ADMIN

AGENDA

MEMO

MINUTES

EXPERT PANEL MEETING

OCTOBER 5-6, 2026

Agenda
177th Meeting of the Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety
October 5-6, 2026

Monday, October 5, 2026

8:30 AM EDT	**WELCOME TO THE 177th EXPERT PANEL TEAM MEETINGS**	**Drs. Bergfeld/Heldreth**
8:35 AM	**PRESENTATION – Read-across; Best Practices**	**Dr. Donna MacMillan ICCS, Director, Outreach and Capacity Building**
10:00 AM - 12 PM	**TEAM MEETINGS**	**Drs. Belsito/Brod**
12 PM – 1 PM	**Lunch break**	
1:00 PM - 5 PM	**TEAM MEETINGS (continued)**	**Drs. Belsito/Brod**

Dr. Belsito's Team	
FAR (PF)	Alkyl Gallates
TR (PF)	Phosphine Oxides
TR (PF)	Prostaglandin Analogues
TAR (PF)	Oxyquinoline
TR (PF)	Willow
SM (PF)	Propolis
FAR (MF|BH)	2-Bromo-2-Nitropropane-1,3-Diol
FR (TN)	Polyacrylate-13
DAR (TN)	Tosylamide Resins
DR (TN)	Sodium Hyaluronate Crosspolymers
DR (LP)	Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract
DR (LP)	Sodium Hydrosulfite
TAR (CB)	Phthalates
TAR (CB)	Kojic Acid
FAR (CB)	Pyrogallol

Dr. Brod's Team*	
FAR (CB)	Pyrogallol
TAR (CB)	Kojic Acid
TAR (CB)	Phthalates
FR (TN)	Polyacrylate-13
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TR (PF)	Willow
SM (PF)	Propolis

The purpose of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review and the Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety is to determine those cosmetic ingredients for which there is a reasonable certainty, in the judgment of competent scientists, that the ingredients are safe under intended conditions of use.

FR: Final Report || FAR: Final Amended Report || TR: Tentative Report || TAR: Tentative Amended Report || DR: Draft Report || DAR: Draft Amended Report || RR: Re-Review || RRsum: Re-Review Summary || Rev: Revised || SM: Strategy Memo || Admin: Administrative item

BH: Bart Heldreth || MF: Monice Fiume || CB: Christina Burnett || PF: Priya Ferguson || TN: Temima Nguyen || LP: Litta Paulson || JZ: Jinqiu Zhu

*Team moves to the breakout room.

Tuesday, October 6, 2026			
8:30 AM EDT	**WELCOME TO THE 177th FULL EXPERT PANEL MEETING**		**Dr. Bergfeld**
8:40 AM	Admin **MINUTES OF THE JUNE 2026 EXPERT PANEL MEETING**		**Dr. Bergfeld**
8:45 AM	**DIRECTOR'S REPORT**		**Dr. Heldreth**
9:00 AM	**FINAL REPORTS, REPORTS ADVANCING TO THE NEXT LEVEL, OTHER ITEMS**		
	Final Reports		
	FAR (MF)	2-Bromo-2-Nitropropane-1,3-Diol – ***Dr. Brod reports***	
	FAR (CB)	Pyrogallol - ***Dr. Belsito reports***	
	FR (TN)	Polyacrylate-13 – ***Dr. Brod reports***	
	FAR (PF)	Alkyl Gallates - ***Dr. Belsito reports***	
	Reports Advancing		
	TAR (PF)	Oxyquinoline – ***Dr. Brod reports***	
	TR (PF)	Prostaglandin Analogues – ***Dr. Belsito reports***	
	TR (PF)	*Salix alba* (Willow)-derived ingredients – ***Dr. Brod reports***	
	TR (PF)	Phosphine Oxides– ***Dr. Belsito reports***	
	TAR (CB)	Phthalates – ***Dr. Brod reports***	
	TAR (CB)	Kojic Acid – ***Dr. Belsito reports***	
	DAR (TN)	Tosylamide Resins – ***Dr. Brod reports***	
	DR (TN)	Sodium Hyaluronate Crosspolymers – ***Dr. Belsito reports***	
	DR (LP)	Sodium Hydrosulfite – ***Dr. Brod reports***	
	DR (LP)	Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract – ***Dr. Belsito reports***	
	Other Items		
	SM (PF)	Propolis – ***Dr. Brod reports***	

ADJOURN – – *The next meeting will be held in-person on Monday and Tuesday,* ***December 7-8, 2026****, at The Darcy Hotel, 1515 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005. Please check the CIR website for details as the meeting approaches.*

On the basis of all data and information submitted, and after following all of the Procedures (https://www.cir-safety.org/supplementaldoc/cir-procedures), the Expert Panel shall determine whether each ingredient, under each relevant condition of use, is safe, safe with qualifications, unsafe, or there are insufficient data or information to make a determination of safety. Upon making such a determination, the Expert Panel shall issue a conclusion and/or announcement.

FR: Final Report || FAR: Final Amended Report || TR: Tentative Report || TAR: Tentative Amended Report || DR: Draft Report || DAR: Draft Amended Report || RR: Re-Review || RRsum: Re-Review Summary || Rev: Revised || SM: Strategy Memo || Admin: Administrative item

BH: Bart Heldreth || MF: Monice Fiume || CB: Christina Burnett || PF: Priya Ferguson || TN: Temima Nguyen || LP: Litta Paulson || JZ: Jinqiu Zhu

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MEMORANDUM

To: The Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety Members and Liaisons
From: Bart Heldreth, Ph.D., Executive Director, Cosmetic Ingredient Review
Subject: 177th Meeting of the Panel — Monday and Tuesday, October 5th - 6th, 2026
Date: September 11th, 2026

Welcome to the third Panel Meeting of 2026! The agenda and accompanying materials for the 177th Expert Panel Meeting, to be held on October 5th - 6th, 2026, are now available. ***The location is same as the one in June*** – and it is at the **Darcy Hotel, 1515 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005**. ***The meeting will start on both days, promptly, at 8:30 AM EDT***. The meeting is open to the public; no prior registration is required. While participation in this meeting will be exclusively in-person, audience members may view the meeting live, via MS Teams (note: there will be no option to participate in the discussions virtually). Invitations (3) to join the virtual component of the meeting may be received by request in advance of the meeting at the meeting page:

https://www.cir-safety.org/meeting/177th-expert-panel-meeting

The meeting agenda includes the consideration of 14 reports advancing in the review process, including 4 draft Final Reports, 6 draft Tentative Reports, and 4 Draft Reports (one of which is a re-opened review). There is also 1 administrative item, comprising a strategy memo about the identity of certain propolis materials in the literature.

