
Post Meeting Announcement

Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety 163rd Meeting (December 5-6, 2022) - Findings

December 8, 2022

- **Final Safety Assessments**

- Fatty Ethers – 8 ingredients - Safe
- Ginger – 9 ingredients – Split conclusion (8 safe with qualifications; 1 insufficient data)

- **Tentative Safety Assessments**

- Basic Yellow 87 – 1 ingredient – Safe for use in hair dye products
- Mallow – 8 ingredients – Safe with qualifications
- Octyldodecyl Stearoyl Stearate – 1 ingredient – Safe with qualifications
- Phytosteryl Glutamates – 3 ingredients – Insufficient data

- **Insufficient Data Announcement**

- 6-Amino-*m*-Cresol – 1 ingredient
- 6-Amino-*o*-Cresol – 1 ingredient
- Olive – 23 ingredients
- *Zanthoxylum piperitum* – 4 ingredients

- **163rd Meeting Notes**

- Director's Report
- Re-Reviews – 1 re-opened; 5 conclusions reaffirmed
- Re-Review summaries – 7 approved
- Strategy Memo – Amend 2023 Priorities to include 1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene (THB)
- Petition to Reopen Brown Algae - Denied
- Use Table Formats
- Presentation – Hair Dyes
- Scientific Literature Reviews – available or under development
- Next Expert Panel Meeting – Monday and Tuesday, March 6-7, 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 Unpublished data cited as references in CIR safety assessments are available for review.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.

Fatty Ethers

The Panel issued a Final Report with the conclusion that the following 8 ingredients are safe as used in the present practices of use and concentration described in the safety assessment:

Cetyl Dimethylbutyl Ether	Diisononyl Ether*
Dicaprylyl Ether	Dilauryl Ether*
Dicetyl Ether*	Dimyristyl Ether*
Didecyl Ether*	Distearyl Ether

**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.*

Previously, the Panel noted data stating that Dicaprylyl Ether and Distearyl Ether, the ingredients with the highest reported frequencies of use, were tested at $\geq 99.1\%$ purity. Additionally, negative developmental and reproductive toxicity (DART) data, as well as negative genotoxicity data, a lack of structural alerts (e.g., Cramer classifications), and data demonstrating lack of dermal absorption mitigated systemic toxicity concerns. Irritation and sensitization study data results further assured the Panel of the dermal safety of these ingredients.

Zingiber officinale (Ginger)-Derived Ingredients

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

Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Extract	Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Root Juice*
Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Rhizome Extract	Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Root Oil
Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Root*	Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Root Powder
Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Root Extract	Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Water

**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.*

The Panel also determined that there was insufficient data to issue a conclusion of safety for Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Leaf Cell Extract. (There are currently no reported uses for this ingredient.) In order to come to a conclusion of safety for Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Leaf Cell Extract, the Panel requested method of manufacturing, composition, and impurities data. If the composition of Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Leaf Cell Extract notably differs from the root-derived ginger ingredients, systemic toxicity data (e.g., 28-day dermal toxicity, genotoxicity, DART, and carcinogenicity data) and dermal irritation/sensitization data would be required. The need for sensitization data for Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Extract was mitigated as this ingredient is used at very low concentrations. In addition, the Panel previously noted that the available systemic and sensitization data are sufficient to conclude safety for Zingiber Officinale (Ginger) Water, as this ingredient, according to manufacturers, is reported to be prepared via the distillation of ginger roots. The Panel noted the presence of constituents which are possible sensitizers, though at levels below concern for these individual ingredients. Accordingly, because final product formulations may contain multiple botanicals, each possibly containing the same constituents of concern, formulators are advised to be aware of these constituents and to avoid reaching levels that may be hazardous to consumers.

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 Expert Panel as early as at the March 6-7, 2023 meeting.

