data are insufficient to make a determination of safety for 2-Nitro-*p*-Phenylenediamine. The additional data needed to determine the safety of this ingredient are:

- Maximum concentration of use in hair dye formulations
- A 90-d oral repeated dose study with a no-observable-adverse-effect level (NOAEL) that shows a dose-response relationship

The Panel recognizes that coal tar hair dye ingredients are exempt from certain 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 considered

concerns that such self-testing might induce sensitization, but agreed that there was not a sufficient basis for changing this advice to consumers at this time.

Fatty Amphocarboxylates

The Panel reviewed the following 11 fatty amphocarboxylates and issued a Tentative Report for public comment with the conclusion that these ingredients are safe as used in cosmetics when formulated to be nonsensitizing, which may be based on a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) or other appropriate methodology.

Disodium Cocoamphodiacetate
Disodium Cocoamphodipropionate
Disodium Lauroamphodiacetate
Disodium Wheatgermamphodiacetate
Sodium Arganamphoacetate
Sodium Cocoamphoacetate
Sodium Cocoamphopropionate
Sodium Cottonseedamphoacetate
Sodium Lauroamphoacetate
Sodium Olivamphoacetate
Sodium Sweetalmondamphoacetate

The Panel's concern regarding the cardiac findings reported in a developmental and reproductive toxicity (DART) study with Disodium Cocoamphodiacetate was mitigated by the absence of such findings in subsequently submitted DART studies; accordingly, the original observations were considered spurious. The Panel also determined that dermal absorption data were not required for the evaluation of these ingredients, given the absence of systemic toxicity in the endpoints of concern based on the available evidence.

The Panel discussed the potential presence of residual amine impurities, such as amidoamines (amido hydroxyethyl ethylenediamines), to be present in these ingredients. These impurities are of toxicological concern because they may contribute to dermal sensitization. The Panel advises industry to continue minimizing the concentrations of the sensitizing impurities, and utilize a QRA (or other appropriate methodology) to demonstrate that the concentration, product type, and product usage will not result in exposures capable of inducing sensitization. These impurities could also act as precursors for *N*-nitrosamine formation under nitrosating conditions. To mitigate these risks, the Panel emphasized that these ingredients should not be used in cosmetic formulations containing *N*-nitrosating agents.

Acacia senegal-Derived Ingredients

The Panel issued a Tentative Amended Report for public comment with the conclusion that Acacia Senegal Gum and Acacia Senegal Gum Extract are safe in cosmetics in the present practices of use and concentration as described in the safety assessment. A robust data profile was available for Acacia Senegal Gum. Also, the Panel considered that gum arabic is a direct food substance generally recognized as safe (GRAS), particularly noting the maximum permitted usage level of 85% in soft candy; Acacia Senegal Gum is often referred to as gum arabic in the published literature. Although the profile was not as robust for Acacia Senegal Gum Extract, the Panel stated that the safety of the two ingredients was likely equivalent.

In part, this safety assessment was re-opened to reassess the risks of immunoglobulin E (IgE)-mediated hypersensitivity caused by these ingredients. However, the Panel observed that the reports of IgE responses to these ingredients are rare, and that almost all that do occur are occupational and related to exposure to high concentrations.

Additionally, the Panel noted that aflatoxin has been detected in *Acacia senegal*; because the Panel believes that aflatoxin should not be present in these ingredients, it has adopted the limits set by the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) corresponding to "negative" aflatoxin content. The Panel also expressed concern about heavy metals, pesticide residues, and other plant species that may be present in botanical ingredients and stressed that the cosmetics industry should continue to minimize impurities in cosmetic formulations according to limits set by the US FDA and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Insufficient Data Announcements

For these Insufficient Data Announcements (IDAs), 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 October 27, 2025, 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* ***December 4 - 5, 2025 meeting****.*

Alkonium Chlorides and Bromides

The Panel considered the Draft Amended Report on Behenalkonium Chloride, Benzalkonium Bromide, Benzalkonium Chloride, Cetearalkonium Bromide, Lauralkonium Chloride, and Stearalkonium Chloride and issued an IDA. The data needs include the following:

- Impurities data on Behenalkonium Chloride, Benzalkonium Bromide, Cetearalkonium Bromide, and Lauralkonium Chloride
- HRIPT on Benzalkonium Chloride at maximum concentration of use
- Concentration of use of Benzalkonium Chloride and Stearalkonium Chloride in baby products
- Concentration of use of Stearalkonium Chloride in products applied near the eye
- Ocular irritation data on Stearalkonium Chloride at maximum concentration of use

Boric Acid and Sodium Borate

The Panel considered the Draft Amended Report on Boric Acid and Sodium Borate and issued an IDA for these 2 ingredients. The following data are necessary to determine the safety of these ingredients:

- Margin of exposure (MOE) calculations for cosmetic uses that result in mucosal and vaginal exposures.
- Mucosal absorption data
- Vaginal absorption and total application surface area data
- Maximum concentration for Sodium Borate in products applied near the eye area, that result in mucous membrane exposure, and in douches
- Maximum concentration for Boric Acid when used in products applied near the eye

Kojic Acid

The Panel issued a second IDA for Kojic Acid. The additional data needed to determine the safety of this ingredient are:

- Maximum concentration of use for baby products and rinse-off skin care products
- MOE calculations for various exposure scenarios, specifically (e.g., in bath products at 0.05%, rinse-off product, whole-body, face and hands, etc.) and toxicity endpoints (developmental and reproductive toxicity, repeated-dose studies, etc.).