As we continue with our efforts to reduce the quantity of late-breaking information, we are making a cutoff for most information sent to the Panel. The exception to this cutoff is any pertinent information relevant to a draft Final Report. (For this meeting, the reports that fall into this category are 2-Bromo-2-Nitropropane-1,3-Diol, Pyrogallol, Polyacrylate-13, and Alkyl Gallates.) ***Submissions received on non-final reports, but not in time for inclusion in the Wave 2 supplement on September 25th, will be held back until the next Panel review of those reports.***



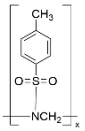
Day 1 will start with a presentation, followed by the traditional team breakout sessions. Our presenter is Dr. Donna MacMillan, Director of Outreach and Capacity Building, ICCS, who will provide us with an overview of the ICCS Best Practice Guidance Document - Read-Across, and walk us through a case study thereof. This guidance document provides insights into using a read-across approach for human and environmental health decisions with the primary goal to inform hazard and safety assessments without the need for new animal testing. The full guidance is freely available here:

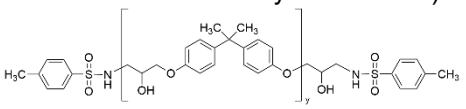
https://www.iccs-cosmetics.org/education/best-practice-guidance/bpg-read-across

In addition to the guidance provided by ICCS, the CIR Science and Support Committee submitted comments relevant to the work of the Panel, including, in part, on read-across. These comments follow this memorandum.

Draft Reports - There are 4 Draft Reports for review. Sufficient data to proceed to a tentative conclusion, or issue an Insufficient Data Announcement (IDA)?

1. Tosylamide Resins – DAR (Temima) – ***Dr. Brod reports on day 2*** – The Panel first published a review of the safety of Tosylamide/Formaldehyde Resin (known then as Toluenesulfonamide/Formaldehyde Resin *and* Toluenesulfonamide/Formaldehyde Resin-80) in 1986. The Panel concluded that this ingredient is safe as a cosmetic ingredient in the present practices of use and concentration (as described in the report).



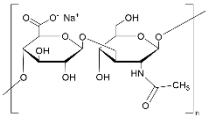


During an annual priorities-setting discussion at the March 2023 meeting, the Panel noted a potential sensitization concern following exposure to Tosylamide/**Epoxy** Resin, as epoxides are often strong sensitizers. Also at that meeting, the Panel mentioned that Tosylamide/Epoxy Resin should be further prioritized due to its increasing use in nail polishes as a replacement for Tosylamide/Formaldehyde Resin. Due to this relationship in cosmetic use (and **not** to similarities in chemical structures), these two ingredients are presented together here in this amended report.

In 2025, RLD reported that Tosylamide/Epoxy Resin and Tosylamide/Formaldehyde Resin are used in 2173 formulations and 239 formulations, respectively. In 2003, the highest reported concentration of use for Tosylamide/Formaldehyde Resin was 13% in nail polishes and enamels. The results of the 2025 concentration of use survey conducted by the Council indicate that the maximum concentration of use for Tosylamide/Formaldehyde Resin in nail polishes and enamels increased slightly, to 13.9%. However, the 2025 results indicated that Tosylamide/Epoxy Resin had a maximum concentration of use of 6.3% in basecoats and undercoats. Please note, in 2025 the RLD reported use in perfume sprays and in lipsticks and lip glosses (including children's make-up), but concentration of use data were not provided for these product types.

If no further data are needed, the Panel should formulate an updated Discussion and issue a Tentative Amended Report. However, if additional data are required, the Panel should be prepared to identify those needs and issue an IDA.

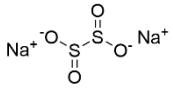
2. Sodium Hyaluronate Crosspolymers – DR (Temima) – ***Dr. Belsito reports on day 2*** – This is the first time the Panel is seeing this safety assessment on these 6 ingredients. The SLR was issued by CIR on March 26, 2026.



According to RLD obtained from the FDA in 2025, Sodium Hyaluronate Crosspolymer has the most reported uses, at 5396 formulations. Sodium Hyaluronate Crosspolymer was also the only ingredient with concentrations of use submitted in response to the survey conducted by the Council. In 2026, Sodium Hyaluronate Crosspolymer was reported to be used at up to 0.95% in traditionally applied foundations and in leave-on face and neck products. Some ingredients in this report are used in products that are applied near the eye, that can be incidentally ingested, or are used near mucous membranes. For example, Sodium Hyaluronate Crosspolymer has been used in eye lotions (concentration of use not reported), lipsticks and lip glosses at up to 0.00035%, and in bath soaps and body washes at up to 0.0000007%. For some of these ingredients, reported uses in baby products are identified in the RLD; however, concentration of use data are not available for every reported category of baby product.

Also, since the issuing of the SLR, a summary of a human repeated-insult patch test (HRIPT) on a serum containing 0.948% Sodium Hyaluronate Crosspolymer was provided. If no further data are needed, the Panel should formulate a Discussion and issue a Tentative Report. However, if additional data are required, the Panel should be prepared to identify those needs and issue an IDA.

3. Sodium Hydrosulfite – DR (Litta) – ***Dr. Brod reports on day 2*** – This is the first time the Panel is reviewing this report on Sodium Hydrosulfite. The SLR for this ingredient was issued by CIR on July 8, 2026.



According to RLD obtained from the FDA in 2025, Sodium Hydrosulfite is reported to be used in 6818 formulations; 6710 reported uses are in hair coloring preparations. A concentration of use survey was conducted by the Council in 2025; however, no concentrations of use for Sodium Hydrosulfite were reported. Sodium Hydrosulfite may be used near the eye area (e.g., eyelash and eyebrow

preparations) or result in mucous membrane exposure (e.g., bath soaps and body washes). This ingredient is also reported to be used in baby products (e.g., baby shampoos). Cosmetic products containing Sodium Hydrosulfite may be incidentally inhaled as they are used in spray formulations (e.g., hair color sprays).

