INGREDIENTS ELIGIBLE FOR REVIEWED

EWG REVIEWED™ FOR INGREDIENTS

The substances listed below are eligible for submission to the EWG Reviewed for Ingredients program. Inclusion on this list indicates initial eligibility only. Each submitted substance must still meet all applicable ingredient level restrictions to be considered fully reviewed by EWG.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
1-BENZOPYRYLIUM, 3,5,7-TRIHYDROXY-2-(3,4,5-TRIHYDROXYPHENYL)-, CHLORIDE	528-53-0	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E163)
1-BENZOPYRYLIUM, 3,5,7-TRIHYDROXY-2-(4-HYDROXYPHENYL)-, CHLORIDE	134-04-3	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E163)
1-HEXANOL, 2-ETHYL-, TETRAESTER WITH SILICIC ACID	115-82-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
1-HEXANOL, 2-ETHYL-, TETRAESTER WITH SILICIC ACID	115-82-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
1-METHYL-4-METHYLVINYL-CYCLOHEXENE	7705-14-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 20 mmoles/L. Required Warning: The European Commission requires that the presence of this substance be indicated in the list of ingredients when its concentration exceeds 0.001% in leaveon products and 0.01% in rinseoff products.
1-PHENANTHRENEBUTANOIC ACID, 1,4,4A,4B,5,6,7,8,8A,9,10,10A-DODECAHYDRO-6-((3-O-(2-	211108-46-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
1-PHENANTHRENEBUTANOIC ACID, 1,4,4A,4B,5,6,7,8,8A,9,10,10A-DODECAHYDRO-6-((3-O-(2-	211108-46-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
1,2,4-TRIHYDROXYBENZENE	533-73-3	This substance must contain <0.1% hydroquinone based on the European Commission SCCS Opinion 1598/18.
2-AMINOBUTANOL	96-20-8	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
2-HYDROXYETHYLAMINO-5-NITROANISOLE	66095-81-6	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
2-HYDROXYETHYLAMINO-5-NITROANISOLE	66095-81-6	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
2-METHYL-5-HYDROXYETHYLAMINOPHENOL	55302-96-0	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
2-METHYL-5-HYDROXYETHYLAMINOPHENOL	55302-96-0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
2-PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 5-((3-CHLOROPROPYL)THIO)-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,	85446-89-5	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
2-PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 5-(2-PROPENYLTHIO)-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-	85446-90-8	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
2-PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 5-(3,4-DIBROMOBUTYL)-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,	85446-72-6	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
2-PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 5-(3,4-DICHLOROBUTYL)-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-	85446-73-7	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
2-PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 5-(4-BROMOBUTYL)-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-	85446-74-8	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
2-PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 5-(4-CHLOROBUTOXY)-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-	85446-82-8	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
2-PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 5-(4-CHLOROPHENOXY)-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-	85446-83-9	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
2-PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 5-(4-HYDROXYBUTYL)-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-	85446-77-1	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
2-PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 5-(BUTYLTHIO)-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-	85446-84-0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
2-PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 5-(PHENYLMETHYL)-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-	85446-76-0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
2-PYRIDINECARBOXYLIC ACID, 5-BUTYL-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-	85446-70-4	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
2,8,9-TRIOXA-5-AZA-1-SILABICYCLO(3.3.3)UNDECANE, 1-ETHOXY-	3463-21-6	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
2,8,9-TRIOXA-5-AZA-1-SILABICYCLO(3.3.3)UNDECANE, 1-ETHOXY-	3463-21-6	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
3-CARENE	13466-78-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
3-METHYLAMINO-4-NITROPHENOXYETHANOL	59820-63-2	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
3-METHYLAMINO-4-NITROPHENOXYETHANOL	59820-63-2	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
3-NITRO-P-HYDROXYETHYLAMINOPHENOL	65235-31-6	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
3-NITRO-P-HYDROXYETHYLAMINOPHENOL	65235-31-6	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
4-HYDROXYPROPYLAMINO-3-NITROPHENOL	92952-81-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.6% in non-oxidative hair dye products. For hair dye substance in oxidative hair dye products, the maximum concentration after mixing under oxidative conditions must not exceed 2.6% as free base. Cannot be used with nitro sating agents and maximum nitrosamine content: 50 µg /kg. Keep in nitrite-free containers
4-HYDROXYPROPYLAMINO-3-NITROPHENOL	92952-81-3	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
4-HYDROXYPROPYLAMINO-3-NITROPHENOL	92952-81-3	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
4-NITROPHENYL AMINOETHYLUREA	27080-42-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.25% applied to hair after mixing under oxidative conditions in oxidative hair dye products, and 0.5% in nonoxidative hair dye products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating agents, it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers. Required Warning: The European Commission requires the following warning text on the product label/package: 'Hair colourants can cause severe allergic reactions'; 'Read and follow instructions'
4-OCTADECENOIC ACID, 5,9,13,17-TETRAMETHYL-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-	72614-65-4	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
4,8-DECADIENOIC ACID, 5,9-DIMETHYL-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-	72614-62-1	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
4,8,12-TETRADECATRIENOIC ACID, 5,9,13-TRIMETHYL-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-	72614-64-3	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
4,8,12,16,20,24,28,32,36-OCTATRIACONTANONAENOIC ACID, 5,9,13,17,21,25,29,33,37-NONAMETHYL-,3,	72614-67-6	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
4,8,12,16,20,24,28,32,36,40-DOTETRACONTADECAENOIC ACID, 5,9,13,17,21,25,29,33,37,41-	72614-66-5	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
6-METHOXY-2-METHYLAMINO-3-AMINOPYRIDINE HCL	90817-34-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.68% as free base (1.0% as dihydrochloride) applied to hair or eyelashes after mixing under oxidative conditions in oxidative hair dyes and products intended for coloring eyelashes, and 0.68% as free base (1.0% as dihydrochloride) in nonoxidative hair dye products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating agents, it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers. This ingredient is only permitted for professional use in products intended for coloring eyelashes. Required Warning: The European Commission requires the following on the product label/package of oxidative hair dyes: The mixing ratio; 'Hair colorants can cause severe allergic reactions.'; 'Read and follow instructions.'; 'This product is not intended for use on persons under the age of 16.'; 'Temporary ‘black henna’ tattoos may increase your risk of allergy.'; 'Do not colour your hair if: — you have a rash on your face or sensitive, irritated and damaged scalp, — you have ever experienced any reaction after colouring your hair, — you have experienced a reaction to a temporary ‘black henna’ tattoo in the past.' The European commission requires the following on the product label/package of nonoxidative hair dyes: 'Can cause allergic reactions.' Lastly, the European commission requires the following on the product label/package of products intended for coloring eyelashes: The mixing ratio; 'For professional use only.'; 'This product can cause severe allergic reactions.'; 'Read and follow instructions.'; 'This product is not intended for use on persons under the age of 16.'; 'Temporary ‘black henna’ tattoos may increase your risk of allergy.'; 'Eyelashes shall not be coloured if the consumer: — has a rash on the face or sensitive, irritated and damaged scalp, — has experienced a reaction after colouring hair or eyelashes, — has experienced a reaction to a temporary ‘black henna’ tattoo in the past'; 'Rinse eyes immediately if product comes into contact with them.”
8-DECENOIC ACID, 5,9-DIMETHYL-, 3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-TRIMETHYLTRIDECYL)-	72614-63-2	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
8'-APO-BETA-CAROTENAL	1107-26-2	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 160e)

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ABIES (FIR) NEEDLE OIL	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES ALBA LEAF OIL	8021-27-0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES ALBA LEAF OIL	8021-27-0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES BALSAMEA (BALSAM)	8007-47-4	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES BALSAMEA (BALSAM) EXTRACT	85085-34-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES BALSAMEA (BALSAM) EXTRACT	85085-34-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES BALSAMEA (BALSAM) EXTRACT	85085-34-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES BALSAMEA (BALSAM) NEEDLE OIL	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES PECTINATA BARK/LEAF EXTRACT	92128-34-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES PECTINATA EXTRACT	90028-76-5	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES PECTINATA NEEDLE EXTRACT	92128-34-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES PECTINATA NEEDLE EXTRACT	92128-34-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
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ABIES PECTINATA NEEDLE OIL	92128-34-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES PECTINATA OIL	8021-27-0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
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ABIES PECTINATA OIL	8021-27-0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES SIBIRICA (SIBERIAN FIR) OIL	8021-29-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES SIBIRICA (SIBERIAN FIR) OIL	8021-29-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES SIBIRICA (SIBERIAN FIR) OIL	8021-29-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES SIBIRICA NEEDLE EXTRACT	91697-89-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES SIBIRICA NEEDLE EXTRACT	91697-89-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABIES SIBIRICA NEEDLE OIL	91697-89-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ABSORPTION OILS, BICYCLO AROM. AND HETEROCYCLIC HYDROCARBON FRACTION	101316-45-4	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 0.005% w/w benzo[a]pyrene

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ACACIA CATECHU GUM	8001-76-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/Pesticide residue, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead.
ACACIA CONCINNA FRUIT EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/Pesticide residue, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead.
ACACIA DEALBATA LEAF EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/Pesticide residue, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead.
ACACIA DECURRENS EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/Pesticide residue, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead.
ACACIA FARNESIANA EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/Pesticide residue, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead.
ACACIA FARNESIANA FLOWER WAX	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/Pesticide residue, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead.
ACACIA FARNESIANA FLOWER/STEM EXTRACT	89958-31-6	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/Pesticide residue, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead.
ACACIA FARNESIANA GUM	2593228	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/Pesticide residue, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead.
ACACIA SENEGAL EXTRACT	97659-43-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/Pesticide residue, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead.
ACACIA SENEGAL GUM	2593228	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 9%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/Pesticide residue, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead.
ACACIA SENEGAL GUM EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/Pesticide residue, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead.
ACETIC ACID, (ETHYLENEDINITRILO)TETRA-, DISODIUM SALT, COPPER COMPLEX, TRIHYDRATE	73637-19-1	Per the U.S. FDA., disodium EDTA-copper shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice: Total copper, not less than 13.5 percent. Total (ethylene-dinitrilo) tetracetic acid, not less than 62.5 percent. Free copper, not more than 100 parts per million. Free disodium salt of (ethylene-dinitrilo) tetraacetic acid, not more than 1.0 percent. Moisture, not more than 15 percent. Water insoluble matter, not more than 0.2 percent. Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million.
ACRYLAMIDE/ETHALKONIUM CHLORIDE ACRYLATE COPOLYMER	74153-51-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
ACRYLAMIDE/ETHYLTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE ACRYLATE/ETHALKONIUM CHLORIDE ACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
ACRYLAMIDE/SODIUM ACRYLOYLDIMETHYLTAURATE/ACRYLIC ACID COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
ACRYLAMIDES COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
ACRYLAMIDES/DMAPA ACRYLATES/METHOXY PEG METHACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ACRYLAMIDES/DMAPA ACRYLATES/METHOXY PEG METHACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
ACRYLATES/ AMINOACRYLATES/ C10-30 AKLYL PEG-20 ITACONATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

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ACRYLATES/ AMINOACRYLATES/ C10-30 ALKYL PEG-20 ITACONATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ACRYLATES/ CETETH-20 ITACONATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ACRYLATES/ STEARETH-20 ITACONATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ACRYLATES/CETETH-20 METHACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ACRYLATES/LAURETH-25 METHACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ACRYLATES/METHOXY PEG-15 METHACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ACRYLATES/METHOXY PEG-23 METHACRYLATE/PERFLUOROOCTYL ETHYL ACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ACRYLATES/PEG-10 MALEATE/STYRENE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ADEPS SUILLUS	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the lead, arsenic, mercury, and total PCB/pesticide contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 0.1 ppm, 3 ppm, 1 ppm, and 40 ppm (with 10 ppm for any specific residue), respectively.
AGARUM CRIBOSUM EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
ALARIA ESCULENTA EXTRACT	0	This substance should not contain detectable levels of cadmium, lead, mercury, copper, zinc, arsenic, nickel, silver, or iodine.
ALARIA ESCULENTA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C10-12, 5-7EO) branched	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
Alcohol ethoxylates (C10-12, 8EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C10-12)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4-dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4-dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C10-14)	66455-15-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C10-16, 9EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C10-16)	68002-97-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATES (C10-C16) SODIUM SALT	68585-34-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATES (C10-C16) SODIUM SALT	68585-34-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C11-14-iso-, C13-rich)	78330-21-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C11-15) secondary	68131-40-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-13)	66455-14-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-14) 9EO	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-14) linear, saturated	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-14) propoxylated	68439-51-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-14) secondary	84133-50-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-15, 12-20EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-15, 20-30EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-15, 3-12EO, branched)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-15, 30+EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-15, 7EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-15, 9-12EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-15, avg 12-13, 6-9EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-15, avg 15, 6-9EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-15)	106232-83-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-16, 7EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATES (C12-16)	68551-12-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-18, 0-3EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-18, 10-20EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12-18, 5-10EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATES (C12-18)	68213-23-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12)	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12)	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12)	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12)	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12)	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12)	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12)	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12)	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12)	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12)	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12)	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C12)	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C14-15)	68951-67-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C16-18, 2-8EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C16-18, 20-30EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATES (C16-18, 25EO)	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATES (C16-18, 25EO)	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C16-18, 30+EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C16-18, 9-18EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C4-C8, 5EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATES (C6-12)	68439-45-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C7-21)	68991-48-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C8-10)	74565-57-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
Alcohol ethoxylates (C9-11, 3-6EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C9-11, 4-8EO)	68439-46-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C9-11, 4-8EO)	68439-46-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C9-11, 4-8EO)	68439-46-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C9-11, 5-11EO, branched)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates (C9-11, 6-10EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol Ethoxylates Blend (C12-18 & C12-16)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol Ethoxylates, Propoxylated (C10-16, 6-7EO, 0-3PO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates, propoxylated (C12-14)	68439-51-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol Ethoxylates, Propoxylated (C12-15, 2-6EO, 2-6PO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATES, PROPOXYLATED (C12-15)	68551-13-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATES, PROPOXYLATED (C12-15)	68551-13-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates, propoxylated (C12-15) branched and linear	120313-48-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
Alcohol ethoxylates, propoxylated (C6-10)	68987-81-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates, propoxylated (C6-12)	68937-66-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohol ethoxylates, propoxylated fumerated (C6-10)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohols, C12-15-branched and linear, ethoxylated	106232-83-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALCOHOLS, C12-18, ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED	69227-21-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohols, C13-15 branched and linear, butoxylated ethoxylated	111905-53-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALCOHOLS, C16-18, ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED	68002-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alcohols, C16-22, ethoxylated	69227-20-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALCOHOLS, C8-10, ETHOXYLATED PROPOXYLATED	68603-25-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALGAE OLIGOSACCHARIDES	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
ALGAEOYL PHYTOSPHINGOSINE	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
ALGIN	9005-38-3	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
ALKANES, C1-4, C3-RICH	90622-55-2	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 0.1% w/w Butadiene

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
Alkyl Ether Sulfates (C12-15, 1-3EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alkyl Ether Sulfates (C16-18, 3-4EO)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Alkyl polyglucoside (C8-10)	68515-73-1	
Alkylphenol ethoxylates	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALLYL 2-METHYLBUTOXYACETATE	67634-01-09	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL 3,5,5-TRIMETHYLHEXANOATE	71500-37-3	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL BUTYRATE	2051-78-7	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL CINNAMATE	1866-31-5	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL CYCLOHEXYLACETATE	4728-82-9	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL CYCLOHEXYLOXYACETATE	68901-15-5	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL CYCLOHEXYLPROPIONATE	2705-87-5	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL HEPTANOATE	142-19-8	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL ISOVALERATE	2835-39-4	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL NONANOATE	7493-72-3	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL OCTANOATE	4230-97-1	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL PHENETHYL ETHER	14289-65-7	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL PHENOXYACETATE	7493-74-5	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL PHENOXYACETATE	7493-74-5	The International Fragrance Association restricts the level of free allylalcohol in the ester to a maximum concentration of less than 0.1%.