Basic Yellow 87

The Panel issued a Tentative Report for public comment with the conclusion that Basic Yellow 87 is safe 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 noted that Basic Yellow 87 has been reported to be used in 4 non-coloring cosmetic products (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 uses are 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 reported 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 Tentative Report for public comment 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/Leaf/Stem Extract
Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Flower	Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Leaf Extract
Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Flower Extract	Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Leaf Powder
Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Flower/Leaf Extract	Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Oil

The safety of these ingredients was supported by the data on confirmed food use, which mitigated systemic toxicity concerns, and negative findings in human dermal irritation and sensitization studies on the Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Flower/Leaf/Stem Extract and Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Flower Extract. The Panel noted the presence of constituents (e.g., cinnamal) which are possible sensitizers, though at levels below concern for these individual ingredients. Accordingly, because final product formulations may contain multiple botanicals, each possibly containing the same constituents of concern, formulators are advised to be aware of these constituents and to avoid reaching levels that may be hazardous to consumers.

Octyldodecyl Stearoyl Stearate

The Panel issued a Tentative Amended Report for public comment 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 discussed data from a repeated insult patch test on a makeup base containing 21% Octyldodecyl Stearoyl Stearate in which the test material indicated no potential for dermal irritation or sensitization. They also noted data from the original assessment that indicated an eyeliner formulation containing 7.5% Octyldodecyl Stearoyl Stearate was moderately irritating to the eye. Accordingly, formulators should be aware of this potential and ensure that products containing this ingredient should be formulated to be non-irritating.

Phytosteryl Glutamates

The Panel issued a Tentative Report for public comment and concluded the available data are insufficient to make a determination of safety for the following 3 phytosteryl glutamates.

Phytosteryl/Behenyl/Octyldodecyl Lauroyl Glutamate
Phytosteryl/Behenyl/ Octyldodecyl/Isostearyl Lauroyl Glutamate
Phytosteryl/Octyldodecyl Lauroyl Glutamate

The Panel determined that the data needs from the original Insufficient Data Announcement from the June 2022 Panel Meeting remain unmet. In order to come to a conclusion of safety for these cosmetic ingredients, the following additional data are needed:

- Method of manufacturing
- Impurities
- 28-day dermal toxicity
 - If positive, other toxicological endpoints (e.g., DART, genotoxicity, carcinogenicity, etc.) may be needed
- Sensitization and irritation data at maximum reported use concentrations
- Ocular irritation, if available

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 February 7, 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 March 6-7, 2023 meeting.

6-Amino-*m*-Cresol

The Panel issued an Insufficient Data Announcement (IDA) for 6-Amino-*m*-Cresol. The additional data needed to determine safety for this hair dye ingredient are:

- Method of manufacture
- *in vivo* genotoxicity studies

6-Amino-*o*-Cresol

The Panel issued an IDA for 6-Amino-*o*-Cresol. The additional data needed to determine safety for this hair dye ingredient are:

- Method of manufacture
- Composition and impurities
- Concentration of use
- Absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion (ADME) studies
 - If absorbed, DART studies, genotoxicity studies, and potentially other endpoints

Olea europaea (Olive)-Derived Ingredients

The Panel issued an IDA for the following 23 *Olea europaea* (olive)-derived ingredients.

Hydrolyzed Olive Fruit	<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Fruit Unsaponifiables
Hydrolyzed Olive Fruit Extract	<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Fruit Water
Hydrolyzed Olive Leaf Extract	<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Husk Powder
<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Bark Extract	<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Leaf
<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Branch Extract	<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Leaf Extract
<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Bud Extract	<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Leaf Powder
<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Flower Extract	<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Leaf Water
<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Flower Water	<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Sap Extract
<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Fruit	<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Seed
<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Fruit Extract	<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Seed Powder
<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Fruit Juice	<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Wood Extract
<i>Olea Europaea</i> (Olive) Fruit Juice Extract	

The additional data needed to determine safety for these cosmetic ingredients are:

- Method of manufacture for Hydrolyzed Olive Fruit, Hydrolyzed Olive Fruit Extract, Hydrolyzed Olive Leaf Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Bark Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Branch Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Bud Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Flower Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Husk Powder, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Leaf, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Sap Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Seed Powder, and *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Wood Extract
- Composition and impurities data for Hydrolyzed Olive Fruit, Hydrolyzed Olive Fruit Extract, Hydrolyzed Olive Leaf Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Branch Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Flower Water, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Fruit Unsaponifiables, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Husk Powder, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Leaf Water, and *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Seed Powder
- 28-day dermal toxicity data on *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Bark Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Branch Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Bud Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Flower Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Husk Powder, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Sap Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Seed, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Seed Powder, and *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Wood Extract
 - If positive, additional data (e.g., DART and genotoxicity data) may be needed
- Dermal irritation and sensitization data for Hydrolyzed Olive Fruit, Hydrolyzed Olive Fruit Extract, Hydrolyzed Olive Leaf Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Bark Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Branch Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Bud Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Flower Extract, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Fruit Extract (at maximum use concentration), *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Husk Powder, *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Sap Extract, and *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Wood Extract
- Ocular irritation data for *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Fruit Extract and *Olea Europaea* (Olive) Leaf Extract, if available

Zanthoxylum piperitum-Derived Ingredients

The Panel issued an IDA for the following 4 *Zanthoxylum piperitum*-derived ingredients.

<i>Zanthoxylum Piperitum</i> Fruit Extract	<i>Zanthoxylum Piperitum</i> Peel Extract
<i>Zanthoxylum Piperitum</i> Oil	<i>Zanthoxylum Piperitum</i> Peel Water

The additional data needed to determine safety for these cosmetics ingredients are:

- Method of manufacture for *Zanthoxylum Piperitum* Fruit Extract and *Zanthoxylum* Peel Water
- Impurities data for *Zanthoxylum Piperitum* Peel Water
- Further concentration of use data, if available

163rd Meeting Notes

Director's Report

Dr. Heldreth noted that CIR and the Panel had an exciting and effective year in 2022. He noted the wonderful addition of Ms. Regina Tucker to the CIR Staff as a Scientific Analyst. In addition to rapidly climbing the steep learning curve of starting this position, Regina concurrently completed her master's degree in skin biology this year. Regina was not the only Scientific Analyst to get her master's degree this year; Ms. Priya Cherian completed her master's in clinical toxicology by year end. Furthermore, Dr. Jinqiu Zhu, CIR Staff Toxicologist, added "DCST" (licensure as a toxicologist in China) to his list of registrations, which already included American and European equivalents.

Following the retirement of 3 Panel members this year, 3 new experts joined this membership, comprising Drs. Ross, Tilton, and Rettie. Dr. Ross completed his undergraduate and graduate work (in pharmacy and pharmaceutical sciences) at the University of Aston, Birmingham, UK and at the Medical Research Council Toxicology Unit in the UK. He was a Royal Society Postdoctoral Fellow at the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, and a Research Associate at the University of California in Berkeley, California. Dr. Ross joined the School of Pharmacy at the University of Colorado as an Assistant Professor and proceeded through the ranks to Professor with tenure and serving as Director of Graduate Studies. He is currently the Associate Dean for Research and Graduate Studies at the Skaggs School of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences, in Aurora, Colorado.



Dr. Tilton completed her undergraduate work (biology) at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, and is a graduate of the Ole Miss School of Pharmacy (MS, Pharmacology) in Oxford, Mississippi, and of the Oregon State University, College of Agricultural Sciences (PhD, Toxicology) in Corvallis, Oregon. She did her postdoctoral fellowship at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle, Washington. Before returning to academia, Dr. Tilton joined the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory in Richland, Washington as Computational Biology & Bioinformatics Senior Research Scientist. She then returned to her doctorate alma mater as an Assistant Professor, quickly rising up to tenure. In addition to her role as an Associate Professor of Environmental and Molecular Toxicology, Dr. Tilton is currently the Director of Academic Programs in the same college.