174th Meeting Notes

Director's Report

Dr. Heldreth thanked the members of, and liaisons to, the Panel for their tireless efforts to protect consumers. He also thanked Dr. Enrico Gilberti for stepping up to fill the seat of Chair of the CIR Science and Support Committee.

Re-Review

In accordance with its Procedures, the Panel evaluates the conclusions of previously-issued safety assessments approximately every 15 years. At this meeting, 1 re-review proposal was considered. The Panel elected not to reopen the assessment of 8 Fossil Waxes, and reaffirmed the conclusion reached therein. An expanded re-review summary will be presented to the Panel for review at a future meeting.

Petition to Amend – Approved – Brown Algae

In September 2019, the Panel issued a final report on 82 brown algae-derived ingredients, with the conclusion that 68 of these ingredients were safe in the present practices of use and concentration. The Panel also concluded that the available data were insufficient to support a conclusion of safety for the remaining 14 ingredients. In 2019, ingredient data profiles were considered sufficient when either composition data, systemic toxicity data (via use in food, GRAS status, or oral toxicity), or sensitization data were available. In December 2024, data (e.g., composition, sensitization) were received on Cladosiphon Novae-Caledoniae Extract (a brown algae-derived ingredient that was previously found insufficient). This submission included a request for the Panel to reconsider the current conclusion on this ingredient. The Panel evaluated the newly received data and determined that the report should be administratively amended to include the new data, and to update the conclusion to state that Cladosiphon Novae-Caledoniae Extract is now considered safe as used in cosmetics.

Hair Dye Epidemiology Resource Document

The Panel reviewed the reformatted draft of the Resource Document prepared for journal submission and discussed the comments received. They emphasized the importance of maintaining the document as a living resource, noting that continued surveillance of emerging scientific evidence necessitates periodical reassessment of its conclusion.

The Panel also discussed the potential issue of asymmetric evaluations of scientific evidence in the interpretation of epidemiological data on personal hair dye use and cancer risks. Given the existing methodological uncertainties, they noted the data should be interpreted with appropriate caution, and carefully considered approaches to promote balanced and transparent evaluation, consistent with their broader commitment to methodological robustness and objectivity.

The Panel agreed that the abstract, conclusion, and main body of the Resource Document should be revised to more explicitly capture their perspective on contemporary epidemiological evidence regarding personal (non-occupational) hair dye use and cancer risk. In particular, they highlighted the importance of distinguishing between earlier (pre-1980) and more recent hair dye formulations, as well as further investigating subgroup- and era-specific associations.

The Panel endorsed the inclusion of external scientific input, noting the plan for additional review by an independent epidemiologist to enhance credibility and address potential concerns about evidence interpretation. The Panel agreed that, following additional editorial refinements to meet journal requirements, the Resource Document be submitted to a high-impact peer-reviewed journal.

2026 Final Priorities

There are 16 reports docketed, covering 36 ingredients, on the 2026 Draft 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
Glycyrrhetinic Acid, etc.
Maleic Acid
Methacrylic Acid
p-Methylaminophenol
Niacinamide & Niacin
Oryza sativa (rice)
PEGs Laurate
Sodium & Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate
Sodium *p*-Chloro-*m*-Cresol
Stearyl Alcohol, etc.
Tosylamide/Formaldehyde Resin
Urea

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 Priority List

Ingredient	Frequency of Use (FOU) RLD Year: 2024
Per 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**
Rosin / Colophonium	**1179**
Asiaticoside	**1122**

RAWG: Fatty Amphocarboxylates – read-across discussion

The Read-Across Working Group (RAWG) convened to discuss newly received data on certain fatty amphocarboxylate ingredients and the utility of various read-across strategies. The RAWG agreed that read-across is complex and decisions related to read-across should be made on a case-by-case basis. They also agreed that read-across should be performed in a compound-specific and endpoint-specific manner. The RAWG, however, determined that in the case of the fatty amphocarboxylates report, the data and accompanying strategies are sufficient to support the assessment.

Scientific Literature Reviews

The following Scientific Literature Reviews (SLRs)or Notices to Proceed Without the Preparation of an SLR are either posted on 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.

Cannabidiol
Centaurea cyanus flower-derived ingredients
HC Blue No. 15
Houttuynia cordata-derived ingredients
Pelargonium graveolens-derived ingredients
Polyacrylate-13
Polyacrylate Crosspolymer-6
Pyridoxine and Pyridoxine HCl
Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract
Sodium Hyaluronate Crosspolymer group
Sodium Hydrosulfite
Salix alba (Willow)-derived ingredients

Next Expert Panel Meeting

Thursday and Friday, December 4-5, 2025, to be held ***virtually***, via MS Teams. Please check the CIR website for details as the meeting approaches. https://www.cir-safety.org/

Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety
2025 Meetings Calendar

Date:	March 13th – 14th, 2025 (Thursday & Friday)
Location:	**Marriott Georgetown** 1221 22nd Street NW Washington, DC 20037
Date:	June 9th – 10th, 2025 (Monday & Tuesday)
Location:	**The Westin Georgetown** 2350 M Street NW Washington, DC 20037
Date:	September 8th –9th, 2025 (Monday & Tuesday)
Location:	Virtual
Date:	December 4th – 5th 2025 (Thursday & Friday)
Location:	Virtual