ALLYL PHENYLACETATE	1797-74-6	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL PROPIONATE	2408-20-0	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALLYL TRIMETHYLHEXANOATE	68132-80-9	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ALMOND OIL PEG-6 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALMOND OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALMONDAMIDE DEA	124046-18-0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ALMONDAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB)
ALMONDAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
ALOE ABORESCENS	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE ANDONGENSIS EXTRACT	84837-08-01	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE ANDONGENSIS EXTRACT	84837-08-01	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE ANDONGENSIS LEAF EXTRACT	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE ANDONGENSIS LEAF JUICE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE ANDONGENSIS LEAF JUICE	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE ARBORESCENS FLOWER EXTRACT	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE ARBORESCENS LEAF EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm. Additionally, the CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE ARBORESCENS LEAF EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE ARBORESCENS LEAF EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE ARBORESCENS LEAF EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE ARBORESCENS LEAF EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm. Additionally, the CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE ARBORESCENS LEAF EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm. Additionally, the CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE ARBORESCENS LEAF EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE ARBORESCENS LEAF EXTRACT	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE ARBORESCENS LEAF JUICE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE ARBORESCENS LEAF JUICE	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE ARBORESCENS LEAF PROTOPLASTS	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ALOE ARBORESCENS LEAF PROTOPLASTS	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA)	8001-97-6	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA)	8001-97-6	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) BUTTER	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) BUTTER	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) CELLULOSE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) CELLULOSE	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) EXTRACT	85507-69-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) EXTRACT	85507-69-3	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) FLOWER EXTRACT	85507-69-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm. Additionally, the CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) FLOWER EXTRACT	85507-69-3	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) LEAF EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) LEAF EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) LEAF EXTRACT	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) LEAF JUICE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) LEAF JUICE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) LEAF JUICE	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) LEAF JUICE (decolorized)	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) LEAF JUICE (decolorized)	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) LEAF JUICE (decolorized)	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) LEAF JUICE POWDER	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) LEAF JUICE POWDER	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) OIL	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) OIL	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) OIL EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) OIL EXTRACT	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) ROOT EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS (ALOE VERA) ROOT EXTRACT	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS LEAF POLYSACCHARIDES	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS LEAF POLYSACCHARIDES	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm. Additionally, the CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE BARBADENSIS LEAF POLYSACCHARIDES	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS LEAF POWDER	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
ALOE BARBADENSIS LEAF POWDER	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE BARBADENSIS LEAF WATER	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm. Additionally, the CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE BARBADENSIS LEAF WATER	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE EXTRACT, LIPID FRACTION	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE FEROX (CAPE ALOE) EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE FEROX (CAPE ALOE) EXTRACT	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE FEROX (CAPE ALOE) LEAF EXTRACT	84649-82-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE FEROX (CAPE ALOE) LEAF EXTRACT	84649-82-1	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE FEROX LEAF JUICE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE FEROX LEAF JUICE	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE FEROX LEAF JUICE EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ALOE FEROX LEAF JUICE EXTRACT	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE FEROX LEAF JUICE POWDER	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
ALOE FEROX LEAF JUICE POWDER	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
Aloe Maculata Leaf Extract	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
Aloe Maculata Leaf Extract	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE PERRYI EXTRACT	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE YOHJU MATSU EKISU	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE YOHJYU MATSU	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
ALOE, POWDERED	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
alpha-PINENES	80-56-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L
alpha-TERPINENE	99-86-5	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL PHOSPHATE	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
ALUMINA MAGNESIUM METASILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ALUMINA MAGNESIUM METASILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ALUMINUM CALCIUM IRON MAGNESIUM POTASSISUM OXIDE SILICATE	181659-14-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ALUMINUM CALCIUM IRON MAGNESIUM POTASSISUM OXIDE SILICATE	181659-14-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ALUMINUM CALCIUM SODIUM SILICATE	1344-01-0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ALUMINUM CALCIUM SODIUM SILICATE	1344-01-0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ALUMINUM CHLOROHYDREX PEG	173762-81-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALUMINUM DICHLOROHYDREX PEG	173720-80-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALUMINUM IRON SILICATES	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ALUMINUM IRON SILICATES	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ALUMINUM SESQUICHLOROHYDREX PEG	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ALUMINUM SILICATE	1318-74-7	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ALUMINUM SILICATE	1318-74-7	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ALUMINUM ZIRCONIUM TETRACHLOROHYDREX PEG	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMETHYST	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
AMETHYST	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
AMETHYST EXTRACT	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
AMETHYST EXTRACT	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
AMETHYST POWDER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
AMETHYST POWDER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
AMIDES, C12-14, N,N-BIS(HYDROXYETHYL)-	97926-10-8	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
AMIDES, C12-14, N,N-BIS(HYDROXYETHYL)-	97926-10-8	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
Amidopropyl Betaines	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
AMINES, C12-14-TERT-ALKYL, ETHOXYLATED	73138-27-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Amines, C12-14-tert-alkyl, ethoxylated propoxylated	68603-58-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMINES, TALLOW ALKYL, ETHOXYLATED	61791-44-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMINOETHYLPROPANEDIOL-ACRYLATES/ACRYLAMI DE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
AMINOMETHYL PROPANOL	124-68-5	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
AMINOPROPYL TOCOPHERYL PHOSPHATE	348099-49-0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
AMMONIUM ACRYLOYLDIMETHYLTAURATE/LAURETH-7 METHACRYLATE COPOLYMER	683748-07-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM DIMETHICONE PEG-7 SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM FLUOROSILICATE	16919-19-0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
AMMONIUM FLUOROSILICATE	16919-19-0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
AMMONIUM GLYCYRRHIZATE	53956-04-0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 5%. Additionally, the CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, toxic metals and heavy metals.
AMMONIUM LAURETH SULFATE	32612-48-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM LAURETH SULFATE	32612-48-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM LAURETH SULFATE	32612-48-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM LAURETH SULFATE	32612-48-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM LAURETH SULFATE	32612-48-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM LAURETH-12 SULFATE	32612-48-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM LAURETH-5 SULFATE	32612-48-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM LAURETH-6 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM LAURETH-7 SULFATE	32612-48-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM LAURETH-8 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM LAURETH-9 SULFATE	32612-48-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
AMMONIUM NONOXYNOL-30 SULFATE	31691-97-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM NONOXYNOL-4-SULFATE	31691-97-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM SILVER ZINC ALUMINUM SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
AMMONIUM SILVER ZINC ALUMINUM SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
AMMONIUM, DIETHYLMETHYL(2-(4-(2-NONOXYBENZAMIDO) BENZOYLOXY)ETHYL)-, BROMIDE	26187-16-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMMONIUM, DIETHYLMETHYL(2-(4-(2-NONOXYBENZAMIDO) BENZOYLOXY)ETHYL)-, IODIDE	26095-60-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AMNIOTIC FLUID	0	FDA has flagged this ingredient for possible bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) contamination. To use this ingredient, a company must document that the ingredient is not of bovine origin.
AMP ISOSTEAROYL HYDROLYZED SOY PROTEIN	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
AMP ISOSTEAROYL HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
AMP-ACRYLATES COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
AMP-ACRYLATES/ALLYL METHACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
AMP-ACRYLATES/C1-18 ALKYL ACRYLATE/C1-8 ALKYL ACRYLAMIDE/HYDROXYETHYLACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
AMP-ACRYLATES/DIACETONEACRYLAMIDE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
AMP-ACRYLATES/DIMETHYLAMINOETHYLMETHACR YLATE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
AMP-ACRYLATES/ETHYLHEXYL ACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
AMP-ISOSTEAROYL GELATIN/KERATIN AMINO ACIDS/LYSINE HYDROXYPROPYLTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
AMP-ISOSTEAROYL HYDROLYZED ELASTIN	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
AMP-ISOSTEAROYL HYDROLYZED KERATIN	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
AMP-ISOSTEAROYL HYDROLYZED SILK	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
AMP-ISOSTEAROYL WHEAT/CORN/SOY AMINO ACIDS	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
ANATASE	1317-70-0	Per the U.S. FDA., titanium dioxide shall conform to the following specifications: Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 1 part per million. Antimony (as Sb), not more than 2 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Loss on ignition at 800 °C. (after drying for 3 hours at 105 °C.), not more than 0.5 percent. Water soluble substances, not more than 0.3 percent. Acid soluble substances, not more than 0.5 percent. TiO2, not less than 99.0 percent after drying for 3 hours at 105 °C. Lead, arsenic, and antimony shall be determined in the solution obtained by boiling 10 grams of the titanium dioxide for 15 minutes in 50 milliliters of 0.5N hydrochloric acid.
ANCIENT SEA CLAY	0	Products containing clays and minerals must meet international heavy metal limits of: Lead: 10 ppm, Arsenic: 3 ppm, Cadmium: 3 ppm, Mercury: 1 ppm, Antimony: 5 ppm, Chromium: 100 ppm, and Nickel: 200 ppm; in the finished product.
AO2	860-22-0	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 132)

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
APRICOT KERNEL OIL PEG-40 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
APRICOT KERNEL OIL PEG-6 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
APRICOT KERNEL OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
APRICOTAMIDE DEA	185123-36-8	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
APRICOTAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	133934-08-4	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
ARACHIS HYPOGAEA (PEANUT) EXTRACT	0	Europe restricts this chemical: Maximum concentration of peanut proteins: 0.5 ppm
ARACHIS HYPOGAEA (PEANUT) OIL	2228777	Europe restricts this chemical: Maximum concentration of peanut proteins: 0.5 ppm
ARGAN OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ASCOPHYLLUM NODOSUM (KNOTTED WRACK) EXTRACT	84775-78-0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
ASCOPHYLLUM NODOSUM POWDER	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
ASCORBYL TOCOPHERYL MALEATE	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
ASPERGILLUS/RICE FERMENT FILTRATE	0	This substance may not contain detectable levels of aflatoxins, which are produced by some species of Aspergillus.
AVENA SATIVA (OAT) KERNEL FLOUR	134134-86-4	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review identified heavy metals as a possible contaminant therefore this substance must meet international heavy metal limits of: Lead: 10 ppm, Arsenic: 3 ppm, Cadmium: 3 ppm, Mercury: 1 ppm, Antimony: 5 ppm, Chromium: 100 ppm, and Nickel: 200 ppm; in the finished product.
AVOCADAMIDE DEA	124046-21-5	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
AVOCADAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
AVOCADAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
AVOCADO OIL PEG-11 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
AVOCADO OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Aziridine, homopolymer, ethoxylated	68130-99-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BABASSU OIL GLYCERETH-8 ESTERS	31694-55-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BABASSUAMIDE DEA	124046-24-8	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
BABASSUAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
BARIUM SILICOFLUORIDE	17125-80-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
BARIUM SILICOFLUORIDE	17125-80-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
BASIC VIOLET 11:1	73398-89-7	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
BASIC VIOLET 11:1	73398-89-7	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
BASIC VIOLET 16	6359-45-1	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
BASIC VIOLET 16	6359-45-1	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
BASIC YELLOW 40	29556-33-0	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
BASIC YELLOW 40	29556-33-0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
BASIC YELLOW 57	68391-31-1	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
BASIC YELLOW 57	68391-31-1	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
BEETROOT RED	89957-88-0	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E162)
BEHENAMIDE DEA	70496-39-8	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
BEHENAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	60270-33-9	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
BEHENETH-30	26636-40-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BEHENTRIMONIUM DIMETHICONE PEG-8 PHTHALATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BERTHOLLETIA EXCELSA SEED OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BETA TOCOPHEROLS	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
beta-PINENES	127-91-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L
BETAINE	107-43-7	This substance may not contain detectable levels of heavy metals, dioxins, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or polychlorinated biphenyls.
BETULA ALBA (BIRCH) LEAF OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.
BETULA ALBA (BIRCH) LEAF OIL EXTRACT	0	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.
BETULA ALBA (BIRCH) OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.
BETULA ALBA OIL	8001-88-5	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.
BETULA ALBA OIL	8001-88-5	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
BETULA LENTA (BIRCH) BARK OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.
BETULA LENTA (SWEET BIRCH) OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.
BETULA LENTA (SWEET BIRCH) OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.
BETULA LENTA (SWEET BIRCH) OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.
BETULA LENTA (SWEET BIRCH) OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.
BETULA NIGRA (BIRCH) OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.
BETULA PENDULA TWIG OIL	85940-29-0	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.
BETULA PUBESCENS TWIG OIL	91745-85-6	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.
BICARBOSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
BICARBOSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
BIRCH TAR OIL	8001-88-5	The International Fragrance Association prohibits use of the crude material and restricts the total benzopyrene and 1,2 benzanthracene content of the purified form of this ingredient to a maximum of 1ppb in the final product.
BIS-BUTYLOXYAMODIMETHICONE/PEG-60 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-HYDROXYETHYL TOCOPHERYLSUCCINOYLAMIDO HYDROXYPROPANE	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
BIS-ISOBUTYL PEG-14/AMODIMETHICONE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-ISOBUTYL PEG-15/AMODIMETHICONE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-PEG-1 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
BIS-PEG-12 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-PEG-12 DIMETHICONE BEESWAX	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-PEG-12 DIMETHICONE CANDELILLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-PEG-15 DIMETHICONE/ IPDI COPOLYMER	190793-18-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-PEG-15 METHYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-PEG-18 METHYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-PEG-18 METHYL ETHER DIMETHYL SILANE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-PEG-20 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-PEG-4 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-PEG-8 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-PEG/ PPG-14/ 14 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-PEG/ PPG-16/ 16 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIS-PEG/ PPG-20/ 20 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
BIS-PEG/PPG-16/16 PEG/PPG-16/16 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BISAMINO PEG/ PPG-41/ 3 AMINOETHYL PG-PROPYL DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BISMUTH OXYCHLORIDE	7787-59-9	Per the U.S. FDA., the color additive bismuth oxychloride shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such other impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice: Volatile matter, not more than 0.5 percent. Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Bismuth oxychloride, not less than 98 percent.; (2) Color additive mixtures of bismuth oxychloride may contain the following diluents: (i) For coloring cosmetics generally, only those diluents listed under § 73.1001(a)(1) & (ii) For coloring externally applied cosmetics, only those diluents listed in § 73.1001(b) and, in addition, nitrocellulose.
BISPOLYETHYLENE DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BITTER CHERRY SEED OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BIXA ORELLANA (ANNATTO) SEED EXTRACT	89957-43-7	The European Commission restricts the arsenic, lead, mercury, cadmium, and total heavy metal contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 3 ppm, 10 ppm, 1 ppm, 1 ppm, and 40 ppm, respectively.
BIXA ORELLANA (ANNATTO) SEED EXTRACT	89957-43-7	This ingredient must meet purity criteria as set out in European Commission Directive: Solvent residues Acetone, Methanol, or Hexane not more than 50 ppm singly or in combination; Dichloromethane not more than 10 ppm; Arsenic not more than 3 ppm, Lead
BIXA ORELLANA (ANNATTO) SEED EXTRACT	89957-43-7	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 160b)
BORAGE SEED OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Branched alcohol ethoxylates	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BRASSICAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
BUTANE	106-97-8	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 0.1% w/w Butadiene
BUTANE	106-97-8	Health Canada bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 0.1% w/w Butadiene.
BUTETH-3	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
BUTYL BENZOIC ACID/PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE/TRIMETHYLOLETHANE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
BUTYLENE/ ETHYLENE/ STYRENE COPOLYMER	0	When this ingredient is used as a wipe substrate, testing must be provided to confirm purity. Total PAHs are limited to less than 0.2 ppm, and dioxin, furans, and pesticide residues must not be detectable.
BUTYLOCTYL SALICYLATE	190085-41-7	Based on EWG scientists' risk assessment using reproductive toxicity data, butyloctyl salicylate (BOS) is limited to 0.02% in baby products.