If no further data are needed, the Panel should formulate a Discussion and issue a Tentative Report. However, if additional data are required, the Panel should be prepared to identify those needs and issue an IDA.

4. Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract – DR (Litta) – ***Dr. Belsito reports on day 2*** – This is the first time the Panel is reviewing this report on Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract. The SLR was announced on April 15, 2026.

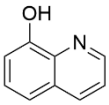


According to RLD obtained from the FDA in 2025, Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract is reported to be used in 252 formulations. Concentration of use data submitted in 2024 in response to the Council survey indicates that the highest maximum concentration of use of Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract is 0.046% in a facial toner that is used before applying a facial peel. The highest known maximum leave-on concentration of use of Sigesbeckia Orientalis Extract is in eye lotions at 0.0015%.

If no further data are needed, the Panel should formulate a Discussion and issue a Tentative Report. However, if additional data are required, the Panel should be prepared to identify those needs and issue an IDA.

Draft Tentative Reports - There are 6 draft Tentative Reports for consideration. Issue a tentative conclusion?

1. Oxyquinoline – TAR (Priya) – ***Dr. Brod reports on day 2*** – In March 2026, the Panel issued a second IDA for Oxyquinoline and Oxyquinoline Sulfate with the following insufficiencies:



For Oxyquinoline:

- Impurities data
- Photoirritation/photosensitization data*
- Maximum concentrations of use
- Dermal absorption data
- DART data, including an NOAEL on Oxyquinoline (suitable for margin of exposure calculation)

For Oxyquinoline Sulfate:

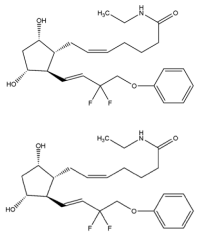
- Method of manufacturing data
- Composition and impurities data
- Photoirritation/photosensitization data at maximum use concentration*
- Clarification on the type of use around the eyes
    - 2025 RLD indicate Oxyquinoline Sulfate is used in eyelash and eyebrow preparations (primers, conditioners, serums, fortifiers); the Panel was concerned that these preparations were miscategorized, and may instead be eyelash and eyebrow dyes

*In lieu of photoirritation/photosensitization data, evidence demonstrating that photoabsorption is not significant may be submitted.

No new data were received in response to the data request. However, some edits have been made since the last iteration of the report.

The Panel should carefully consider and discuss the data (or lack thereof), and issue a Tentative Amended Report with a safe, safe with qualifications, insufficient data, unsafe, or split conclusion, and identify any additional items for inclusion in the Discussion.

2. Prostaglandins – TR (Priya) – ***Dr. Belsito reports on day 2*** – At the June 2025 meeting, 2 presentations were made regarding these ingredients: 1) Application of Current Read-Across Methodologies to the Safety Assessment of a Cosmetic Ingredient, presented by Dr. Jennifer Ator, ToxServices, and 2) New Data Supporting the Use of Read Across in the Safety Assessment of DDDE as a Cosmetic Ingredient, presented by Ms. Sanghamitra Mishra, ToxMinds. The slides for these 2 presentations are available on the 173rd meeting page (www.cir-safety.org/meeting/173rd-expert-panel-meeting). The Read-Across Working Group (RAWG) reviewed these presentations and the new and previously submitted data regarding the use of proposed read-across strategies for the review of Ethyl Tafluprostamide and Isopropyl Cloprostenate.



In accordance with Section 43 of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Procedures and Support to the Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety, the RAWG has submitted herein a proposal for the Panel's consideration to approve with or without revisions, return for additional work, or disapprove. Of note, no useful point of departure (POD) derived from experimental data directly on either Ethyl Tafluprostamide or Isopropyl Cloprostenate was found in the publicly available literature or submitted as unpublished data. Accordingly, the margin of exposure (MOE) calculations herein utilize a read-across source material for the POD. Specifically, these calculations have been performed using a systemic POD derived from other prostaglandins proposed as read-across sources to Ethyl Tafluprostamide and Isopropyl Cloprostenate (tafluprost and travoprost, respectively). In the proposal submitted by RAWG, members of the RAWG maintained their previous recommendation. They proposed that the suggested read-across molecules (tafluprost and travoprost) are not appropriate sources for the two target ingredients in this report.

In addition, it should be noted that the SCCS considered that the proposed read-across between Isopropyl Cloprostenate and travoprost, as well as between Ethyl Tafluprostamide and tafluprost, does not satisfy the requirements for a scientifically sound and transparent read-across approach. The SCCS further noted that, in the absence of a suitable POD for Isopropyl Cloprostenate or Ethyl Tafluprostamide, an MOE cannot be established.

Through the long path of this report, we should recall that at the June 2024 meeting, the Panel decided to table the report for the receipt of incoming data, based on a memo from industry describing on-going studies that would be submitted to the Panel. The data types that were outstanding at the time of that meeting were:

- Data on Ethyl Tafluprostamide:
  - receptor binding potency studies
  - in vitro neutral red uptake assays
  - ReproTracker assay
  - ToxProfiler assay
  - in silico endocrine receptor/activation predictions
  - literature research on endocrine receptor activation by analogues
  - analysis of differences in metabolism due to geminal fluorines in the suitability of analogues in read-across analyses
  - report on read-across analyses

- Data on Isopropyl Cloprostenate:
  - QSAR assessment
  - dermal metabolism and penetration assay

Also at the June 2024 meeting, the Panel requested an ophthalmological analysis (by an independent ophthalmologist) on ocular parameters (e.g., colorimetry) examined in the 8-wk clinical assay previously submitted by industry on Isopropyl Cloprostenate. In addition, the Panel requested information regarding the potential receptors associated with the prostaglandin analogues reviewed in this report, along with binding/potency/K_i values. New data added to the report since the June 2024 meeting include the following:

- Data submission regarding Ethyl Tafluprostamide contains the following:
  - An overview on what was previously submitted to Panel