Dr. Rettie completed his undergraduate work with honors (Pharmacy) at Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, Scotland, and is a graduate (PhD, Pharmaceutical Sciences) of the University Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England. He then proceeded to the University of Washington in Seattle, first as Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Pharmacology and ultimately as a faculty member in the Department of Medicinal Chemistry, which he chaired from 2000 to 2014. All 3 of these new additions to the Panel have acclimated to the meeting process at an impressive rate.



Including the 2 reports finalized at this meeting, the Panel issued 19 Final Reports in 2022, covering 163 ingredients. Following the process of peer-review, 3 issues of the *International Journal of Toxicology* were published this year, covering 191 ingredients.

CIR Staff were also very fortunate to be invited to share the CIR process and demonstrate how to utilize the safety assessments of the Panel, and the following presentation were made:

"CIR and the Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety: Hair Dye Ingredients," Bart Heldreth, *Safety and Risk Assessment of Hair Dye Ingredients*, Korea Society of Toxicology (KSOT) Annual Meeting, November 7, 2022

"CIR and the Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety: Safety Assessment in the US," Bart Heldreth, *Science Behind the Cosmetics (CANIPEC)*, October 27, 2022

"CIR and the Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety: Who, Why, and What's in it for You," Bart Heldreth, *2022 PCPC Science Conference*, October 26, 2022

"CIR and the Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety: Safety Assessment in the US," Bart Heldreth, *Cosmetic Ingredients Safety Assessment and Its Impact in LATAM (CASIC)*, October 14, 2022

"CIR and the Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety: Safety Assessment in the US," Bart Heldreth, meeting with leaders of KCA and JCIA (Korean and Japanese associations, respectively), October 3, 2022

"The Cosmetic Ingredient Review: Process and Use," Bart Heldreth, *CASIC's 30th Plenary Meeting: The Cosmetic and Cleaning Industry: Its Role in the Regional and Global Future*, June 2, 2022

"The Cosmetic Ingredient Review: Process and Use," Bart Heldreth, *IMA-NA Conference: Federal Issues Impacting the Minerals Industry*, May 9-12, 2022

Dr. Heldreth also noted an invitation to speak at a safety conference (in conjunction with the Cosmetics Europe Annual Conference) in mid-2023.



Dr. Heldreth reiterated his gratitude to each and every one of the members, liaisons, and staff for making this Panel what it is. He also remarked how wonderful it was to finally see everyone in-person at this meeting.

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 report should be reopened; a Draft Amended Report will be presented to the Panel for this safety assessment at a later meeting.

- Basic Blue 99 – 1 ingredient

In contrast, the Panel reaffirmed the conclusions reached for the following 5 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.

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

Re-Review Summaries

Once the Panel determines to not reopen a previously-issued safety assessment, thereby reaffirming the existing conclusion, a rereview summary is prepared. The Panel approved the following 7 re-review summaries:

- Acid Orange 3 – 1 ingredient
- Sodium Lauryl Sulfoacetate – 1 ingredient
- Chloroxylonol – 1 ingredient
- Hexamidine – 1 ingredient
- Erythorbic Acid – 2 ingredients
- Glyceryl Diesters – 17 ingredients
- Mink Oil – 1 ingredient

Strategy Memo – Amend 2023 Priorities to include 1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene (THB)

CIR was made aware of issues overseas with assessing the safety of 1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene (sometimes referred to as THB), which is a hair dye ingredient. Interestingly, this ingredient is reported to be an “auto-oxidative” hair dye, not requiring hydrogen peroxide to develop. The EU SCCS has previously assessed this ingredient and concluded that it is not safe, based on concerns of potential genotoxicity when used as an “auto-oxidative” hair dye component in permanent hair dye formulations. As a result of the SCCS opinion, the European Commission has regulated this ingredient to Annex II – Prohibited Substances. Accordingly, the Panel was asked if they found it appropriate to amend their 2023 Priorities to include this ingredient; the Panel agreed.