C10 Alcohol Ethoxylate	00000-00-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C10 Alcohol Ethoxylated Propoxylated	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C10-12 Branched Alcohols Ethoxylated 5-7EO	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C10-16 Alcohols Ethoxylated Propoxylated	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C10-16 Pareth-1	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C11-15 PARETH-7 CARBOXYLIC ACID	68954-90-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-13 PARETH-7	66455-14-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-14 Alcohols Ethoxylated Propoxylated	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-14 Alketh-12	68439-50-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-14 Pareth-11	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
C12-14 PARETH-3	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-14 PARETH-7	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-15 Alcohols Ethoxylated Propoxylated	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-15 PARETH-2	68131-39-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-15 PARETH-3	68131-39-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-15 PARETH-7	68131-39-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-15 PARETH-9	68131-39-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-16 Alcohols Ethoxylated 7EO	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-16 ALKYL PEG-2 HYDROXYPROPYL HYDROXYETHYL ETHYLCELLULOSE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-20 ACID PEG-20 ESTER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C12-20 ACID PEG-8 ESTER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C14-15 PARETH-7	68951-67-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C24-28 ALKYLDIMETHYLSILOXY TRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
C24-28 ALKYLDIMETHYLSILOXY TRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
C6-12 Alcohols Ethoxylated Propoxylated	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C6-20 Alcohols Ethoxylated Propoxylated	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C8-10 Alcohols Ethoxylated Propoxylated	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C8-10 ALKANE/CYCLOALKANE/AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS	64742-82-1	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if its benzene content is over 0.1%.
C9-10 ALKANE/CYCLOALKANE	64742-49-0	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if its benzene content is over 0.1%.
C9-11 Alcohols Ethoxylated 4-6EO	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C9-11 ALKANE/CYCLOALKANE C9-11 ALKANE/CYCLOALKANE	64742-49-0	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if its benzene content is over 0.1%.
C9-11 PARETH-3	68439-46-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
C9-11 PARETH-8	68439-46-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CALCIUM ALUMINUM BOROSILICATE	65997-17-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM ALUMINUM BOROSILICATE	65997-17-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM BOROSILICATE	59794-15-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM BOROSILICATE	59794-15-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM CARBONATE	1317-65-3	The European Commission restricts the arsenic, lead, cadmium, fluoride, antimony, copper, zinc, and barium contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 3 ppm, 10 ppm, 1 ppm, 50 ppm, 100 ppm, 100 ppm, 100 ppm, and 100 ppm, respectively.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CALCIUM CARBONATE	1317-65-3	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 170)
CALCIUM OXIDE SILICATE (CA3O(SIO4))	12168-85-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM OXIDE SILICATE (CA3O(SIO4))	12168-85-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM SILICATE	10101-39-0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM SILICATE	10101-39-0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM SILICOFLUORIDE	16925-39-6	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM SILICOFLUORIDE	16925-39-6	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM SODIUM BOROSILICATE	65997-17-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM SODIUM BOROSILICATE	65997-17-3	The Consumer Ingredient Review considers this ingredient safe as used at concentrations < 97% and report lists the following heavy metal limits: lead (<10 ppm), arsenic (< 2 ppm), mercury (<1 ppm).
CALCIUM SODIUM BOROSILICATE	65997-17-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM SODIUM PHOSPHOSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM SODIUM PHOSPHOSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CALCIUM TITANIUM BOROSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CALCIUM TITANIUM BOROSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CANNABIS SATIVA (HEMP)	0	This ingredient is prohibited from use in European cosmetic products if it is prepared as an extract or tincture or resin of Cannabis from the flowering or fruiting tops of the cannabis plant. This ingredient may be used in cosmetics when obtained from cannabis, cannabis resin, cannabis extracts and cannabis tinctures originating from the seeds and leaves that are not accompanied with the fruiting tops of the cannabis plant and if the level of THC does not exceed 0.2%.
CANNABIS SATIVA (HEMP) ACID	0	Health Canada restricts the THC (delta9tetrahydrocannabinol) content of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 10 microgram/g.
CANNABIS SATIVA (HEMP) EXTRACT	89958-21-4	Health Canada restricts the THC (delta9tetrahydrocannabinol) content of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 10 microgram/g.
CANNABIS SATIVA (HEMP) SEED OIL	89958-21-4	Health Canada restricts the THC (delta9tetrahydrocannabinol) content of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 10 microgram/g.
CANOLAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
CAPE ALOE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
CAPE ALOE	0	California Prop65 lists nondecolorized aloe as known to cause cancer. Companies must certify that the aloe has been decolorized.
CAPE ALOE EKISU	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
CAPRAMIDE DEA	136-26-5	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
CAPRYL/ CAPRAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	73398-61-5	For the purposes of the Reviewed Ingredients program, this ingredient may only be used in combination with another restricted ingredient on the Ingredients Eligible for Reviewed List.
CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE PEG-4 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CAPSANTHIN/CAPSORUBIN	465-42-9	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E160c)
CARAMEL	0	The European Commission restricts the arsenic, lead, mercury, cadmium, and total heavy metal contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 1 ppm, 2 ppm, 1 ppm, 1 ppm, and 25 ppm, respectively.
CARAMEL	0	Per the U.S. FDA., caramel shall conform to the following specifications: Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 0.1 part per million.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CARAMEL COLOR	8028-89-5	Per the U.S. FDA., caramel shall conform to the following specifications: Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 0.1 part per million.
CARAMEL COLOR	8028-89-5	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E150a-d)
Caramel I	8028-89-5	Per the U.S. FDA., caramel shall conform to the following specifications: Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 0.1 part per million.
Caramel III	8028-89-5	Per the U.S. FDA., caramel shall conform to the following specifications: Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 0.1 part per million.
Caramel IV	8028-89-5	Per the U.S. FDA., caramel shall conform to the following specifications: Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 0.1 part per million.
CARBOMER	2615966	These substances must not be polymerized in benzene, and, per, U.S. Pharmacopeia standards, the total residual monomers may not exceed 2500 ppm. Additionally, the total residual methacrylic acid and its salts may not exceed 100 ppm based on recommendations by the CIR panel that manufacturers minimize residual monomer content in in Acrylates Copolymers and concerns about the toxicity of methylacrylic acid and its salts.
CAROTENE	0	The European Commission restricts the arsenic, lead, mercury, cadmium, and total heavy metal contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 3 ppm, 10 ppm, 1 ppm, 1 ppm, and 40 ppm, respectively.
CEDRUS ATLANTICA (ATLAS CEDAR) OIL	8023-85-6	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CEDRUS ATLANTICA (ATLAS CEDAR) OIL	8023-85-6	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CEDRUS ATLANTICA (ATLAS CEDAR) OIL	8023-85-6	The presence of the substance or substances shall be indicated as ‘Cedrus Atlantica Oil and Extract’ in the list of ingredients, when the concentration of the substance or substances exceeds: 0.001% in leave-on products and 0.01% in rinse-off products. The peroxide value for each substance shall be less than 10 mmoles/L
CEDRUS ATLANTICA BARK WATER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CEDRUS ATLANTICA WOOD EXTRACT	92201-55-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CEDRUS ATLANTICA WOOD EXTRACT	92201-55-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CEDRUS ATLANTICA WOOD EXTRACT	92201-55-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CEDRUS ATLANTICA WOOD EXTRACT	92201-55-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CEDRUS ATLANTICA WOOD OIL	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CELLULOSE	9004-34-6	When this ingredient is used as a wipe substrate, testing must be provided to confirm purity. Total PAHs are limited to less than 0.2 ppm, and dioxin, furans, and pesticide residues must not be detectable.
CERIA/SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CERIA/SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CERIA/SILICA TALC	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CERIA/SILICA TALC	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CETEARETH ALCOHOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-10	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-10 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-100	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-11	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-13	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-14	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-15	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-16	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-16-18	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CETEARETH-17	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-18	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-2	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-2 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-20	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-21	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-22	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-23	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-24	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-25	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-25 CARBOXYLIC ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-27	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-28	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CETEARETH-29	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-3	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-30	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-33	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-34	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-4	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-4 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-40	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-5	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-5 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-50	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-55	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-6	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CETEARETH-6 OLIVATE	226708-41-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-60	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-60 MYRISTYL GLYCOL	96081-39-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-7	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-7 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-8	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-80	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARETH-9	68439-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETEARYL ALCOHOL/ CETEARETH-20	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-1	2136-71-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-10	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-10 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-10 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CETETH-12	9004-95-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-13	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-14	9004-95-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-15	9004-95-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-150	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-16	9004-95-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-17	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-18	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-2	5274-61-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-20	9004-95-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-20 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-23	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-24	9004-95-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CETETH-25	9004-95-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-3	4484-59-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-3 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-30	9004-95-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-4	5274-63-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-4 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-40	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-45	9004-95-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-5	4478-97-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-5 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-56	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-6	5168-91-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-7	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CETETH-7 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-8	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-8 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETH-9 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETHYL MORPHOLINIUM ETHOSULFATE	78-21-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETETHYLDIMONIUM BROMIDE	0124-03-08	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-10	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-11	8065-81-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-11	8065-81-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-11	8065-81-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-11	8065-81-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-11	8065-81-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-11	8065-81-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CETOLETH-15	8065-81-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-18	68155-01-01	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-2	68155-01-01	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-20	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-22	8065-81-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-24	8065-81-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-25	8065-81-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-30	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-4	68155-01-01	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-4	68155-01-01	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-4	68155-01-01	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-4	68155-01-01	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETOLETH-5	68155-01-01	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CETOLETH-6	8065-81-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETRIMONIUM CARBOXYDECYL PEG-8 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETRIMONIUM DIMETHICONE PEG-7 PHTHALATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETRIMONIUM LAURETH-12 SUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETYL DIMETHICONE	191044-49-2	According to the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) this ingredient is safe as used at concentrations < 11.8%. The CIR also states that cyclic siloxanes, which are banned or restricted ingredients, can contaminate linear siloxanes, therefore the total concentration of D4 (octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane) and D5 (decamethylcyclopentasiloxane) must not exceed 0.01% or 100ppm in the final product.
CETYL PEG/ PPG-10/ 1 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETYL PEG/PPG-15/15 BUTYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETYL PEG/PPG-7/3 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETYL PG HYDROXYETHYL PALMITAMIDE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
CETYL PG HYDROXYETHYL PALMITAMIDE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
CETYL PPG-2 ISODECETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETYL TRIETHYLAMMONIUM DIMETHICONE PEG-8 PHTHALATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CETYL TRIETHYLMONIUM DIMETHICONE PEG-8 PHTHALATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETYL TRIETHYLMONIUM DIMETHICONE PEG-8 SUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CETYL-PG HYDROXYETHYL DECANAMIDE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
CEYLON CINNAMON OIL	8015-91-6	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
CHLORELLA VULGARIS (DERMOCHLORELLA ALGAE)	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
CHLORELLA VULGARIS (DERMOCHLORELLA ALGAE) EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
CHLORODECETH-14	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CHOLECALCIFEROL PEG-12 ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CHOLETH-10	27321-96-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CHOLETH-15	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CHOLETH-20	27321-96-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CHOLETH-24	27321-96-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CHOLETH-24	27321-96-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CHOLETH-24	27321-96-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CHOLETH-24	27321-96-6	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 1.3%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: 1,4dioxane.
CHOLETH-30	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CHOLETH-5	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CHONDRUS CRISPUS (SEAWEED) EXTRACT.	244023-79-8	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
CHROMIUM HYDROXIDE GREEN	12001-99-9	Based on findings from the Community rolling action plan in the EU, this substance must contain less than 0.1% chromium (VI) and the final product cannot have more than 0.01% Chromium (VI). Lastly, this substance cannot be in nanomaterial form (>50% particles in the size range of 1nm-100nm).
CHROMIUM HYDROXIDE GREEN	12001-99-9	Per the U.S. FDA., chromium hydroxide green shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice: Water soluble matter, not more than 2.5%. Chromium in 2% NaOH extract, not more than 0.1% as Cr2O3 (based on sample weight). Boron (as B2O3), not more than 8 percent. Total volatile matter at 1000 °C, not more than 20%. Cr2O3 not less than 75%. Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million.
CI 14720	3567-69-9	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 122)
CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6 or 7)	5858-81-1	This substance must contain <0.01% unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, <2 ppm lead and <1 ppm cadmium.
CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6 or 7)	5858-81-1	This substance must contain <0.01% unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, <2 ppm lead and <1 ppm cadmium.
CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6 or 7)	5858-81-1	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 180)
CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6 or 7) Barium Lake	0	This substance must contain <0.01% unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, <2 ppm lead and <1 ppm cadmium.
CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6 or 7) Barium Lake	0	This substance must contain <0.01% unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, <2 ppm lead and <1 ppm cadmium.
CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6 or 7) Calcium Lake	0	This substance must contain <0.01% unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, <2 ppm lead and <1 ppm cadmium.
CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6 or 7) Calcium Lake	0	This substance must contain <0.01% unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, <2 ppm lead and <1 ppm cadmium.
CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6 or 7) Lake	1234986	This substance must contain <0.01% unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, <2 ppm lead and <1 ppm cadmium.
CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6 or 7) Lake	1234986	This substance must contain <0.01% unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, <2 ppm lead and <1 ppm cadmium.
CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6 or 7) Strontium Lake	5858-81-1	This substance must contain <0.01% unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, <2 ppm lead and <1 ppm cadmium.
CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6 or 7) Strontium Lake	5858-81-1	This substance must contain <0.01% unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, <2 ppm lead and <1 ppm cadmium.
CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6 or 7) Zirconium Lake	0	This substance must contain <0.01% unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, <2 ppm lead and <1 ppm cadmium.
CI 15850 (D&C Red No. 6 or 7) Zirconium Lake	0	This substance must contain <0.01% unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, <2 ppm lead and <1 ppm cadmium.
CI 16255	2611-82-7	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 124)

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CI 18050	3734-67-6	Per COSING, prohibited for use in products applied on mucous membranes. Purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 128).
CI 28440	2519-30-4	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 151)
CI 40825	1109-11-1	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 160f)
CI 40850	514-78-3	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 161g)
CI 42090 (FD&C Blue No. 1 or D&C Blue No. 4)	3844-45-9	This substance must contain less than: 100 ppm manganese, 2 ppm lead, 1 ppm mercury, 1 ppm cadmium, and 100 ppm unsulfonated primary aromatic amines.
CI 42090 (FD&C Blue No. 1 or D&C Blue No. 4)	3844-45-9	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as sset out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 133)
CI 42090 (FD&C Blue No. 1 or D&C Blue No. 4) Aluminum Lake	53026-57-6	This substance must contain less than: 100 ppm manganese, 2 ppm lead, 1 ppm mercury, 1 ppm cadmium, and 100 ppm unsulfonated primary aromatic amines.
CI 44090	3087-16-9	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 142)
CI 45405	6441-77-6	Per COSING, prohobited for use in eye products. This ingredient must contain <1% 2-(6-hydroxy-3-oxo-3H-xanthen-9-yl)benzoic acid and <2% 2-(bromo-6-hydroxy-3-oxo-3H-xanthen-9-yl)benzoic acid.
CI 61585	4474-24-2	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
CI 61585	4474-24-2	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
CI 73915	980-26-7	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
CI 73915	980-26-7	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
CI 75120	542-40-5	This ingredient must meet purity criteria as set out in European Commission Directive: Solvent residues Acetone, Methanol, or Hexane not more than 50 ppm singly or in combination; Dichloromethane not more than 10 ppm; Arsenic not more than 3 ppm, Lead
CI 75120	542-40-5	Per the U.S. FDA., annatto extract, including pigments precipitated therefrom, shall conform to the following specifications: (1) Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million; lead as Pb, not more than 10 parts per million. (2) When solvents listed under paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section are used, annatto extract shall contain no more solvent residue than is permitted of the corresponding solvents in spice oleoresins under applicable food additive regulations in parts 170 through 189 of this chapter.
CI 75125	502-65-8	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 160d)
CI 75130	7235-40-7	The European Commission restricts the arsenic, lead, mercury, cadmium, and total heavy metal contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 3 ppm, 10 ppm, 1 ppm, 1 ppm, and 40 ppm, respectively.