  - Comparative data on tafluprost and bimatoprost with Ethyl Tafluprostamide
  - In vitro tests (ToxProfiler, ReproTracker, and 3T3 NRU assay) on systemic mechanisms of toxicity on Ethyl Tafluprostamide, tafluprost, and bimatoprost
  - PGF2α receptor binding assay for Ethyl Tafluprostamide, tafluprost, and bimatoprost
  - Literature search identifying receptor binding/activation data on Ethyl Tafluprostamide, tafluprost, and bimatoprost
  - In silico analysis using QSAR models to assess similarity of Ethyl Tafluprostamide, tafluprost, and bimatoprost, with respect to receptor binding and activation potential
  - Literature search on in vivo studies for tafluprost and bimatoprost to assess their suitability for assessment of Ethyl Tafluprostamide systemic toxicity
  - Analysis of the validity of using the presented read-across analysis to assess the safety of Ethyl Tafluprostamide as a cosmetic ingredient
  - Analysis of differences in metabolism due to the presence of the 'geminal fluorines' functional group in the frame of the read-across approach
  - In-house testing evaluating the amount of cosmetic eyelash product per brush stroke in mink hair
  - Read-across justification report in accordance with the ECHA Read Across Assessment Framework
  - Updated MOS calculation informed by the comparative analysis of new data collected and analyzed on Ethyl Tafluprostamide, tafluprost, and bimatoprost
  - Calculation of toxicological screening value
  - Summarized data on the previously submitted toxicity assays on tafluprost and bimatoprost
- A supplemental toxicological safety assessment of Isopropyl Cloprostenate (at up to 0.005%) in eyelash serums contains the following:
  - Summary of previously provided data for Isopropyl Cloprostenate
  - Summary of the following new data/submissions:
    - Dermal metabolism and penetration assay
    - Independent ophthalmologist analysis of ocular parameters observed in an 8-mo clinical study
  - Updated MOS calculation
  - Enhanced analysis supporting the use of read-across methodologies, including QSAR assessment
  - QSAR toolbox metabolism profiling
- Average sample weight usage testing on lash serums containing Isopropyl Cloprostenate
- Dermal metabolism and penetration assay on a lash serum containing 0.005% Isopropyl Cloprostenate
- A letter regarding a "Written Submission for Discussion in December 2025 CIR Meeting – RAWG Position on Animal Testing Related to Prostaglandin Analogs (PGAs)"
- A submission from EAS Consulting Group; this submission includes suggested edits to the summary of the 8-mo clinical assay performed on 114 subjects using an eyelash serum containing 0.004% Isopropyl Cloprostenate provided in the report. The Panel should review these edits and determine if these edits should be incorporated into the report.
- Updated 2025 RLD (these data are similar to 2024 RLD regarding use categories and frequency of use numbers)
- Comments on the Revised Draft Tentative Report received from Council
- A study found in published literature on the effect on an eyelash serum containing Ethyl Tafluprostamide on tear film stability, ocular surface inflammation/damage, and intraocular pressure

Previously, it was noted that the SCCS had concluded in a preliminary opinion that the use of Ethyl Tafluprostamide (at a maximum concentration of 0.018%) and Isopropyl Cloprostenate (at a maximum concentration of 0.005%) in eyelash and eyebrow cosmetic products cannot be considered safe for the consumer. This preliminary assessment was based on the potent pharmacological activity of these prostaglandin analogues, even at low concentrations, and the lack of sufficient data to rule out potential reproductive or developmental toxicity, further noting that the proposed read-across strategies therein could not be relied upon for these ingredients. The final opinion, published on February 10, 2026, upheld the same conclusion and further emphasized that this concern is particularly important given that such cosmetic products are likely to be used by women of childbearing age. (See:

https://health.ec.europa.eu/publications/sccs-prostaglandin-analogues-methylamido-dihydro-noralfaprostal-mdn-isopropyl-cloprostenate-ipcp_en)

The Panel should carefully consider and discuss the data (or lack thereof), and issue a Tentative Report with a safe, safe with qualifications, insufficient data, unsafe, or split conclusion, and identify any additional items for inclusion in the Discussion.

3. *Salix alba* (Willow) – TR (Priya) – ***Dr. Brod reports on day 2*** – At the March 2026 meeting, the Panel determined that the data were insufficient to support the safety of these cosmetic ingredients and issued an IDA with the following data needs:

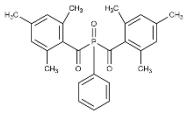


- For Salix Alba (Willow) Bark Extract:
  - Concentration of use in baby products
  - Photoallergenicity data
- For Salix Alba (Willow) Leaf Extract:
  - DART data
  - Photoallergenicity data
- For Salix Alba (Willow) Bark Powder, Salix Alba (Willow) Bark Water, Salix Alba (Willow) Extract, and Salix Alba (Willow) Flower Extract:
  - Method of manufacturing
  - Composition and impurities
  - 28-d dermal toxicity
  - If absorbed, DART and genotoxicity data may be needed
  - Dermal sensitization and irritation data at maximum use concentrations
  - Phototoxicity/photosensitization data
- For all ingredients:
  - Particle size/particle size distribution
  - Habits and practices related to airbrush use
  - Ocular irritation data at maximum use concentrations

Since the issuing of the IDA, a product specification sheet on Salix Alba (Willow) Bark Extract in glycerin and water was received and incorporated into the report. Additional information characterizing the salicylate constituents and other phenolic constituents of *Salix alba* (willow) bark is also included.

A draft Abstract and Discussion have been included in this report version. The Panel should carefully consider and discuss the data (or lack thereof) and be prepared to issue a Tentative Report with a safe, safe with qualifications, insufficient data, unsafe, or split conclusion, and identify any additional items for inclusion in the Discussion.