Thus, the 2023 Priorities are now amended. There are now 18 reports proposed (2 of the “per FOU” ingredients below are proposed to be reviewed together in 1 report) on the 2023 Amended Final Priorities List. Reports previously prioritized and on the CIR docket at the end of 2022, as well as a significant number of re-reviews of previous assessments, will supplement the total number of reports to be assessed in 2023.

2023 Amended Final Priorities List

Ingredients	Frequency of Use (FOU) Data Year 2022
<i>For cause</i>	
HC Blue No. 15	22
1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene	23
Isopropyl Cloprostenate & Ethyl Tafluprostamide	“3”
<i>Per FOU</i>	
Sodium Hydrosulfite	246
Pelargonium Graveolens Flower Oil	236
Phytosteryl/Isostearyl/Cetyl/Stearyl/Behenyl Dimer Dilinoleate	234
Diglycerin	211
Polyglycerin-3	208
Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract	202
Houttuynia Cordata Extract	201
Malva Sylvestris (Mallow) Extract	198
Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-4	198
Salix Alba (Willow) Bark Extract	197
Centaurea Cyanus Flower Extract	196
Lactobacillus Ferment	196
Copper Gluconate	192
Inositol	190
Paeonia Suffruticosa Root Extract	189
Nelumbo Nucifera Flower Extract	182

Petition to Reopen Brown Algae

CIR received a petition, along with accompanying data, to reopen the safety assessment of brown algae ingredients. Specifically, data were provided in an effort to meet the insufficient data needs for Cladosiphon Novae-Caledoniae Extract, Ecklonia Maxima Extract, and Ecklonia Maxima Powder. While significant quantities of relevant safety data were provided, the Panel felt that the data were yet insufficient for all 3 of these ingredients, which originally received an insufficient data conclusion in the 2019 final report on brown algae ingredients. Notably, these data needs include dermal sensitization data for Cladosiphon Novae-Caledoniae Extract and further systemic toxicity data for Ecklonia Maxima Extract and Ecklonia Maxima Powder. Accordingly, the Panel denied this petition to reopen the Brown Algae report.

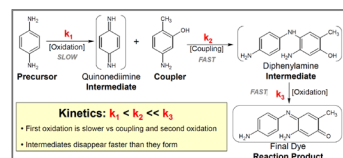
Use Table Format

The Panel reviewed further proposed changes to the Use Table format that is utilized in each report. Panel members stated that, at this time, it is clear further revisions should be made, resulting in a hybrid of the 2 presented formats. A revised hybrid format will be proposed at a future meeting.

Presentation – Hair Dye Ingredients

A thorough and insightful presentation on hair dye chemistry and toxicology was provided by Dr. Carsten Goebel, of Wella. The purpose of the presentation was to impart information on the relevant points related to assessing the safety of hair dye ingredients. This presentation, as well as an update to the hair dye allergy alert test, are now available on the meeting page (<https://www.cir-safety.org/meeting/163rd-expert-panel-meeting>).

Chemistry of Oxidative Coupling Reaction



Scientific Literature Reviews

The following Scientific Literature Reviews (SLRs) are either posted at the [CIR website](https://www.cir-safety.org), or, 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.

Charcoal Powder
Diglycerin and Polyglycerins
Hyaluronates
Palmitoyl Pentapeptide-4

Prostaglandins
Pyridoxine and Pyridoxine HCl
Sodium Lauroamphoacetate Group

Next Expert Panel Meeting

Monday and Tuesday, March 6-7, 2023, to be held *virtually* via the Microsoft Teams platform. Please check the CIR website for details as the meeting approaches. A link to register for this meeting will be available approximately a month before the meeting and will be found on the 164th meeting page of the CIR website. <https://www.cir-safety.org/>