CI 75130	7235-40-7	Per the U.S. FDA., β-carotene shall conform to the following specifications: Physical state, solid. 1 percent solution in chloroform, clear. Loss of weight on drying, not more than 0.2 percent. Residue on ignition, not more than 0.2 percent. Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Assay (spectrophotometric), 96-101 percent.
CI 75130	7235-40-7	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 160a)
CI 75130	7235-40-7	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 160a)

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CI 75130	7235-40-7	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 160a)
CI 75300	458-37-7	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 100)
CI 75470	1390-65-4	The European Commission restricts the arsenic, lead, mercury, cadmium, and total heavy metal contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 3 ppm, 10 ppm, 1 ppm, 1 ppm, and 40 ppm, respectively.
CI 75470	1390-65-4	Per the U.S. FDA., carmine shall conform to the following specifications: Volatile matter (at 135 °C. for 3 hours), not more than 20.0 percent. Ash, not more than 12.0 percent. Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 1 part per million. Carminic acid, not less than 50.0 percent.
CI 75470	1390-65-4	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 120)
CI 75810	11006-34-1	The European Commission restricts the arsenic, lead, mercury, cadmium, and copper contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 3 ppm, 10 ppm, 1 ppm, 1 ppm, and 200 ppm, respectively.
CI 75810	11006-34-1	Per the U.S. FDA., potassium sodium copper chlorophyllin shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such other impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice: Moisture, not more than 5.0 percent. Nitrogen, not more than 5.0 percent. pH of 1 percent solution, 9 to 11. Total copper, not less than 4 percent and not more than 6 percent. Free copper, not more than 0.25 percent. Iron, not more than 0.5 percent. Lead (as Pb)), not more than 20 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 5 parts per million. Ratio, absorbance at 405 mμ to absorbance at 630 mμ, not less than 3.4 and not more than 3.9. Total color, not less than 75 percent.
CI 75810	11006-34-1	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 140, E 141)
CI 77015	1309-37-1	Per the U.S. FDA., iron oxides shall conform to the following specifications, all on an “as is” basis: Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 3 parts per million.
CI 77015	1309-37-1	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E172)
CI 77015	1309-37-1	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E172)
CI 77015	1309-37-1	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CI 77015	1309-37-1	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CI 77400	7440-50-8	Per the U.S. FDA., copper powder shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice: Stearic or oleic acid, not more than 5 percent. Cadmium (as Cd), not more than 15 parts per million. Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Copper (as Cu), not less than 95 percent. Maximum particle size 45μ (95 percent minimum).
CI 77499	1332-37-2	Per the U.S. FDA., iron oxides shall conform to the following specifications, all on an “as is” basis: Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 3 parts per million.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CI 77499	1332-37-2	Per the Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 172), this ingredient shall conform to the following specifications: Arsenic (5 ppm) Barium (50 ppm) Cadmium (5 ppm) Chromium (100 ppm) Copper (50 ppm) Lead (20 ppm) Mercury (1 ppm) Nickel (200 ppm) Zinc (100 ppm)
CI 77499	1332-37-2	The U.S. Food and Drug Administration and European Commission restricts the maximum concentration of the following heavy metals: lead (10 ppm), arsenic (3 ppm), mercury (1 ppm), cadmium (5 ppm), barium (50 ppm), zinc (100 ppm), chromium (100 ppm), copper (50 ppm), nickel (200 ppm)
CI 77510	0	Per the U.S. FDA., ferric ammonium ferrocyanide shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free of impurities other than those named to the extent that the other impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice: Oxalic acid or its salts, not more than 0.1 percent. Water soluble matter, not more than 3 percent. Water soluble cyanide, not more than 10 parts per million. Volatile matter, not more than 4 percent. Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Nickel (as Ni), not more than 200 parts per million. Cobalt (as Co), not more than 200 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Total iron (as Fe corrected for volatile matter), not less than 33 percent and not more than 39 percent.
CICLOPIROX OLAMINE	41621-49-2	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA (CAMPHOR) EXTRACT	0	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA (CAMPHOR) LEAF EXTRACT	92201-50-8	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA (CAMPHOR) OIL	8008-51-3	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA (CAMPHOR) OIL	8008-51-3	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA GUM EXTRACT	0	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
CINNAMOMUM ZEYLANICUM (CINNAMON) LEAF OIL	8015-91-6	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
CINNAMOMUM ZEYLANICUM (CINNAMON) LEAF OIL	8015-91-6	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
CITRINE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CITRINE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CITRINE CRYSTAL INFUSION	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CITRINE CRYSTAL INFUSION	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CITRINE EXTRACT	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CITRINE EXTRACT	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CITRUS AMARA (NEROLI) FLOWER OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS ARANTIUM DULCIS FLOWER OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA (LIME) FRUIT	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA (LIME) FRUIT EXTRACT	90063-52-8	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA (LIME) FRUIT OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA (LIME) JUICE	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA (LIME) LEAF OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA (LIME) OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA (LIME) PEEL	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA (LIME) PEEL EXTRACT	90063-52-8	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA (LIME) PEEL OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM AMARA (BITTER ORANGE) FLOWER OIL	68916-04-01	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM AMARA (BITTER ORANGE) FRUIT EXTRACT	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CITRUS AURANTIUM AMARA (BITTER ORANGE) LEAF/TWIG OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM AMARA (BITTER ORANGE) PEEL	68916-04-01	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM AMARA (BITTER ORANGE) PEEL EXTRACT	72968-50-4	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM AMARA (BITTER ORANGE) PEEL OIL	68916-04-01	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM AMARA (BITTER ORANGE) PEEL POWDER	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM BERGAMIA (BERGAMOT) FRUIT EXTRACT	89957-91-5	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM BERGAMIA (BERGAMOT) FRUIT OIL	8007-75-8	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM BERGAMIA (BERGAMOT) FRUIT OIL	8007-75-8	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM BERGAMIA (BERGAMOT) FRUIT WATER	89957-91-5	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM BERGAMIA (BERGAMOT) LEAF OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM BERGAMIA (BERGAMOT) PEEL OIL	92704-01-03	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS (ORANGE) FLOWER OIL	8016-38-4	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS (ORANGE) FRUIT EXTRACT	8028-48-6	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS (ORANGE) FRUIT WATER	8028-48-6	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS (ORANGE) JUICE	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS (ORANGE) OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS (ORANGE) PEEL EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS (ORANGE) PEEL EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS (ORANGE) PEEL OIL	8028-48-6	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS (ORANGE) PEEL POWDER	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS (ORANGE) PEEL WAX	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS (ORANGE) WOOD OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
Citrus Australasica Fruit Extract	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS CLEMENTINA FRUIT EXTRACT	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS CLEMENTINA JUICE	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS DEPRESSA FRUIT EXTRACT	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS GLAUCA FRUIT EXTRACT	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS GRANDIS (GRAPEFRUIT) FRUIT EXTRACT	90045-43-5	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS GRANDIS (GRAPEFRUIT) FRUIT WATER	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS GRANDIS (GRAPEFRUIT) JUICE	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS GRANDIS (GRAPEFRUIT) OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS GRANDIS (GRAPEFRUIT) PEEL	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS GRANDIS (GRAPEFRUIT) PEEL EXTRACT	90045-43-5	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS GRANDIS (GRAPEFRUIT) PEEL OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS GRANDIS (GRAPEFRUIT) PEEL POWDER	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CITRUS GRANDIS (GRAPEFRUIT) SEED EXTRACT	90045-43-5	This ingredient cannot contain triclosan, quaternary ammonium compounds, or parabens.
CITRUS GRANDIS (GRAPEFRUIT) SEED OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS GRANDIS/PARADISI FRUIT WATER	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS HYSTRIX LEAF OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS HYSTRIX PEEL OIL	91771-50-5	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS JABARA JUICE	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS JABARA PEEL EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS JAPONICA FRUIT EXTRACT	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS JUNOS FRUIT EXTRACT	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS JUNOS FRUIT POWDER	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
Citrus junos oil	233683-84-6	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS JUNOS PEEL EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS JUNOS PEEL OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS JUNOS PEEL WATER	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS LIMON (LEMON) FRUIT EXTRACT	84929-31-7	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS LIMON (LEMON) FRUIT OIL	8008-56-8	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS LIMON (LEMON) FRUIT OIL	8008-56-8	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS LIMON (LEMON) FRUIT WATER	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CITRUS LIMON (LEMON) JUICE	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS LIMON (LEMON) JUICE EXTRACT	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
Citrus Limon (Lemon) Leaf Cell Extract	92346-89-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's furocoumarines content (e.g. trioxysalen (INN), 8-methoxypsoralen, 5-methoxypsoralen) to below 1 mg/kg in sun protection and bronzing products (except for normal content in natural essences used).
CITRUS LIMON (LEMON) LEAF EXTRACT	84929-31-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's furocoumarines content (e.g. trioxysalen (INN), 8-methoxypsoralen, 5-methoxypsoralen) to below 1 mg/kg in sun protection and bronzing products (except for normal content in natural essences used).
CITRUS LIMON (LEMON) LEAF OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS LIMON (LEMON) PEEL	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS LIMON (LEMON) PEEL EXTRACT	92346-89-9	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS LIMON (LEMON) PEEL OIL	8008-56-8	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS LIMON (LEMON) SEED OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS MADURENSIS FRUIT JUICE	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS MEDICA ACIDA PEEL OIL EXPRESSED	93685-55-3	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS OIL EXTRACT	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS PARADISI (GRAPEFRUIT) FRUIT EXTRACT	8016-20-4	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS PARADISI (GRAPEFRUIT) FRUIT OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS PARADISI (GRAPEFRUIT) JUICE	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CITRUS PARADISI (GRAPEFRUIT) OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS PARADISI (GRAPEFRUIT) PEEL EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS PARADISI (GRAPEFRUIT) PEEL OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS PARADISI (GRAPEFRUIT) SEED OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS PARADISI,X C. RETICULATA PEEL OIL EXPRESSED	93763-95-2	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA FRUIT EXTRACT	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA FRUIT EXTRACT	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA FRUIT EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA FRUIT OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA FRUIT OIL	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA JUICE	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA LEAF OIL	8014-17-3	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
Citrus reticulata peel	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA PEEL EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA PEEL EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CITRUS RETICULATA PEEL EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA PEEL OIL	8008-31-9	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA PEEL POWDER	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS RETICULATA,X C. SINENSIS PEEL OIL EXPRESSED	93686-22-7	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS SEED OIL	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS SPECIES LEAF OIL	94266-47-4	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CITRUS SPECIES PEEL OIL EXPRESSED	94266-47-4	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
CLADOSIPHON NOVAE-CALEDONIAE EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
CLADOSIPHON OKAMURANUS EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
CLOVER HONEY	0	This substance must contain less than 40 mg/kg of 5hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF), in accordance with EU COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey.
CLOVER HONEY	0	The CIR panel notes this substance may be contaminated with harmful impurites. EWG requires that this substance contains undetectable levels of the following: pesticides, heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls/persistent organic pollutants, and antibiotics.
COAL LIQUIDS, LIQ. SOLVENT EXTN.	94114-48-4	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 0.005% w/w benzo[a]pyrene
COAL LIQUIDS, LIQ. SOLVENT EXTN. SOLN.	94114-47-3	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 0.005% w/w benzo[a]pyrene
COCAMIDE DIPA	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	61789-40-0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
COCAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	68140-01-02	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
COCAMIDOPROPYL HYDROXYSULTAINE	68139-30-0	The CIR panel expressed concern about DMAPA impurities in this ingredient. The concentration of DMAPA in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01%. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
COCAMIDOPROPYL HYDROXYSULTAINE	68139-30-0	The Consumer Ingredient Review Expert Panel concluded that this ingredient is safe in cosmetics in the present practices of use and concentration < 11.5%. The CIR panel also noted Dimethylaminopropylamine (DMAPA) impurities in this ingredient. The concentration of DMAPA in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01%. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
COCAMIDOPROPYLAMINE OXIDE	68155-09-09	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 4%. The concentration of DMAPA should not exceed 0.01%.
COCAMINE	61788-46-3	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
COCETH-7	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
coco methyl ester ethoxylate	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
COCO/OLEAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	86438-79-1	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
COCO/SUNFLOWERAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
COCO/SUNFLOWERAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB)
COCODIMONIUM HYDROXYPROPYL HYDROLYZED RICE PROTEIN	0	Upon review of these ingredients, the Panel expressed concern regarding gossypol (for cotton-derived ingredients), pesticide residues, and heavy metals that may be present in botanical ingredients.
COCONUT OIL ALCOHOL, ETHOXYLATED	61791-13-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
COCONUT OIL PEG-10 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
COCONUT OIL PPG-2-PEG-6 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CODIUM TOMENTOSUM (ALGAE)	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
CODIUM TOMENTOSUM (ALGAE) EXTRACT	92128-82-0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
COENOCHLORIS SIGNIENSIS EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
COLOSTRUM	0	FDA has flagged this ingredient for possible bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) contamination. To use this ingredient, a company must document that the ingredient is not of bovine origin.
CORN OIL PEG-6 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CORN OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
CORN STARCH/ ACRYLAMIDE/ SODIUM ACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
CORNAMIDE DEA	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
CORNAMIDE/COCAMIDE DEA	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
COTTONSEED GLYCERIDE	8029-44-5	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: gossypol, heavy metals, and pesticides.
COUMARIN, 3-GLYOXYLOYL-	91635-05-01	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
COUMARIN, 3-GLYOXYLOYL-	91635-05-01	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
COUMARIN, 3-GLYOXYLOYL-8-METHOXY-	92024-91-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
COUMARIN, 3-GLYOXYLOYL-8-METHOXY-	92024-91-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
CUBEB OIL	8007-87-2	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS	84696-07-01	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS	84696-07-01	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
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CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS	84696-07-01	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS (ITALIAN CYPRESS) CONE EXTRACT	84696-07-01	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS (ITALIAN CYPRESS) CONE EXTRACT	84696-07-01	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS (ITALIAN CYPRESS) CONE EXTRACT	84696-07-01	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS (ITALIAN CYPRESS) CONE EXTRACT	84696-07-01	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS (ITALIAN CYPRESS) CONE EXTRACT	84696-07-01	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS (ITALIAN CYPRESS) OIL	8013-86-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS BARK EXTRACT	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS FRUIT EXTRACT	84696-07-01	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS LEAF WATER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS SEED EXTRACT	84696-07-01	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
CUPUASSUAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	657350-94-2	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
Curry Red (Uncertified FD&C Red No. 40)	25956-17-6	This substance must contain <2ppm lead, <1ppm mercury, and <1ppm cadmium.
Curry Red (Uncertified FD&C Red No. 40)	25956-17-6	Due to their link to carcinogenicity, this substance must contain less than 100 ppm total unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, including aniline, 6methoxymtoluidine, and 1napthylamine.
CUTANEOUS LYSATE	0	FDA has flagged this ingredient for possible bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) contamination. To use this ingredient, a company must document that the ingredient is not of bovine origin.
CYLINDROTHECA FUSIFORMIS EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
CYPRESS EXTRACT	84696-07-01	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
CYSTOSEIRA AMENTACEA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
CYSTOSEIRA AMENTACEA/CAESPITOSA BRANCHYCARPA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
CYSTOSEIRA TAMARISCIFOLIA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
CYSTOSEIRA TAMARISIFOLIA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
CYTOCHROME C	9007-43-6	FDA has flagged this ingredient for possible bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) contamination. To use this ingredient, a company must document that the ingredient is not of bovine origin.
d-allo-OCIMENOL	126-91-0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total peroxide content (in the final product) to a maximum concentration of 20 millimoles peroxides per liter.
d-alpha-PINENE	7785-70-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L
d-Limonene	5989-27-5	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 20 mmoles/L. Required Warning: The European Commission requires that the presence of this substance be indicated in the list of ingredients when its concentration exceeds 0.001% in leaveon products and 0.01% in rinseoff products.