4. Phosphine Oxides – TR (Priya) – ***Dr. Belsito reports on day 2*** – At the June 2025 meeting, the RAWG determined that 2 structurally similar ingredients from the 2026 Priority List (Bis-Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphine Oxide and Ethyl Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphinate) should be added to the report. Accordingly, a Draft Tentative Report on these 3 ingredients was prepared and reviewed at the March 2026 meeting, and a second IDA was issued for the following data:



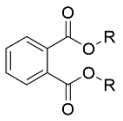
- For all ingredients:
  - Sensitization data at maximum use concentration
  - Phototoxicity/photosensitization data (not nail products)
  - Concentration of use in non-nail products
- For Bis-Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphine Oxide and Ethyl Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphinate:
  - Impurities
  - Method of manufacturing

- For Trimethylbenzoyl Diphenylphosphine Oxide:
    - Dermal irritation at maximum use concentration

Since the IDA was issued, CIR received an unpublished data submission that included systemic exposure and skin sensitization risk assessments for Bis-Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphine Oxide and Ethyl Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphinate as used in UV/LED-curable nail products. The systemic exposure assessment considered incidental periungual exposure scenarios and applied model-derived adjustment factors to estimate exposure via the nail-plate; these factors were not based on experimentally measured nail permeation. In the MOE calculation, the submission used concentrations of 5.6% for Ethyl Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphinate and 0.69% for Bis-Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphine Oxide, although the sources of these concentrations were not identified. CIR staff further recalculated the MOE for Ethyl Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphinate using the maximum concentration of 6.2% that was reported in the Council's 2025 survey; no concentration of use was reported for Bis-Trimethylbenzoyl Phenylphosphine Oxide in that survey. Two supporting published references concerning nail plate permeation and consumer exposure to nail cosmetics were also submitted. These new data have been incorporated into the report.

A draft Abstract and Discussion have been included in this report version. The Panel should carefully consider and discuss the data (or lack thereof) and be prepared to issue a Tentative Report with a safe, safe with qualifications, insufficient data, unsafe, or split conclusion, and identify any additional items for inclusion in the Discussion.

5. Phthalates – TAR (Christina) – ***Dr. Brod reports on day 2*** – This report was reopened after Dibutyl Phthalate was placed on the 2024 Priorities List following nomination by the FDA for cause. At the March 2026 meeting, the Panel issued an IDA. The additional data needed to determine the safety of these ingredients are:

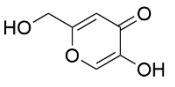


    - Clarification on the type of current uses and maximum concentration of use for Dibutyl Phthalate
    - Maximum concentration of use for Dimethyl Phthalate

Since this IDA was issued, CIR has received no additional unpublished data. Comments received from the Council prior to the March 2026 meeting have been addressed. An updated literature search yielded numerous additional studies on developmental and reproductive toxicity, neurobehavioral effects, and other relevant endpoints. Most of the additional studies have been summarized and highlighted in this current draft of the report. A few of the developmental and reproductive studies were determined to be purely cumulative in nature and were not summarized in the report; however, these studies were cited with a brief description. ***As there is a potential for more cumulative studies to be discovered in future literature updates, does the Panel want these studies to be incorporated fully into the report, or should CIR staff continue to present these purely cumulative studies in brief with a citation?***

The Panel should carefully consider and discuss the data (or lack thereof), and issue a Tentative Amended Report with a safe, safe with qualifications, insufficient data, unsafe, or split conclusion, and identify any additional items for inclusion in the Discussion.

6. Kojic Acid – TAR (Christina) – ***Dr. Belsito reports on day 2*** – At the June 2026 meeting, the Panel issued a third IDA for Kojic Acid. The additional data needed to determine the safety of this ingredient are:



    - Maximum concentration of use for products with anogenital applications (i.e. wipes and douches)

Since this IDA was issued, CIR has received no additional data. No comments were received from the Council prior to the June 2026 meeting. An updated literature search yielded a new relevant anti-carcinogenicity study, which has been summarized in this current draft of the report.

The Panel should carefully consider and discuss the data (or lack thereof), and issue a Tentative Amended Report with a safe, safe with qualifications, insufficient data, unsafe, or split conclusion, and identify any additional items for inclusion in the Discussion.

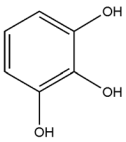
Draft Final Reports - There are 4 draft Final Reports for consideration. Review these drafts, especially the rationale provided in the Discussion sections, and issue final reports, as appropriate.

1. 2-Bromo-2-Nitropropane-1,3-Diol – FAR (Monice) – ***Dr. Brod reports on day 2*** – At the March 2026 meeting, the Panel issued a revised Tentative Amended Report with the conclusion that 2-Bromo-2-Nitropropane-1,3-Diol is safe in cosmetics when formulated to be non-sensitizing, which may be based on a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) or other appropriate methodology.



   No new data have been received. Comments received from the Council on the revised Tentative Amended Report have been addressed. The Panel should carefully review the Abstract, Discussion, and Conclusion, and issue a Final Amended Report.

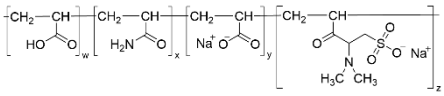
2. Pyrogallol – FAR (Christina) – ***Dr. Belsito reports on day 2*** – At the March 2026 meeting, the Panel issued a Tentative Amended Report for this hair dye ingredient with the conclusion that the available data are insufficient to make a determination of safety under the intended conditions of use as a cosmetic ingredient. The additional data needs are:



   - Maximum concentration of use in hair dye formulations
   - Genotoxicity studies, with metabolic activation, that test for the formation of DNA adducts

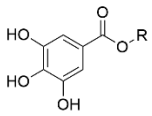
   Since the March meeting, CIR has received no unpublished data. Comments received from the Council on the Tentative Amended Report have been addressed. An updated literature search identified additional relevant references, which have been incorporated into the report. The Panel should carefully review the Abstract, Discussion, and Conclusion, and issue a Final Amended Report.

3. Polyacrylate-13 – FR (Temima) – ***Dr. Brod reports on day 2*** – At the March 2026 meeting, the Panel issued a Tentative Report with the conclusion that Polyacrylate-13 is safe in cosmetics in the present practices of use and concentration described in this safety assessment. No additional data have been received since the March meeting.



   Comments received from the Council on the March Draft Report have been addressed. No comments were submitted on the Tentative Report. The Panel should carefully review the Abstract, Discussion, and Conclusion, and issue a Final Report.