D&C GREEN NO. 5 (CI 61570)	4403-90-1	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
D&C GREEN NO. 5 (CI 61570)	4403-90-1	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
D&C Green No. 5 (CI 61570) Lake	4403-90-1	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
D&C Green No. 5 (CI 61570) Lake	4403-90-1	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
D&C Green No. 6 (CI 61565)	128-80-3	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
D&C Green No. 6 (CI 61565)	128-80-3	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
D&C Orange No. 4 (CI 15510)	633-96-5	This substance must contain <0.06% 2naphthol and <0.12% sodium sulfanilate.
D&C Orange No. 4 (CI 15510) Lake	0	This substance must contain <0.06% 2naphthol and <0.12% sodium sulfanilate.
D&C Red No. 17 (CI 26100)	85-86-9	This substance may not contain detectable levels of paraphenylenediamine (PPD; pphenylenediamine).
D&C Red No. 17 (CI 26100)	85-86-9	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria: anilin less than or equal to 0.2%, 2-naphthol less than or equalt to 0.2%, 4-aminoazobenzene less than or equal to 0.1%, 1-(phenylazo)-2-naphthol less than or equal to 3%, 1-[2-(phenylazo)phenylazo]-2-naphthalenol less than or equal to 2%. Prohibited for use in products applied on mucous membranes.
D&C Red No. 17 (CI 26100) Calcium Lake	85-86-9	This substance may not contain detectable levels of paraphenylenediamine (PPD; pphenylenediamine).
D&C Red No. 31 (CI 15800)	6371-76-2	This substance may not contain detectable levels of Sudan I (CI Solvent Yellow 14; 1phenylazo2naphthol).
D&C Red No. 31 (CI 15800) Lake	0	This substance may not contain detectable levels of Sudan I (CI Solvent Yellow 14; 1phenylazo2naphthol).
DEA PG-PROPYL PEG/PPG-18/21 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DEA-CETEARETH-2 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DEA-LAURETH SULFATE	58855-36-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DEA-OLETH-10 PHOSPHATE	58855-63-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DEA-OLETH-10 PHOSPHATE	58855-63-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DEA-OLETH-10 PHOSPHATE	58855-63-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DEA-OLETH-10 PHOSPHATE	58855-63-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DEA-OLETH-20 PHOSPHATE	58855-63-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DEA-OLETH-3 PHOSPHATE	58855-63-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DEA-OLETH-5 PHOSPHATE	58855-63-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DEA-PEG-4 LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DEA-POLYPERFLUOROETHOXYMETHOXY PEG-2 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECANAMIDE, N,N-DIMETHYL-	14433-76-2	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
Decanol alkoxylate	166736-08-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-10	26183-52-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-3	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-4	5703-94-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-4 PHOSPHATE	52019-36-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DECETH-4 PHOSPHATE	52019-36-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-5	26183-52-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-5	26183-52-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-5	26183-52-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-6	5168-89-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-6 PHOSPHATE	52019-36-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-7	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-7 CARBOXYLIC ACID	38815-93-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-7 CARBOXYLIC ACID	38815-93-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-7 GLUCOSIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-8	26183-52-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-9	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DECETH-9 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DECYL GLUCOSIDE	54549-25-6	This substance must contain <500 ppm magnesium oxide, <1 % free fatty alcohol, and <3 % sulfate ash.
DECYLTETRADECETH-30	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DELTA TOCOPHEROLS	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
DI-PEG-2 SOYAMINE IPDI	183681-06-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DI-PPG-3 CETETH-4 ADIPATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DI-TEA-COCAMIDE DIACETATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DI-TEA-OLEAMIDO PEG-2 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DI-TEA-OLEAMIDO PEG-2 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DI-TEA-PALMITOYL ASPARTATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DIAMMONIUM OLEAMIDO PEG-2 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH	61790-53-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
DIATOMACEOUS EARTH	61790-53-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
DIBEHENYL METHYLAMINE	61372-91-6	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DICAPRYLATE/ DICAPRATE PEG-7 GLYCERYL COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DICETEARETH-10 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DICOCODIMETHYLAMINE DILINOLEATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DICTYOPTERIS MEMBRANACEA (ALGAE) EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
DICTYOPTERIS POLYPODIOIDES EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
DIETHYL CAPRYLAMIDE	996-97-4	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
DIETHYLAMINE LAURETH SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIETHYLAMINO HYDROXYBENZOYL HEXYL BENZOATE	302776-68-7	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
DIETHYLAMINO HYDROXYBENZOYL HEXYL BENZOATE	302776-68-7	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
DIETHYLAMINOETHYL PEG-4 COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIETHYLAMINOETHYL PEG-4 LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIETHYLAMINOETHYL PEG-5 COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DIETHYLAMINOETHYL PEG-5 LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL PROPYL ETHER	29911-27-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL/DMAP ACRYLAMIDE/PEG-180/HDI COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIHYDROCHOLETH 30	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIHYDROCHOLETH-15	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIHYDROCHOLETH-20	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIHYDROGENATED TALLOW METHYLAMINE	61788-63-4	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DIHYDROXYETHYL TALLOW GLYCINATE	61791-25-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIHYDROXYPROPYL PEG-10 STEARAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIHYDROXYPROPYL PEG-5 LINOLEAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIISOSTEAROYL TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE SILOXY SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
DIISOSTEAROYL TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE SILOXY SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DILAURETH-10 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DILAURETH-4 DIMONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DILAURETH-4 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DILAURETH-7 CITRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DILAUROYL TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE SILOXY SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
DILAUROYL TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE SILOXY SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
DILINOLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
DILINOLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE DIMETHICONE PEG-7 PHOSPHATE	138698-34-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE COPOLYOL PHOSPHATE	132207-31-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE COPOLYOL PHOSPHATE	132207-31-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG 10/ 15 CROSSPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-10 PHOSPHATE	132207-31-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-15 ACETATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DIMETHICONE PEG-7 AVOCADOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-7 COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-7 ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-7 LACTATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-7 OCTYLDODECYL CITRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-7 OLIVATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-7 PHOSPHATE	132207-31-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-7 PHTHALATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-7 SUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-7 SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-7 UNDECYLENATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 ADIPATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 AVOCADOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 BEESWAX	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 BENZOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 BORAGEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 ISOSTEARATE	133448-16-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 LANOLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 MEADOWFOAMATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 OLIVATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 PHTHALATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 POLYACRYLATE	217958-64-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG-8 SUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG/PPG-12/4 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DIMETHICONE PEG/PPG-20/23 BENZOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE PEG/PPG-7/4 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE/PEG-10 CROSSPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIMETHICONE/PEG-15 CROSSPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Dimethicone/Silica Antifoam	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
Dimethicone/Silica Antifoam	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
Dimethicone/Silica/PEG Distearate Antifoam	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
Dimethicone/Silica/PEG Distearate Antifoam	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
DIMETHICONE/VINYLTRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE CROSSPOLYMER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
DIMETHICONE/VINYLTRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE CROSSPOLYMER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
DIMETHICONOL/METHYLSILANOL/SILICATE CROSSPOLYMER	69856-02-06	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
DIMETHICONOL/METHYLSILANOL/SILICATE CROSSPOLYMER	69856-02-06	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DIMETHYL BEHENAMINE	21542-96-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DIMETHYL COCAMINE	61788-93-0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DIMETHYL HYDROGENATED TALLOWAMINE	61788-95-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DIMETHYL LAURAMINE	112-18-5	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DIMETHYL LAURAMINE DIMER DILINOLEATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DIMETHYL LAURAMINE ISOSTEARATE	70729-87-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DIMETHYL LAURAMINE OLEATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DIMETHYL MEA	108-01-0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DIMETHYL MYRISTAMINE	112-75-4	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DIMETHYL PALMITAMINE	112-69-6	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DIMETHYL SOYAMINE	61788-91-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DIMETHYL STEARAMINE	124-28-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DIMETHYL TALLOWAMINE	68814-69-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DINONOXYNOL-4 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DINONOXYNOL-9 CITRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIOCTYLDODECETH-2 LAUROYL GLUTAMATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIOCTYLDODECETH-5 LAUROYL GLUTAMATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIOLETH-8 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DIOLEYL TOCOPHERYL METHYLSILANOL	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
DIOSCOREA VILLOSA	90147-49-2	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 15% of max 2% plant solids. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: pesticides.
DIOSCOREA VILLOSA (WILD YAM) ROOT EXTRACT	90147-49-2	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 15% of max 2% plant solids. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: pesticides.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DIOSCOREA VILLOSA (WILD YAM) ROOT EXTRACT	90147-49-2	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 15% of max 2% plant solids. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: pesticides.
DIPOTASSIUM GLYCYRRHIZATE	68797-35-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: pesticides/PCBs, toxic metals, and heavy metals. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 1%.
DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL ISOCETETH-20 ACETATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Dipropylene Glycol Methyl Ether	34590-94-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM COCAMIDO MIPA PEG-4 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM COCAMIDO PEG-3 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM DECETH-5 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM DECETH-6 SULFOSUCCINATE	68311-03-05	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM ETHLENE DICOCAMIDE PEG 15 DISULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM GLYCYRRHIZATE	71277-79-7	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: pesticides/PCBs, toxic metals, and heavy metals.
DISODIUM LAURAMIDO PEG-2 SULFOSUCCINATE	56388-44-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM LAURAMIDO PEG-5 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM LAURETH SULFOSUCCINATE	58450-52-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DISODIUM LAURETH-12 SULFOSUCCINATE	39354-45-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM LAURETH-12 SULFOSUCCINATE	39354-45-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM LAURETH-12 SULFOSUCCINATE	39354-45-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM LAURETH-5 CARBOXYAMPHODIACETATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM LAURETH-6 SULFOSUCCINATE	39354-45-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM LAURETH-7 CITRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM LAURETH-9 SULFOSUCCINATE	39354-45-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM LAURIMINODIPROPIONATE TOCOPHERYL PHOSPHATES	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
DISODIUM NONOXYNOL-10 SULFOSUCCINATE	67999-57-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM OLEAMIDO PEG-2 SULFOSUCCINATE	56388-43-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM OLETH-3 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM PALMITAMIDO PEG-2 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM PALMITOLEAMIDO PEG-2 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DISODIUM PEG STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM PEG-12 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM PEG-12 DIMETHICONE SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM PEG-2 OLEAMIDO SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM PEG-4 COCAMIDO MIPA-SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM PEG-5 LANOLIN ETHER SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM PEG-5 LAURYLCITRATE SULFOSUCCINATE	164458-73-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM PEG-8 GLYCERYL CAPRYLATE/CAPRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM PEG-8 PALM GLYCERIDES SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM PEG-8 RICINOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM PPG-2-ISODECETH-7 CARBOXYAMPHODIACETATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISODIUM SUCCINOYL GLYCYRRHETINATE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: pesticides/PCBs, toxic metals, and heavy metals.
DISODIUM UNDECYLENAMIDO PEG-2 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
DISODIUM WHEAT GERMAMIDO PEG-2 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISTEARETH 100 IPDI	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISTEARETH-75 IPDI	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DISTEARYLDIMETHYLAMINE DILINOLEATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
DISTILLATES (COAL-PETROLEUM), CONDENSED-RING AROM	68188-48-7	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 0.005% w/w benzo[a]pyrene
DOBANOL 25-3	58391-12-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DODOXYNOL-12	9014-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
DURVILLAEA ANTARCTICA EXTRACT	223749-87-9	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
DURVILLAEA ANTARTICA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
DURVILLAEA POTATORUM EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
ECKLONIA CAVA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
ECKLONIA KUROME EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ECKLONIA RADIATA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
ESTER-C LIQUID SODIUM MAGNESIUM SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ESTER-C LIQUID SODIUM MAGNESIUM SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ETHANOL, 2,2'-(BUTYLIMINO)DI-	102-79-4	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
ETHANOLAMINE DITHIODIGLYCOLATE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
ETHANOLAMINE GLYCEROPHOSPHATE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
ETHANOLAMINE HCL	2002-24-6	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
ETHANOLAMINE THIOGLYCOLATE	126-97-6	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 8% (as thioglycolic acid) with a pH of 7 to 9.5 in general use hair products, 11% (as thioglycolic acid) with a pH of 7 to 9.5 in professional use hair products, 5% (as thioglycolic acid) with a pH of 7 to 12.7 in depilatories, and 2% (as thioglycolic acid) with a pH of 7 to 9.5 in hair rinseoff products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, it cannot have a secondary amine content over 0.5%, it must have a minimum purity of 99%, it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers. Required Warning: The European Commission requires the following conditions of use on the label/package of hair products, depilatories and hair rinseoff products: 'Avoid contact with eyes'; 'In the event of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice'. Additionally, the following conditions of use are required on hair products and hair rinseoff products: 'Wear suitable gloves'. The European Commission also requires the following warning text on the label/package of hair products, depilatories, and hair rinseoff products: 'Contains thioglycolate'; 'Follow the instructions'; 'Keep out of reach of children'. Additionally, the following warning text is required on hair products: 'For professionaly use only.'

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ETHOXYDIGLYCOL	111-90-0	(*) The European Commission prohibits the use of this ingredient in eye and oral products, and restricts it to a maximum concentration of 7% in oxidative hair dye products, 5% in nonoxidative hair dye products, 10% in rinseoff products other than hair dye product, 2.6% in other nonspray cosmetic products, and 2.6% in the following spray products fine fragrances, hair sprays, antiperspirant and deodorant. Additionally, the level of ethylene glycol impurity in Ethoxydiglycol must be <= 0.1 %.
ETHOXYLATED ALKYL PHENOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ethoxylated amines	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ethoxylated cocoalkylamines	61791-31-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Ethoxylated Ethylhexanol	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED EVENING PRIMROSE OIL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHOXYLATED GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ethoxylated octadecylamine	26635-92-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ethoxylated oleylamines	13127-82-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ETHOXYLATED PLANT STEROLS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ethoxylated soyaalkylamines	73246-96-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ethoxylated tallowalkylamines	61791-44-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Ethoxylated Undecyl Alcohol	127036-24-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHYL DIMETHYLAMINOBENZOATE	0	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
ETHYL DIMETHYLAMINOBENZOATE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
Ethyl Ferulate	4046-02-0	For the purposes of the Reviewed Ingredients program, this ingredient may only be used in combination with another restricted ingredient on the Ingredients Eligible for Reviewed List.
Ethyl Hexanol Ethoxylated Propoxylated	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHYL PEG-15 COCAMINE SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL, ESTER WITH SILICIC ACID (4:1)	17622-94-5	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ETHYLENE GLYCOL, ESTER WITH SILICIC ACID (4:1)	17622-94-5	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
EVERNIA PRUNASTRI (OAKMOSS) EXTRACT	90028-68-5	According to the International Fragrance Association, this ingredient must not contain added tree moss. Additionally, dehydroabietic acid (DHA) must not exceed 0.1% in the extract, and the levels of atranol and chloroatranol should each be below 100ppm.
Ext. D&C Violet No. 2 (CI 60730)	4430-18-6	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
Ext. D&C Violet No. 2 (CI 60730)	4430-18-6	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
Ext. D&C Yellow No. 7 (CI 10316)	846-70-8	This substance must contain <10 ppm 1naphthol, <20 ppm 2,4dinitro1naphthol, and <10 ppm lead.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
Fatty acid methyl ester ethoxylates	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Fatty acids, coco, esters with sorbitan, ethoxylated	68154-33-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
FD&C Green No. 3 (CI 42053)	2353-45-9	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
FD&C Green No. 3 (CI 42053)	2353-45-9	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
FD&C Green No. 3 (CI 42053) Lake	2353-45-9	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
FD&C Green No. 3 (CI 42053) Lake	2353-45-9	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
FD&C Red No. 40 (CI 16035)	25956-17-6	This substance must contain <2ppm lead, <1ppm mercury, and <1ppm cadmium.
FD&C Red No. 40 (CI 16035)	25956-17-6	Due to their link to carcinogenicity, this substance must contain less than 100 ppm total unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, including aniline, 6methoxymtoluidine, and 1napthylamine.
FD&C Red No. 40 (CI 16035)	25956-17-6	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 129)
FD&C Red No. 40 (CI 16035) Lake	25956-17-6	This substance must contain <2ppm lead, <1ppm mercury, and <1ppm cadmium.