4. Alkyl Gallates – FAR (Priya) – ***Dr. Belsito reports on day 2*** – At the March 2026 meeting, the Panel issued a Tentative Amended Report with the conclusion that the 4 alkyl gallates are safe in cosmetics in the present practices of use and concentration described in the safety assessment when formulated to be non-irritating and non-sensitizing. Since the March 2026 meeting, no new data have been received; however, a recently published retrospective patch test study (series included Caprylyl Gallate and Dodecyl Gallate) performed in atopic patients was found. This study has been incorporated into the report in highlighted text.



   Comments received from the Council on the March Draft Report and on the Tentative Amended Report have been received and addressed. The Panel should carefully review the Abstract, Discussion, and Conclusion, and issue a Final Amended Report.

Administrative Item - there is 1 administrative item.

1. Propolis – SM – (Priya) – ***Dr. Brod reports on day 2*** – CIR staff are currently preparing a Scientific Literature Review (SLR) on 4 propolis-derived ingredients. A substantial body of literature is available on propolis and propolis extracts; however, staff are uncertain which of these data are applicable to the specific cosmetic ingredients under review and to what extent data may be read across among the various propolis materials. ***Staff therefore are seeking Panel and other stakeholder guidance at this stage regarding how the available data should be categorized and applied in this safety assessment, and whether additional information regarding the composition and sourcing of the cosmetic ingredients is needed to inform these determinations.***



Full Panel Meeting

The Panel will consider 4 dossiers to potentially issue as Final Reports, followed by the remaining reports advancing in the process (i.e., the Tentative Reports and Draft Reports). In addition, a consensus should be reached for the strategy memo.

Please remember, the meeting starts at 8:30 AM EDT on day 1 and day 2.

Looking forward to seeing you all ***in-person***!

Personal Care Products Council

TO: Bart Heldreth Ph.D., Executive Director – Cosmetic Ingredient Review
Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety

FROM: CIR Science and Support Committee of the Personal Care Products Council

DATE: August 25, 2026

SUBJECT: Consideration of a Question-Based Approach for Data Requests

The CIR Science and Support Committee (CIR SSC) respectfully submits the following comments regarding how future CIR requests for additional data are framed when data gaps are identified during ingredient safety assessments.

The CIR Science and Support Committee (CIR SSC) supports a modernized, science-based approach in which data requests focus on the specific safety question to be addressed, rather than specifying a particular study type, e.g., animal testing, as the default approach.

Next Generation Risk Assessment (NGRA) provides a structured, exposure-led, and hypothesis-driven framework for evaluating the safety of cosmetic ingredients using the totality of available evidence. NGRA integrates a variety of New Approach Methodologies (NAMs), including but not limited to:

- Read-across from structurally and biologically relevant substances
- In silico tools such as computational toxicology models and chemical-category approaches
- Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC) where scientifically applicable
- In vitro bioactivity and mechanistic data
- Exposure assessment, including consideration of realistic consumer-use conditions
- Weight-of-evidence evaluation integrating data quality, relevance, uncertainty, and biological plausibility

The CIR SSC recognizes that the maturity and applicability of NAMs vary by endpoint. For certain areas, including repeated-dose toxicity, developmental and reproductive toxicity, and carcinogenicity, integrated evidence strategies are still necessary, and the Expert Panel should continue to determine when available evidence is insufficient. When applied within a fit-for-purpose framework, NAMs can provide scientifically defensible information to characterize

potential hazards, establish exposure margins, and support conclusions regarding the safety of cosmetic ingredients and finished products. Importantly, NGRA is not a single method or a lower evidentiary standard, it is an integrated decision-making approach that uses relevant human biology, exposure context, and mechanistic evidence to answer specific safety questions.

This position reflects both the current scientific landscape and the global regulatory environment. Company policies prohibit animal testing of cosmetic products and ingredients as scientifically robust non-animal approaches are increasingly widely available. At the same time, the number of jurisdictions adopting bans on animal testing for cosmetics and cosmetic ingredients continues to grow. These include the European Union and 12 U.S. states, among others. CIR's safety assessments should continue to evolve in a manner that remains scientifically rigorous, globally relevant, and responsive to this changing environment.

The CIR SSC appreciates CIR's continued leadership in ingredient safety assessment and would welcome opportunities to support the Expert Panel and CIR staff by sharing relevant case studies, scientific resources, and subject-matter expertise related to NAMs, NGRA, and integrated assessment approaches. We also encourage CIR's continued engagement with the International Collaboration on Cosmetics Safety (ICCS), which provides a valuable source of scientific information, case studies, and cross-sector expertise on the application, interpretation, and advancement of non-animal safety assessment approaches.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY-SIXTH MEETING

OF THE

EXPERT PANEL FOR COSMETIC INGREDIENT SAFETY

June 15-16, 2026
Darcy Hotel
Washington, DC

Expert Panel Members

Wilma F. Bergfeld, M.D., Chairperson

Donald V. Belsito, M.D., Teamleader

Bruce A. Brod, M.D., Teamleader

Samuel M. Cohen, M.D., Ph.D.

Curtis D. Klaassen, Ph.D.

Allan E. Rettie, Ph.D., RAWG leader

David Ross, Ph.D.

Paul W. Snyder, D.V.M., Ph.D.

Susan Tilton, Ph.D.

Liaison Representatives

Consumer

Courtney Griffin, J.D.

Industry

Jaap Venema, Ph.D.

Government

Prashiela Manga, Ph.D.

Jannavi Srinivasan, Ph.D.

Janet Zang, Ph.D.

Hong Xie, Ph.D.

_____
Adopted (Date)

_____
Wilma F. Bergfeld, M.D.

CIR Staff

Administration
Bart Heldreth, PhD - Executive Director

Monice Fiume, MBA - Senior Director

Carla Jackson - Administrative Coordinator

Subject Matter Expertise
Jinqiu Zhu, PhD, DABT, ERT, DCST - Toxicologist

Analysis
Christina L. Burnett, MSES - Senior Scientific Analyst

Priya Ferguson, MS – Associate Toxicologist & Senior Scientific Analyst

Temima Nguyen, MS - Scientific Analyst

Litta Paulson, MPH - Scientific Analyst

Information Services
Kevin Stone Fries, MLS - Information Services Manager

Other Attendees

Name	Organization
Ayodele Ajayi	June Jacobs Labs
Jay Ansell	EAS Consulting Group
John Bailey	EAS Consulting Group
Anne Corriou	Givaudan
Carol Eisenmann	Personal Care Products Council
Enrico Gilberti	L'Oreal & CIR SSC
Linda Giles	Transcription Etc.
Dave Gossai	L'Oreal
Lauren Kavanagh	Innospec Inc.
Miao Li	FDA
Sarvin Moghaddam	FDA
Lauren Nardella	Rose Sheet
Kim Norman	Personal Care Products Council
Allison Schafer	Procter & Gamble
Megumi Sakuma	-
Kathy Stanton	Personal Care Products Council
Takihiro Urayama	Kose
Patra Volarath	FDA
Zemin Wang	FDA
Teresa Washington	FDA
Zhenning Yang	Henkel

CHAIRPERSON'S OPENING REMARKS

Dr. Bergfeld welcomed the attendees to the 176h meeting and the 50th anniversary celebration of the Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety. Over the course of 50 years, the Panel has reviewed approximately 7000 ingredients. Dr. Bergfeld congratulated and thanked the Panel, CIR staff, the Council and CIR Science and Support Committee, and Weaving Voices for Health and Justice for their continuing support in the preparation of the cosmetic ingredient safety assessments.

Dr. Bergfeld also welcomed the new teamleader, Dr. Bruce A. Brod, who replaces Dr. David E. Cohen on the Panel.

Dr. Bergfeld noted that the Panel was reviewing 13 documents which consisted of 5 final reports, 4 tentative reports, 4 draft reports, and 1 administrative document.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes of the March 12-13, 2026 (175th) Expert Panel meeting were approved.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Dr. Heldreth thanked the members of, and liaisons to, the Panel for their tireless efforts to protect consumers over the past 50 years of CIR. He noted that CIR has completed evidence-based safety assessments generating more than 7000 ingredient conclusions thus far. Dr. Heldreth also recalled some of the many people who have made this program special over the decades. Dr. Heldreth enumerated on the ways CIR and the Panel have been valuable over the past 50 years, and continue to be, to consumers and industry alike. He also provided a brief recall of the history of those participating in the program since 1976.

This meeting was the first for the newest member of the Expert Panel for Cosmetic Ingredient Safety, Dr. Bruce A. Brod, MD, MHCI, FAAD. The CIR Steering Committee met on April 27th, and voted to elect Dr. Brod, who is currently Clinical Professor of Dermatology, Director of Occupational and Contact Dermatitis Clinic, and Associate Dean of Continuing Medical Education and Interprofessional Collaboration at the University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine.

FINAL SAFETY ASSESSMENTS

2-Nitro-*p*-Phenylenediamine

The Panel issued a Final Amended Report with the conclusion that the available data are insufficient to make a determination of safety for 2-Nitro-*p*-Phenylenediamine under the intended conditions of use as a hair dye. The additional data needed to determine the safety of this ingredient are:

- Maximum concentration of use in hair dye formulations
- 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 US Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic (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.

Acacia senegal-derived ingredients

The Panel issued a Final Amended Report 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. Acacia Senegal Gum is often referred to as gum arabic in the published literature, and the Panel recognized that gum arabic is a direct food substance generally recognized as safe (GRAS). 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.

One reason this safety assessment was re-opened was 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 Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Butoxyethanol

The Panel issued a Final Amended Report with the conclusion that the available data are insufficient to make a determination of safety for Butoxyethanol under the intended conditions of use as a cosmetic ingredient. 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.

Dimer Dilinoleates

The Panel reviewed the following 7 dimer dilinoleates 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.

Bis-Behenyl/Isostearyl/Phytosteryl Dimer Dilinoleyl Dimer Dilinoleate
Bis-Behenyl/Phytosteryl Dimer Dilinoleate
Dimer Dilinoleyl Dimer Dilinoleate
Octyldodecyl/PPG-3 Myristyl Ether Dimer Dilinoleate
Phytosteryl/Isostearyl/Cetyl/Stearyl/Behenyl Dimer Dilinoleate
Phytosteryl/Isostearyl Dimer Dilinoleate
Stearyl/PPG-3 Myristyl Ether Dimer Dilinoleate

The Panel noted that it had previously concluded that dilinoleic acid is safe in the present practice of use and concentration described in that safety assessment when formulated to be non-irritating and non-sensitizing; other components of the ingredients found in this report had also been found to be safe as used as cosmetic ingredients. While toxicokinetics data are lacking, significant dermal absorption for these dimer dilinoleate ingredients is not expected. The Panel also noted heavy metals that may be present in these ingredients and stressed that the cosmetics industry should continue to use the necessary procedures to minimize impurities in cosmetic formulations according to limits set by the US FDA and EPA.

Fatty Amphocarboxylates

The Panel reviewed the following 11 fatty amphocarboxylates 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-sensitizing, 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

According to 2025 RLD, Disodium Cocoamphodiacetate has the highest frequency of use (it is reported to be used in 3010 formulations). The results of the concentration of use survey conducted by Council in 2025 indicate that Sodium Cocoamphoacetate has the highest concentration of use in leave-on products (it is used at up to 3% in leave-on non-spray face and neck, and body and hand products) and Disodium Cocoamphodipropionate has the highest concentration of use overall, in rinse-off products (it is used at up to 14.8% in rinse-off non-coloring shampoos).

TENTATIVE SAFETY ASSESSMENTS

Alkonium Chlorides and Bromides

The Expert Panel reviewed the Draft Tentative Amended Report on 6 alkonium chlorides and bromides and issued a Tentative Amended Report with the conclusion that these ingredients are safe in the present practices of use and concentration when formulated to be non-irritating. This conclusion is supported by FDA-permitted uses of Benzalkonium Chloride and Stearalkonium Chloride in topical drug products at concentrations up to 0.13% and 3.15%, respectively, as well as the use of Benzalkonium Chloride in over-the-counter and prescription drug products applied to the eyes, ears, and nasal mucosa.