FD&C Red No. 40 (CI 16035) Lake	25956-17-6	Due to their link to carcinogenicity, this substance must contain less than 100 ppm total unsulfonated primary aromatic amines, including aniline, 6methoxymtoluidine, and 1napthylamine.
FD&C Yellow No. 5 (CI 19140)	1934-21-0	This substance must contain <2ppm lead, <1ppm cadmium, <1 ppb combined (free+bound) benzidine, <5 ppb 2aminobiphenyl, and <5 ppb 1naphthylamine.
FD&C Yellow No. 5 (CI 19140)	1934-21-0	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 102)
FD&C Yellow No. 5 (CI 19140) Lake	0	This substance must contain <2ppm lead, <1ppm cadmium, <1 ppb combined (free+bound) benzidine, <5 ppb 2aminobiphenyl, and <5 ppb 1naphthylamine.
FD&C Yellow No. 5 (CI 19140) Zirconium Lake	0	This substance must contain <2ppm lead, <1ppm cadmium, <1 ppb combined (free+bound) benzidine, <5 ppb 2aminobiphenyl, and <5 ppb 1naphthylamine.
FD&C Yellow No. 6 (CI 15985)	0	This substance must contain <2ppm lead, <1ppm cadmium, <1 ppb combined (free+bound) benzidine.
FD&C Yellow No. 6 (CI 15985) Lake	15790-07-05	This substance must contain <2ppm lead, <1ppm cadmium, <1 ppb combined (free+bound) benzidine.
FERRIC AMMONIUM FERROCYANIDE	25869-00-5	The European Commission requires that this ingredient be free of cyanide.
FERRIC AMMONIUM FERROCYANIDE	25869-00-5	Per the U.S. FDA., ferric ammonium ferrocyanide shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free of impurities other than those named to the extent that the other impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice: Oxalic acid or its salts, not more than 0.1 percent. Water soluble matter, not more than 3 percent. Water soluble cyanide, not more than 10 parts per million. Volatile matter, not more than 4 percent. Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Nickel (as Ni), not more than 200 parts per million. Cobalt (as Co), not more than 200 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Total iron (as Fe corrected for volatile matter), not less than 33 percent and not more than 39 percent.
FERRIC AMMONIUM FERROCYANIDE	25869-00-5	Per COSING, this ingredient must be free from cyanide ions.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
FERRIC FERROCYANIDE	14038-43-8	Per the U.S. FDA., ferric ferrocyanide shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice: Water soluble cyanide, not more than 10 parts per million. Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Nickel (as Ni), not more than 200 parts per million. Cobalt (as Co), not more than 200 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Oxalic acid, not more than 0.1 percent. Water soluble matter, not more than 3 percent. Volatile matter, not more than 10 percent. Total iron (as Fe corrected for volatile matter), not less than 37 percent and not more than 45 percent.
FIBROIN/PEG-16/SODIUM ACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
FIBRONECTIN	86088-83-7	FDA has flagged this ingredient for possible bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) contamination. To use this ingredient, a company must document that the ingredient is not of bovine origin.
FLAVYLIUM, 3,3'4',5,7-PENTAHYDROXY-, CHLORIDE	528-58-5	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E163)
FLAVYLIUM, 3,4',5,7-TETRAHYDROXY-3',5'-DIMETHOXY-, ACID ANION	10463-84-0	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E163)
FLAVYLIUM, 3,4',5,7-TETRAHYDROXY-3',5'-DIMETHOXY-, CHLORIDE	643-84-5	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E163)
FLUORESCENT BRIGHTENER 230	27344-06-05	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
FLUORESCENT BRIGHTENER 230	27344-06-05	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
FLUOROSILICIC ACID	16961-83-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
FLUOROSILICIC ACID	16961-83-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
FUCOIDAN, FROM FUCUS VESICULOSUS	9072-19-9	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
FUCUS SERRATUS	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
FUCUS SERRATUS EXTRACT	94167-02-09	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
FUCUS VESICULOSIS (BLADDERWRACK) OIL	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
FUCUS VESICULOSUS	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
FUCUS VESICULOSUS EXTRACT	84696-13-9	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
FUCUS VESICULOSUS POWDER	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
FURFURACEA (TREEMOSS) EXTRACT	90028-67-4	The International Fragrance Association restricts the dehydroabietic acid (DHA) concentration of this ingredient to a maximum of 0.8% in the extract, and the levels of atranol and chloroatranol should each be below 100ppm.
GAMMA TOCOPHEROLS	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
gamma-TERPINENE	99-85-4	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
GASES (PETROLEUM, LIGHT STEAM-CRACKED, BUTADIENE CONC.	68955-28-2	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 0.1% w/w Butadiene
GELATIN/LYSINE/POLYACRYLAMIDE HYDROXYPROPYLTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
GELIDIUM CARTILAGINEUM (RED ALGAE) EXTRACT	94945-01-04	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
GIGARTINA PAPILLATA (RED ALGAE)	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
GLYCERETH-26	31694-55-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
GLYCERIN	56-81-5	Health Canada requires manufacturers of oral and leaveon products containing glycerin to ensure the raw material used is within the specifications of an accepted pharmacopoeia with respect to diethylene glycol (DEG) impurities.
GLYCERYL STEARATE/ PEG-100 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
GLYCOFUROL	31692-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Glycols, 1,2-, C12-16, ethoxylated propoxylated	154248-98-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
GLYCOPROTEINS	66455-27-4	FDA has flagged this ingredient for possible bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) contamination. To use this ingredient, a company must document that the ingredient is not of bovine origin.
GLYCOSAMINOGLYCANS	94945-04-07	FDA has flagged this ingredient for possible bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) contamination. To use this ingredient, a company must document that the ingredient is not of bovine origin.
GLYCOSPHINGOLIPIDS	0	FDA has flagged this ingredient for possible bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) contamination. To use this ingredient, a company must document that the ingredient is not of bovine origin.
GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID	471-53-4	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 2%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: pesticides/PCB, toxic metals, and heavy metals
GLYCYRRHETINYL STEARATE	4827-59-2	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: pesticides/PCBs, toxic metals, and heavy metals.
GLYCYRRHIZINIC ACID	1405-86-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 0.1%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: pesticides/PCB, toxic metals, and heavy metals
GOLD	0	The European Commission restricts the silver and copper contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 7% and 4%, respectively.
GOLD (CI 77480)	7440-57-5	The European Commission restricts the silver and copper contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 7% and 4%, respectively.
GOLD (CI 77480)	7440-57-5	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E175)
GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM (COTTON) SEED OIL	8001-29-4	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: gossypol, heavy metals, and pesticides.
GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM (COTTON) SEED OIL	8001-29-4	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: gossypol, heavy metals, and pesticides.
GRAPE SEED OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
HAEMATOCOCCUS PLUVIALIS (ALGAE) EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
HALIDRYS SILIQUOSA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
HALOPTERIS SCOPARIA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (WITCH HAZEL) BARK EXTRACT	0	This substance may not be produced with, or contain detectable levels of, cyclopentasiloxane.
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (WITCH HAZEL) BARK EXTRACT	0	This substance must contain contain less than 20 ppm heavy metal, 10 ppm lead, 2 ppm arsenic, and 1 ppm cadmium
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (WITCH HAZEL) BARK EXTRACT	0	Products containing this substance must not contain detectable levels of phenol.
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (WITCH HAZEL) EXTRACT	84696-19-5	This substance may not be produced with, or contain detectable levels of, cyclopentasiloxane.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (WITCH HAZEL) EXTRACT	84696-19-5	This substance must contain contain less than 20 ppm heavy metal, 10 ppm lead, 2 ppm arsenic, and 1 ppm cadmium
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (WITCH HAZEL) EXTRACT	84696-19-5	Products containing this substance must not contain detectable levels of phenol.
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (WITCH HAZEL) EXTRACT	84696-19-5	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole.
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (WITCH HAZEL) LEAF EXTRACT	84696-19-5	This substance may not be produced with, or contain detectable levels of, cyclopentasiloxane.
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (WITCH HAZEL) LEAF EXTRACT	84696-19-5	This substance must contain contain less than 20 ppm heavy metal, 10 ppm lead, 2 ppm arsenic, and 1 ppm cadmium
HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA (WITCH HAZEL) LEAF EXTRACT	84696-19-5	Products containing this substance must not contain detectable levels of phenol.
HASLEA OSTREARIA (BLUE ALGAE) EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
HAZEL SEED OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
HC BLUE 2	33229-34-4	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
HC BLUE 2	33229-34-4	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
HC BLUE NO. 11	23920-15-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.0% in nonoxidative hair dye products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
HC BLUE NO. 11	23920-15-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration in non-oxidative hair dye products is 2.0%. Cannot be used with nitro sating agents and maximum nitrosamine content: 50 µg /kg. Keep in nitrite-free containers.
HC BLUE NO. 12	132885-85-9	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
HC BLUE NO. 12	132885-85-9	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
HC BLUE NO. 14	99788-75-7	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
HC BLUE NO. 14	99788-75-7	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
HC ORANGE NO. 2	85765-48-6	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 1.0% in nonoxidative hair dye products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers. Required Warning: The European Commission requires the following warning text on the product label/package: 'Hair colourants can cause severe allergic reactions'; 'Read and follow instructions'

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
HC RED NO. 11	95576-92-4	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 1.0% applied to hair after mixing under oxidative conditions in oxidative hair dye products, and 1.0% in nonoxidative hair dye products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating agents, it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers. Required Warning: The European Commission requires the following warning text on the product label/package: 'Hair colourants can cause severe allergic reactions'; 'Read and follow instructions'
HC RED NO. 7	24905-87-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 1.0% in nonoxidative hair dye products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating agents, it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers. Required Warning: The European Commission requires the following warning text on the product label/package: 'Hair colorants can cause severe allergic reactions.'
HC VIOLET NO. 2	104226-19-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.0% in non-oxidative hair dye products. Do not use with nitrosating agents and maximum nitrosamine content: 50 µg /kg. Keep in nitrite-free containers. Label should include "Can cause allergic reaction"
HC VIOLET NO. 2	104226-19-9	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
HC VIOLET NO. 2	104226-19-9	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
HC YELLOW 4	59820-43-8	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
HC YELLOW 4	59820-43-8	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
HC YELLOW NO. 9	86419-69-4	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
HC YELLOW NO. 9	86419-69-4	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
HEMATITE	1317-60-8	Per the U.S. FDA., iron oxides shall conform to the following specifications, all on an “as is” basis: Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 3 parts per million.
HEXAMIDINE DIISETHIONATE	659-40-5	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 0.1%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: 1,4dioxane.
HEXYLDECETH-2	52609-19-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
HEXYLDECETH-20	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
HIMANTHALIA ELONGATA (BROWN ALGAE) EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
HIMANTHALIA ELONGATA POWDER	223751-70-0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
HIZIKIA FUSIFORME EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
HONEY	8028-66-8	This substance must contain less than 40 mg/kg of 5hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF), in accordance with EU COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey.
HONEY	8028-66-8	The CIR panel notes this substance may be contaminated with harmful impurites. EWG requires that this substance contains undetectable levels of the following: pesticides, heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls/persistent organic pollutants, and antibiotics.
HONEY COMB	0	This substance must contain less than 40 mg/kg of 5hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF), in accordance with EU COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey.
HONEY COMB	0	The CIR panel notes this substance may be contaminated with harmful impurites. EWG requires that this substance contains undetectable levels of the following: pesticides, heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls/persistent organic pollutants, and antibiotics.
HONEY EXTRACT	91052-92-5	This substance must contain less than 40 mg/kg of 5hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF), in accordance with EU COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey.
HONEY EXTRACT	91052-92-5	The CIR panel notes this substance may be contaminated with harmful impurites. EWG requires that this substance contains undetectable levels of the following: pesticides, heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls/persistent organic pollutants, and antibiotics.
HYDRATED SILICA	112926-00-8	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
HYDRATED SILICA	112926-00-8	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	7722-84-1	According to Section 13 of Canada's Cosmetic Regulations the pH of oral products containing this ingredient must be greater than or equal to 4.0. Additionally, if an oral cosmetic contains more than 3% hydrogen peroxide (or equivalent), notifiers must submit a clinical study to demonstrate the salivary peroxide levels do not exceed 3% during the use of the product as per the directions of use.
HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
HYDROGENATED COTTONSEED GLYCERIDE	61789-07-09	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: gossypol, heavy metals, and pesticides.
HYDROGENATED HONEY	0	This substance must contain less than 40 mg/kg of 5hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF), in accordance with EU COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
HYDROGENATED HONEY	0	The CIR panel notes this substance may be contaminated with harmful impurites. EWG requires that this substance contains undetectable levels of the following: pesticides, heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls/persistent organic pollutants, and antibiotics.
HYDROGENATED LARD	73138-67-7	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the lead, arsenic, mercury, and total PCB/pesticide contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 0.1 ppm, 3 ppm, 1 ppm, and 40 ppm (with 10 ppm for any specific residue), respectively.
HYDROGENATED LARD GLYCERIDE	2242720	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the lead, arsenic, mercury, and total PCB/pesticide contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 0.1 ppm, 3 ppm, 1 ppm, and 40 ppm (with 10 ppm for any specific residue), respectively.
HYDROGENATED LARD GLYCERIDE	2242720	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the lead, arsenic, mercury, and total PCB/pesticide contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 0.1 ppm, 3 ppm, 1 ppm, and 40 ppm (with 10 ppm for any specific residue), respectively.
HYDROGENATED LARD GLYCERIDES	91744-48-8	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the lead, arsenic, mercury, and total PCB/pesticide contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 0.1 ppm, 3 ppm, 1 ppm, and 40 ppm (with 10 ppm for any specific residue), respectively.
HYDROGENATED MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX	64742-60-5	This ingredient is restricted due to its potential to bioaccumulate in human tissues. Based on European cosmetics legislation, European Pharmacopeia and recommendations from Cosmetics Europe and German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment, this ingredient must be highly refined including documentation of refining process and noncarcinogenic source material, with DMSO extractives below 3% and PAH levels must be below 10 ppb. Mineral waxes must have an average molecular weight of at least 500 Daltons and a viscosity value greater than or equal to 11 centistokes at 100oC or greater than or equal to 8 centistokes at 120oC. Additionally, no more than 5% of hydrocarbons with a chain length less than C25 may be present.
HYDROGENATED PALM/ PALM KERNEL OIL PEG-6 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
HYDROGENATED TALLOWAMIDE DEA	68440-32-4	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
HYDROGENATED TALLOWAMINE	61788-45-2	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
HYDROLYZED ALGIN	9005-38-3	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
HYDROLYZED CITRUS AURANTIUM DULCIS (ORANGE) FRUIT EXTRACT	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.
HYDROLYZED FUCUS VESICULOSUS EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
HYDROLYZED FUCUS VESICULOSUS PROTEIN	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
HYDROLYZED HEMP SEED PROTEIN	0	Health Canada restricts the THC (delta9tetrahydrocannabinol) content of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 10 microgram/g.
HYDROLYZED KERATIN	69430-36-0	Health Canada requires manufacturers using substances of human origin provide the following information to the Cosmetics Division of the Consumer Product Safety Bureau: source of the substance; a description of the method of production; quality control data, particularly those relating to microbial limits (including viruses) and the absence of estrogenic substances; product labelling.
HYDROLYZED PLUKENETIA VOLUBILIS SEED EXTRACT	0	Seedderived substances from P. volubilis can contain aflatoxins, depending on cultivation and processing. This substance must not contain detectable levels of aflatoxins.
HYDROLYZED RICE BRAN EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 0.0004%. Additionally, the ingredient cannot contain significant levels of pesticide residues or heavy metals.
HYDROLYZED RICE BRAN PROTEIN	73049-73-7	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts this ingredient in that it cannot contain significant levels of pesticide residues or heavy metals.
HYDROLYZED RICE EXTRACT	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 0.3%. Additionally, the ingredient cannot contain significant levels of pesticide residues or heavy metals.