The Panel noted that Benzalkonium Chloride demonstrated positive results in several in vitro genotoxicity assays. Concern for these results was mitigated due to negative results in in vivo assays and in a dermal carcinogenicity assay. In addition, the Panel noted that these ingredients may potentially contain dimethylamines and form trace N-nitrosamines in the presence of nitrosating agents; thus, the Panel cautions that these ingredients should not be used in cosmetic products in which N-nitroso compounds can be formed.

Several data requests from the previous Insufficient Data Announcement (IDA) were not received; however, these were not considered critical to determine safety. Impurities data on Behenalkonium Chloride, Benzalkonium Bromide, Cetearalkonium Bromide, and Lauralkonium Chloride were deemed unnecessary based on available manufacturing information and existing impurities data for Benzalkonium Chloride and Stearalkonium Chloride. With respect to use data, while some concentrations were provided for baby products containing Benzalkonium Chloride, data were not received for all categories, including baby wipes; however, the Panel considered that concentrations in baby wipes are not likely to exceed those reported for disposable wipes (0.35%). Concentration of use datawere also requested for Stearalkonium Chloride in products applied near the eyes; however, this ingredient was not reported to be used in eye area products based on 2025 RLD. Lastly, an HRIPT for Benzalkonium Chloride at maximum use concentrations was requested and not received. However, the Panel concluded that Benzalkonium Chloride is not likely to be a sensitizer under conditions of use, but may elicit irritation. This conclusion is supported by North American Contact Dermatitis Group (NACDG) patch test data, in which positive reactions, particularly among atopic individuals, were of limited or uncertain clinical relevance and may reflect irritant responses rather than allergic sensitization.

Basic Blue 99

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 Basic Blue 99 under the intended conditions of use as a hair dye ingredient. The additional data needed to determine the safety of this ingredient are:

- Method of manufacturing
- Composition and impurities data
    - Depending on the results of these data, additional information on toxicological endpoints may be needed (e.g. dermal absorption data)

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.

The Panel noted that Basic Blue 99 has reported uses in non-coloring hair preparations and a personal cleanliness product. 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 99 is not an approved color additive in cosmetic products, use in non-coloring hair preparations and personal cleanliness products is not permitted.

Boric Acid and Sodium Borate

The Panel reviewed the available data and issued a Tentative Amended Report on Boric Acid and Sodium Borate for public comment. The Panel determined that the available data are insufficient to determine safety of these 2 ingredients for leave-on products and for products intended for application to mucosal surfaces. The Panel noted that product category-specific concentration-of-use data and exposure information are insufficient for these uses. The Panel also concluded that Boric Acid and Sodium Borate are safe in the present practices of use and concentration described in the safety assessment in rinse-off cosmetics not intended for application to mucosal surfaces (e.g., douches, oral hygiene products).

The Panel also discussed their concerns about the Weaving Voices for Health and Justice comments regarding Boric Acid suppositories on the market. The Panel mentioned that they would need clarification from the FDA to ensure whether suppositories would be considered OTC drugs or cosmetics.

INSUFFICIENT DATA ANNOUNCEMENTS (IDA)

***Centaurea cyanus* Flower - Derived Ingredients**

The Panel reviewed the Draft Report on 3 *Centaurea cyanus* flower-derived ingredients and issued an IDA. The additional data needed to determine the safety of these ingredients are composition and impurities data for Centaurea Cyanus Flower Water, to determine if this ingredient is comparable to the others in this group. If these data are not received, the Panel may request additional data for Centaurea Cyanus Flower Water including:

- Dermal irritation and sensitization data at maximum concentration of use
- Ocular irritation data at maximum concentration of use
- Concentration of use in baby, lip, and intimate use products

Houttuynia cordata-Derived Ingredients

The Panel reviewed the Draft Report on 6 *Houttuynia cordata*-derived ingredients and issued an IDA. The additional data needed for all of these ingredients to determine the safety are as follows:

- Concentration of use in lip and baby products
- Dermal absorption data
- Additional DART data
- Dermal irritation and sensitization data at maximum concentration of use
- Ocular irritation data at maximum concentration of use

For Houttuynia Cordata Flower/Leaf/Stem Water, Houttuynia Cordata Leaf Extract, Houttuynia Cordata Leaf Water, Houttuynia Cordata Powder, and Houttuynia Cordata Water:

- Methods of manufacturing and impurities data
- Maximum concentration of use

Additionally, the Panel requested composition data for Houttuynia Cordata Water, specifically to determine if the root of the plant is included in this ingredient.

Kojic Acid

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

- Maximum concentration of use for products with anogenital applications (i.e. wipes and douches)

***p*-Methylaminophenol & *p*-Methylaminophenol Sulfate**

The Panel reviewed the Draft Amended Report on *p*-Methylaminophenol and *p*-Methylaminophenol Sulfate and issued an IDA. The additional data needed to determine the safety of these ingredients are:

- Maximum concentration of use in hair coloring preparations

Polyacrylate Crosspolymer-6

The Panel reviewed the Draft Report on Polyacrylate Crosspolymer-6 and issued an IDA. The following data are necessary to determine the safety of this ingredient:

- Ocular irritation data at the maximum concentration of use
- Dermal absorption data

OTHER ITEMS & DOCUMENTS

Genotoxicity Boilerplate

The Panel reviewed the proposed genotoxicity boilerplate statement and determined that the revised language should be included in both the Genotoxicity and Discussion sections of CIR reports, as appropriate. The language should clarify that certain historical or obsolete genotoxicity assays are no longer considered acceptable for genotoxicity testing under current OECD guidance. Although such assays may be reported in published literature, unpublished documents, or data submissions, their results are generally of limited interpretability and are not summarized or used to support CIR safety assessments.

The Panel further determined that citations to historical, obsolete, or non-standard genotoxicity assays should be retained for transparency, indicating that these studies were discovered during the review process, but were not relied upon in the weight-of-evidence evaluation. In addition, the Panel requested that information on deleted and current OECD genotoxicity Test Guidelines, including the relevant Test Guideline numbers, titles, status, and references be made available on the CIR website. This information is intended to serve as a resource for staff, the Panel, and other readers, and to support a better understanding of how historical, obsolete, non-standard, and current guideline-based genotoxicity assays are considered in CIR safety assessments.