HYDROLYZED RICE PROTEIN	94350-05-07	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 2%. Additionally, the ingredient cannot contain significant levels of pesticide residues or heavy metals.
HYDROLYZED SOY PROTEIN/DIMETHICONE PEG-7 ACETATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN	70084-87-6	Europe restricts this chemical: Maximum molecular weight average of the peptides in hydrolysates: 3.5 kDa
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HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN/DIMETHICONE PEG-7 ACETATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN/DIMETHICONE PEG-7 PHOSPHATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN/PEG-20 ACETATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
HYDROPHILIC SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
HYDROPHILIC SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
HYDROPHOBIC SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
HYDROPHOBIC SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
HYDROXYANTHRAQUINONEAMINOPROPYL METHYL MORPHOLINIUM METHOSULFATE	38866-20-5	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
HYDROXYANTHRAQUINONEAMINOPROPYL METHYL MORPHOLINIUM METHOSULFATE	38866-20-5	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
HYDROXYBENZOMORPHOLINE	26021-57-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 1.0% applied to hair after mixing under oxidative conditions in oxidative hair dye products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating agents, it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers. Required Warning: The European Commission requires the following on the product label/package of oxidative hair dyes: The mixing ratio; 'Hair colorants can cause severe allergic reactions.'; 'Read and follow instructions.'; 'This product is not intended for use on persons under the age of 16.'; 'Temporary ‘black henna’ tattoos may increase your risk of allergy.'; 'Do not colour your hair if: — you have a rash on your face or sensitive, irritated and damaged scalp, — you have ever experienced any reaction after colouring your hair, — you have experienced a reaction to a temporary ‘black henna’ tattoo in the past.'
HYDROXYCETETH-60	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
HYDROXYCETYL HYDROXYETHYLSTEARAMIDE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
HYDROXYETHYL ISOSTEARYLOXY ISOPROPANOLAMINE	158314-47-7	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
HYDROXYETHYLBUTYLAMINE LAURETH SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
HYDROXYPROPYL PANTHENYL PEG-7 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
HYDROXYPROPYLTRIMONIUM HONEY	0	This substance must contain less than 40 mg/kg of 5hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF), in accordance with EU COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey.
HYDROXYPROPYLTRIMONIUM HONEY	0	The CIR panel notes this substance may be contaminated with harmful impurites. EWG requires that this substance contains undetectable levels of the following: pesticides, heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls/persistent organic pollutants, and antibiotics.
HYDROXYPROPYLTRIMONIUM HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN/SILOXYSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
HYDROXYPROPYLTRIMONIUM HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN/SILOXYSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
HYPNEA MUSCIFORMIS (HYPNEACEAE) EXTRACT	223751-71-1	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
INULIN	9005-80-5	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review panel states this substance should contain no more than the following: 1 mg/kg lead, 0.2% ash, and 15% (combined) of monosaccharides (as fructose and glucose) and disaccharides (as sucrose), calculated on the dried basis.
INULIN	9005-80-5	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review panel states this substance should contain no more than the following: 1 mg/kg lead, 0.2% ash, and 15% (combined) of monosaccharides (as fructose and glucose) and disaccharides (as sucrose), calculated on the dried basis.
IPDI/PEG-15 COCAMINE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
IPDI/PEG-15 COCAMINE COPOLYMER DIMER DILINOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
IPDI/PEG-15 COCAMINE/GLYCERETH-7/POLYGLYCERYL-3 COPOLYMER	373387-50-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
IPDI/PEG-15 SOY GLYCINATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
IPDI/PEG-15 SOYAMINE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
IPDI/PEG-15 SOYAMINE OXIDE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
IPDI/PEG-15 SOYETHONIUM ETHOSULFATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOAMYL ALLYLGLYCOLATE	67634-00-8	The European Commission restricts the level of free allyl alcohol in the ester to less than 0.1%.
ISOBUTANE	75-28-5	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 0.1% w/w Butadiene
ISOBUTANE	75-28-5	Health Canada bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 0.1% w/w Butadiene.
ISOCETEARETH-8 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOCETETH-10	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOCETETH-10 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOCETETH-12	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOCETETH-15	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOCETETH-20	69364-63-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOCETETH-25	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOCETETH-3 ACETATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOCETETH-30	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOCETETH-5	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ISOCETETH-7	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISODECETH-2 COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISODECETH-4	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISODECETH-5	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISODECETH-6	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOLAURETH-10	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOLAURETH-3	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOLAURETH-4 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOLAURETH-6	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOPROPANOLAMINE	78-96-6	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
ISOPROPANOLAMINE LANOLATE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
ISOPROPYL PPG-2 ISODECETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ISOPROPYLAMINE	75-31-0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
ISOPROPYLAMINE DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE	26264-05-01	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
ISOPROPYLIDENEDIPHENOL BISHYDROXYPROPYL PEG-180	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOSTEARAMIDE DEA	52794-79-3	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
ISOSTEARAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	63566-37-0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
ISOSTEARAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	67799-04-06	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
ISOSTEARETH-10	52292-17-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOSTEARETH-10	52292-17-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOSTEARETH-10	52292-17-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOSTEARETH-2	52292-17-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOSTEARETH-20	52292-17-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ISOSTEARYL CARBOXYDECYL PEG-8 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ISOSTEARYL TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE SILOXY SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ISOSTEARYL TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE SILOXY SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
KELP SULFATED OLIGOSACCHARIDES	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
KIDACHI ALOE EKISU	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead
KIWI FRUIT HONEY	0	This substance must contain less than 40 mg/kg of 5hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF), in accordance with EU COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey.
KIWI FRUIT HONEY	0	The CIR panel notes this substance may be contaminated with harmful impurites. EWG requires that this substance contains undetectable levels of the following: pesticides, heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls/persistent organic pollutants, and antibiotics.
l-allo-OCIMENOL	126-90-9	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total peroxide content (in the final product) to a maximum concentration of 20 millimoles peroxides per liter.
l-alpha-PINENE	7785-26-4	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L
L-ASCORBIC ACID, 2-(3,4-DIHYDRO-2,5,7,8-TETRAMETHYL-2-(4,8,12-TRIMETHYLTRIDECYL)-2H-1-	132746-07-7	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
l-beta-PINENE	18172-67-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L
l-Limonene	5989-54-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 20 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
LACTOBACILLUS/ALGAE EXTRACT FERMENT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
LACTOBACILLUS/ALOE BARBADENSIS FERMENT FILTRATE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone (or aloin) content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm, 40 ppm PCB/pesticides, 10 ppm arsenic, 10 ppm heavy metals, and 10 ppm lead.
LACTOBACILLUS/KELP FERMENT FILTRATE	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
LAMINARIA DIGITATA	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
LAMINARIA DIGITATA EXTRACT	90046-12-1	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
LAMINARIA DIGITATA POWDER	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
LAMINARIA HYPERBOREA	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
LAMINARIA HYPERBOREA EXTRACT	90046-11-0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
LAMINARIA SACCHARINA	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
LAMINARIA SACCHARINA EXTRACT	92128-82-0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
LANETH-15	61791-20-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LANOLINAMIDE DEA	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
LARD	61789-99-9	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the lead, arsenic, mercury, and total PCB/pesticide contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 0.1 ppm, 3 ppm, 1 ppm, and 40 ppm (with 10 ppm for any specific residue), respectively.
LARD GLYCERIDE	61789-10-4	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the lead, arsenic, mercury, and total PCB/pesticide contents of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 0.1 ppm, 3 ppm, 1 ppm, and 40 ppm (with 10 ppm for any specific residue), respectively.
LAURAMIDE DEA	120-40-1	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
LAURAMIDE/MYRISTAMIDE DEA	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
LAURAMIDE/MYRISTAMIDE DEA	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
LAURAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	873943	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
LAURAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	3179-80-4	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
LAURAMINE	124-22-1	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
LAURDIMONIUM HYDROXYPROPYL HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN/SILOXYSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
LAURDIMONIUM HYDROXYPROPYL HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN/SILOXYSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
LAURETH SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-1	4536-30-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-1 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-10	6540-99-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-10 CARBOXYLIC ACID	27306-90-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-10 CARBOXYLIC ACID	27306-90-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-10 CARBOXYLIC ACID	27306-90-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-10 CARBOXYLIC ACID	27306-90-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
LAURETH-10 CARBOXYLIC ACID	27306-90-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-11	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-11 CARBOXYLIC ACID	27306-90-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-12	3056-00-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-12 CARBOXYLIC ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-12 SUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-13	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-13 CARBOXYLIC ACID	27306-90-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-13 PG-HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE	312601-97-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-14	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-14 CARBOXYLIC ACID	27306-90-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-15	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-16	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
LAURETH-17 CARBOXYLIC ACID	27306-90-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-2	3055-93-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-2 ACETATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-2 BENZOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-2 ETHYLHEXANOATE	125804-14-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-2 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-20	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-21	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-25	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-3	3055-94-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-3 CARBOXYLIC ACID	20858-24-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-3 PHOSPHATE	25852-45-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-30	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
LAURETH-35	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-38	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-4	5274-68-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-4 CARBOXYLIC ACID	20858-25-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-4 PHOSPHATE	39464-66-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-4 PHOSPHATE	39464-66-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-4 PHOSPHATE	39464-66-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-40	9002-92-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-5	3055-95-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-5 BUTYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-5 CARBOXYLIC ACID	21127-45-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-50	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-6	3055-96-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
LAURETH-6 CARBOXYLIC ACID	20260-64-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-6 CITRATE	161756-30-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-7	3055-97-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-7 CITRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-7 METHYL LACTATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-7 PHOSPHATE	39464-66-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-7 TARTRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-8	3055-98-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-8 CARBOXYLIC ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-8 PHOSPHATE	39464-66-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURETH-9	3055-99-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAUROYL COLLAGEN AMINO ACIDS	68920-59-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
LAUROYL COLLAGEN AMINO ACIDS	68920-59-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
LAUROYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	68920-59-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
LAURYL DIMETHICONE PEG-15 CROSSPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURYL DIMETHYLAMINE CYCLOCARBOXYPROPYLOLEATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
LAURYL PEG-10 METHYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURYL PEG-9 POLYDIMETHYLSILOXYETHYL DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURYL PEG/ PPG-18/ 18 METHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LAURYL POLYGLUCOSE	110615-47-9	
LAWSONE	83-72-7	Per the U.S. FDA., henna shall conform to the following specifications: It shall not contain more than 10 percent of plant material from Lawsonia alba Lam. (Lawsonia inermis L.) other than the leaf and petiole, and shall be free from admixture with material from any other species of plant. Moisture, not more than 10 percent. Total ash, not more than 15 percent. Acid-insoluble ash, not more than 5 percent. Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million.
LECITHINAMIDE DEA	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
LESSONIA NIGRESCENS (GREY WEED)	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
LEUCONOSTOC/RADISH ROOT FERMENT FILTRATE	0	Use of this ingredient requires substantiation that (1) it contains < 0.01ppm of didecyldimethylammonium chloride and (2) meets current VERIFIED restrictions on salicylic acid, a component of this ingredient (maxiumum concentration of salicylic acid in final products = 0.2% according to Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; current as of October 2020).

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
Lime oil terpeneless	68916-84-7	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
LIMONENE	138-86-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 20 mmoles/L. Required Warning: The European Commission requires that the presence of this substance be indicated in the list of ingredients when its concentration exceeds 0.001% in leaveon products and 0.01% in rinseoff products.
LIMONENE	138-86-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 20 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
LIMONENE	138-86-3	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total peroxide content (in the final product) to a maximum concentration of 20 millimoles peroxides per liter.
LINALOOL	78-70-6	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total peroxide content (in the final product) to a maximum concentration of 20 millimoles peroxides per liter.
linear alcohol ethoxylates	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LINOLEAMIDE DEA	27883-12-1	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
LINOLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	81613-56-1	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
LINSEED OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LITHIUM ALUMINUM SILICATE	1302-66-5	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
LITHIUM ALUMINUM SILICATE	1302-66-5	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
LITHIUM MAGNESIUM SILICATE	37220-90-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
LITHIUM MAGNESIUM SILICATE	37220-90-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
LITHIUM MAGNESIUM SODIUM SILICATE	53320-86-8	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
LITHIUM MAGNESIUM SODIUM SILICATE	53320-86-8	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
LITHIUM OXIDIZED POLYETHYLENE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
LITSEA CUBEBA (MAY CHANG) OIL	68855-99-2	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association .
LUBRICATING OILS	74869-22-0	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
LYSOPHOSPHATIDYLETHANOLAMINE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MACADAMIA TERNIFOLIA SEED OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MACROCYSTIS INTEGRIFOLIA (GIANT KELP) EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
MACROCYSTIS PYRIFERA (KELP)	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
MACROCYSTIS PYRIFERA (KELP) PROTEIN	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
MACROCYSTIS PYRIFERA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
MAGNESIUM ALUMINUM SILICATE	1327-43-1	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MAGNESIUM ALUMINUM SILICATE	1327-43-1	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MAGNESIUM FLUOROSILICATE	16949-65-8	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
MAGNESIUM FLUOROSILICATE	16949-65-8	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MAGNESIUM LAURETH SULFATE	62755-21-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MAGNESIUM LAURETH SULFATE	62755-21-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MAGNESIUM LAURETH SULFATE	62755-21-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MAGNESIUM LAURETH SULFATE	62755-21-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MAGNESIUM LAURETH-11 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MAGNESIUM LAURETH-16 SULFATE	62755-21-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MAGNESIUM LAURETH-2 SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MAGNESIUM LAURETH-3 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MAGNESIUM LAURETH-5 SULFATE	62755-21-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MAGNESIUM LAURETH-8 SULFATE	62755-21-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MAGNESIUM OLETH SULFATE	87569-97-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MAGNESIUM OLETH-2 SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
MAGNESIUM PEG-3 COCAMIDE SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MAGNESIUM POTASSIUM FLUOROSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MAGNESIUM POTASSIUM FLUOROSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MAGNESIUM SILICATE	13776-74-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MAGNESIUM SILICATE	13776-74-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MAGNESIUM SILICATE HYDRATE	1343-90-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MAGNESIUM SILICATE HYDRATE	1343-90-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MAGNESIUM SODIUM FLUOROSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MAGNESIUM SODIUM FLUOROSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE	14987-04-03	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE	14987-04-03	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MAGNESIUM/TEA-COCO-SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
MAGNETITE (FE3O4)	1309-38-2	Per the U.S. FDA., iron oxides shall conform to the following specifications, all on an “as is” basis: Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 3 parts per million.
MAGNETITE (FE3O4)	1309-38-2	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E172)
MANGANESE VIOLET	10101-66-3	The U.S. Food and Drug Administration restricts the lead, arsenic, and mercury content of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 20 ppm, 3 ppm, and 1 ppm, respectively.
MANGANESE VIOLET	10101-66-3	Per the U.S. FDA., manganese violet shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named, to the extent that such other impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice: Ash (at 600 °C), not less than 81 percent. Volatile matter at 135 °C for 3 hours, not more than 1 percent. Water soluble substances, not more than 6 percent. pH of filtrate of 10 grams color additive (shaken occasionally for 2 hours with 100 milliliters of freshly boiled distilled water), not more than 4.7 and not less than 2.5. Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Total color, based on Mn content in “as is” sample, not less than 93 percent.
MANGO SEED OIL PEG-70 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MANUKA HONEY	0	This substance must contain less than 40 mg/kg of 5hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF), in accordance with EU COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey.
MANUKA HONEY	0	The CIR panel notes this substance may be contaminated with harmful impurites. EWG requires that this substance contains undetectable levels of the following: pesticides, heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls/persistent organic pollutants, and antibiotics.
MARINE ALGAE INFUSION	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
Mazzaella splendens (Splendid iridescent seaweed)	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
MEA O-PHENYLPHENATE	84145-04-0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MEA PPG-6 LAURETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MEA PPG-6 LAURETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
MEA-BIOTINATE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MEA-DICETEARYL PHOSPHATE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MEA-HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MEA-HYDROLYZED SILK	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MEA-LAURETH SULFATE	68184-04-03	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MEA-LAURETH SULFATE	68184-04-03	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MEA-LAURETH-6 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MEA-LAURETH-6 CARBOXYLATE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MEA-SALICYLATE	59866-70-5	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MEA-THIOLACTATE	54266-38-5	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MEADOWFOAMAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
MELALEUCA ALTERNIFOLIA (TEA TREE) LEAF OIL	68647-73-4	Based on an SCCP (European Commission, Scientific Committee on Consumer Products) opinion, this substance must contain less than 8% pcymene to indicate lack of oxidative degradation.
MELALEUCA ALTERNIFOLIA FLOWER/LEAF/STEM OIL	85085-48-9	Based on an SCCP (European Commission, Scientific Committee on Consumer Products) opinion, this substance must contain less than 8% pcymene to indicate lack of oxidative degradation.
MENTHA PIPERITA (PEPPERMINT) OIL	8006-90-4	The presence of the Mentha piperita oil shall be indicated in the list of ingredients, when its concentration exceeds: 0.001% in leave-on products 0.01% in rinse-off products.
METHICONE	9004-73-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
METHICONE	9004-73-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
METHOXY PEG-10	9004-74-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-100	9004-74-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-100/POLYEPSILON CAPROLACTONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-114/POLYEPSILON CAPROLACTONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-12 RETINAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-16	9004-74-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-17/DODECYL GLYCOL COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-22 POLYDODECYL GLYCOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-22/ DODECYL GLYCOL COPOLYMER	89678-44-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
METHOXY PEG-25	9004-74-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-40	9004-74-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-450 AMIDO HYDROXYSUCCINIMIDYL SUCCINAMATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-450 ETHYLMALEIMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-7	9004-74-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-7 ACORBIC ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG-7 ASCORBIC ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY PEG/ PPG-7/ 3 AMINOPROPYL DIMETHICONE	298211-68-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXY-PEG-7 RUTINYL SUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHOXYCINNAMOYLPROPYL SILSESQUIOXANE SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
METHOXYCINNAMOYLPROPYL SILSESQUIOXANE SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
METHYL DICOCAMINE	61788-62-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
METHYL GLUCETH-10	68239-42-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHYL GLUCETH-20	68239-42-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHYL GLYCYRRHIZATE	104191-95-9	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: pesticides/PCBs, toxic metals, and heavy metals.
METHYLEUGENYL PEG-8 DIMETHICONE	200443-93-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHYLSILANOL PEG-7 GLYCERYL COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHYLSILANOL TRI-PEG-8 GLYCERYL COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
METHYLSILANOL/SILICATE CROSSPOLYMER	68584-81-6	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
METHYLSILANOL/SILICATE CROSSPOLYMER	68584-81-6	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MICA	12001-26-2	Per the U.S. FDA., mica shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such other impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice: Fineness, 100 percent shall pass through a 100-mesh sieve. Loss on ignition at 600-650 °C, not more than 2 percent. Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million.
MICA	12001-26-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MICA	12001-26-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
MICROCITRUS AUSTRALIS FRUIT EXTRACT	0	(*) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the 5methoxypsoralen concentration of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 0.0015% in the final product for leaveon products.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
MICROCRYSTALLINE WAX (CERA MICROCRISTALLINA)	63231-60-7	This ingredient is restricted due to its potential to bioaccumulate in human tissues. Based on European cosmetics legislation, European Pharmacopeia and recommendations from Cosmetics Europe and German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment, this ingredient must be highly refined including documentation of refining process and noncarcinogenic source material, with DMSO extractives below 3% and PAH levels must be below 10 ppb. Mineral waxes must have an average molecular weight of at least 500 Daltons and a viscosity value greater than or equal to 11 centistokes at 100oC or greater than or equal to 8 centistokes at 120oC. Additionally, no more than 5% of hydrocarbons with a chain length less than C25 may be present.
MILKAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
MINERAL OIL	8012-95-1	This ingredient can bioaccumulate in human tissues and is prohibited in lip and oral products. It is restricted in other product categories based on European cosmetics legislation, European Pharmacopeia and recommendations from Cosmetics Europe and German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment. The ingredient must be highly refined including documentation of refining process and noncarcinogenic source material, with DMSO extractives below 0.2% and less than 250 ppm MOAH after refining. High viscosity mineral oils must have a carbon chain length of at least C28 atoms (at 5% boiling point), a molecular mass of at least 500 Daltons and a viscosity value of 11 centistokes. Lowmedium viscosity mineral oils must have a carbon chain length of at least C25 atoms (at 5% boiling point), a molecular mass of 480500 Daltons and a viscosity value of 8.511 centistokes.
MINERAL OIL	8012-95-1	This ingredient is restricted due to its potential to bioaccumulate in human tissues. Based on European cosmetics legislation, European Pharmacopeia and recommendations from Cosmetics Europe and German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment, this ingredient must be highly refined including documentation of refining process and noncarcinogenic source material with DMSO extractives below 3% and PAH levels must be below 10 ppb. High viscosity mineral oils must have an average molecular mass of at least 500 Daltons, a viscosity value greater than 11 centistokes and no more than 5% of hydrocarbons with a chain length less than C28 may be present. Lowmedium viscosity mineral oils must have an average molecular mass of 480500 Daltons, a viscosity value of 8.511 centistokes, and no more than 5% of hydrocarbons with a carbon chain length less than C25 atoms may be present
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES CATALYTIC DEWAXED HEAVY NAPHTENIC (MILD OR NOSOLVENT-	64742-68-3	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES CATALYTIC DEWAXED HEAVY PARAFFINIC (MILD OR NOSOLVENT-	64742-70-7	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES CATALYTIC DEWAXED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC (MILD OR NOSOLVENT-	64742-69-4	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES CATALYTIC DEWAXED LIGHT PARAFFINIC (MILD OR NOSOLVENT-	64742-71-8	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	64742-52-5	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) HEAVY PARAFFINIC	64742-54-7	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) LIGHT NAPHTHENIC	64742-53-6	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, HYDROTREATED (MILD) LIGHT PARAFFINIC	64742-55-8	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, SOLVENT-DEWAXED HEAVY NAPHTHENIC (MILD OR NOSOLVENT-	64742-63-8	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, SOLVENT-DEWAXED HEAVY PARAFFINIC (MILD OR NOSOLVENT-	64742-65-0	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, SOLVENT-DEWAXED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC (MILD OR NOSOLVENT-	64742-64-9	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, SOLVENT-DEWAXED LIGHT PARAFFINIC (MILD OR NOSOLVENT-	64742-56-9	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
MINK OIL PEG-13 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MINKAMIDE DEA	124046-27-1	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MIPA C12-15 PARETH SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MIPA-DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE	42504-46-1	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MIPA-LAURETH SULFATE	83016-76-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MIPA-LAURETH SULFATE	83016-76-6	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MIPA-LAURYL SULFATE MIPA-LAURYL SULFATE	21142-28-9	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MIPA-MYRISTATE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MIXED CITRUS OILS	0	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
MIXED LINEAR AND BRANCHED C14-15 ALCOHOLS ETHOXYLATED, REACTION PRODUCT WITH EPICHLOROHYDRIN	158570-99-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Modified Polyethoxylated Alcohol	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MONOSACCHARIDE COMPLEX	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the anthraquinone content of this ingredient to less than 50 ppm. Additionally, the CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: PCB/pesticides, arsenic, heavy metals, and lead

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
MYRETH-10	27306-79-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MYRETH-3	26826-30-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
MYRISTAMIDE DEA	7545-23-5	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MYRISTAMIDE DEA	7545-23-5	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MYRISTAMIDE DEA MYRISTAMIDE DEA	7545-23-5	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MYRISTAMIDE DEA MYRISTAMIDE DEA	7545-23-5	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
MYRISTAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	59272-84-3	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
MYRISTAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	45267-19-4	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
MYRISTICA FRAGRANS (NUTMEG) KERNEL OIL	2230874	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
MYRISTICA FRAGRANS (NUTMEG) SEED HULL	0	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
MYRISTICA FRAGRANS KERNEL EXTRACT	0	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
MYRISTYLAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE DIMETHICONE PEG-7 PHOSPHATE	137145-36-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
N-(3-HEXADECYLOXY-2-HYDROXYPROP-1-YL)-N-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)PALMITAMIDE	110483-07-3	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
N-(3-HEXADECYLOXY-2-HYDROXYPROP-1-YL)-N-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)PALMITAMIDE	110483-07-3	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
N-LAURYL DIETHANOLAMINE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
n-octyl-polyoxyethylene	27252-75-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NEREOCYCSTIS LEUTKEANA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
NONOXYNOL	26027-38-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL	26027-38-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-1	27986-36-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-10	37205-87-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-10 CARBOXYLIC ACID	28212-44-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-10 PHOSPHATE	51609-41-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-11	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-120	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
NONOXYNOL-13	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-14	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-15	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-18	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-2	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-20	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-23	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-25	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-3	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-3 PHOSPHATE	51811-79-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-30	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-35	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-4	7311-27-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
NONOXYNOL-4 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-40	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-44	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-5	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-5 CARBOXYLIC ACID	28212-44-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-50	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-6	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-6 PHOSPHATE	29994-44-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-7	9016-45-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-8 CARBOXYLIC ACID	28212-44-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-9	26571-11-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONOXYNOL-9 PHOSPHATE	51609-41-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONYL NONOXYNOL 7	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
NONYL NONOXYNOL-10	9014-93-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONYL NONOXYNOL-10 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONYL NONOXYNOL-100	9014-93-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONYL NONOXYNOL-11 PHOSPHATE	39464-64-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONYL NONOXYNOL-15 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONYL NONOXYNOL-150	9014-93-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONYL NONOXYNOL-24 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONYL NONOXYNOL-30	9014-93-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONYL NONOXYNOL-49	9014-93-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONYL NONOXYNOL-5	9014-93-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONYL NONOXYNOL-7 PHOSPHATE	66172-78-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONYL NONOXYNOL-8 PHOSPHATE	39464-64-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
NONYL NONOXYNOL-9 PHOSPHATE	66172-82-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
NOOTKATONE	4674-50-4	The International Fragrance Association requires that the raw ingredient be at least 98% pure with a melting point of at least 32°C.
OAKMOSS CONCRETE	68917-10-2	According to the International Fragrance Association, this ingredient must not contain added tree moss. Additionally, dehydroabietic acid (DHA) must not exceed 0.1% in the extract, and the levels of atranol and chloroatranol should each be below 100ppm.
OATAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
OATAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
OATMEAL HONEY	0	This substance must contain less than 40 mg/kg of 5hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF), in accordance with EU COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey.
OATMEAL HONEY	0	The CIR panel notes this substance may be contaminated with harmful impurites. EWG requires that this substance contains undetectable levels of the following: pesticides, heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls/persistent organic pollutants, and antibiotics.
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL	68917-09-09	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
OCTOXYNOL 12 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OCTOXYNOL 12 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OCTOXYNOL-1	2315-67-5	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 5% in leaveon products. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-10	2315-66-4	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 25% in hair bleaches. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-12	9002-93-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-16	9002-93-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-20	9002-93-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-20 CARBOXYLIC ACID	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-25	9002-93-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-3	2315-62-0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 5% in leaveon products. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
OCTOXYNOL-30	9002-93-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 2%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-33	9002-93-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-40	9002-93-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 0.02%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-5	2315-64-2	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 5% in leaveon products. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-6	9002-93-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 5% in leaveon products. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-7	9002-93-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 5% in leaveon products. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-70	9002-93-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-8	2638-43-9	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 5% in leaveon products. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTOXYNOL-9 CARBOXYLIC ACID	25338-58-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
OCTYLDODECETH-10	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OCTYLDODECETH-16	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OCTYLDODECETH-2	32128-65-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OCTYLDODECETH-20	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OCTYLDODECETH-25	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OCTYLDODECETH-30	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
OCTYLDODECETH-5	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Octylphenol ethoxylate	9036-19-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oils, treemoss, resinoid	68917-40-8	The International Fragrance Association restricts the dehydroabietic acid (DHA) concentration of this ingredient to a maximum of 0.8% in the extract, and the levels of atranol and chloroatranol should each be below 100ppm.
OLEAMIDE DEA	93-83-4	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
OLEAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	25054-76-6	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
OLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	109-28-4	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
OLEAMINE	112-90-3	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
OLETH-10	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10 CARBOXYLIC ACID	57635-48-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10 CARBOXYLIC ACID	57635-48-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10 CARBOXYLIC ACID	57635-48-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10 PHOSPHATE	39464-69-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10 PHOSPHATE	39464-69-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10 PHOSPHATE	39464-69-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10 PHOSPHATE	39464-69-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10 PHOSPHATE	39464-69-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-10 PHOSPHATE	39464-69-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-106	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-11	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-12	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
OLETH-15	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-16	25190-05-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-2	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-2 BENZOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-2 PHOSPHATE	39464-69-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-2 POLYSORBATE 20	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-20	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-20 PHOSPHATE	39464-69-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-23	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-24	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-25	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-3	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-3 CARBOXYLIC ACID	57635-48-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
OLETH-3 PHOSPHATE	39464-69-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-30	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-35	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-4	5353-26-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-4 PHOSPHATE	39464-69-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-40	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-44	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-5	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-5 PHOSPHATE	39464-69-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-50	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-6	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-6 CARBOXYLIC ACID	57635-48-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-7	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
OLETH-8	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-82	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLETH-9	9004-98-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLIVAMIDE DEA	124046-30-6	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
OLIVAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
OLIVE OIL GLYCERETH-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4-dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLIVE OIL PEG-10 ESTERS	103819-46-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLIVE OIL PEG-10 ESTERS	103819-46-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLIVE OIL PEG-10 ESTERS	103819-46-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLIVE OIL PEG-10 ESTERS	103819-46-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLIVE OIL PEG-6 ESTERS	103819-46-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLIVE OIL PEG-7 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
OLIVE OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OLIVE OIL PEG/PPG-3/1 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ORBIGNYA OLEIFERA SEED OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ORYZA SATIVA (BROWN RICE)	0	Upon review of these ingredients, the Panel expressed concern regarding gossypol (for cotton-derived ingredients), pesticide residues, and heavy metals that may be present in botanical ingredients.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) BRAN	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: heavy metals and pesticides.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) BRAN EXTRACT	90106-37-9	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: heavy metals and pesticides.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) BRAN OIL	68553-81-1	Upon review of these ingredients, the Panel expressed concern regarding gossypol (for cotton-derived ingredients), pesticide residues, and heavy metals that may be present in botanical ingredients.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) BRAN WATER	0	Upon review of these ingredients, the Panel expressed concern regarding gossypol (for cotton-derived ingredients), pesticide residues, and heavy metals that may be present in botanical ingredients.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) BRAN WAX	8016-60-2	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: heavy metals and pesticides.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) BRAN WAX	8016-60-2	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: heavy metals and pesticides.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) EXTRACT	68553-81-1	Upon review of these ingredients, the Panel expressed concern regarding gossypol (for cotton-derived ingredients), pesticide residues, and heavy metals that may be present in botanical ingredients.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) EXTRACT	68553-81-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: heavy metals and pesticides.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) FLOUR	68553-81-1	Upon review of these ingredients, the Panel expressed concern regarding gossypol (for cotton-derived ingredients), pesticide residues, and heavy metals that may be present in botanical ingredients.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) GERM OIL	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 3%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: heavy metals and pesticides.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) HULL POWDER	0	Upon review of these ingredients, the Panel expressed concern regarding gossypol (for cotton-derived ingredients), pesticide residues, and heavy metals that may be present in botanical ingredients.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) HULLS	0	Upon review of these ingredients, the Panel expressed concern regarding gossypol (for cotton-derived ingredients), pesticide residues, and heavy metals that may be present in botanical ingredients.
Oryza Sativa (Rice) Lipids	0	Upon review of these ingredients, the Panel expressed concern regarding gossypol (for cotton-derived ingredients), pesticide residues, and heavy metals that may be present in botanical ingredients.
Oryza Sativa (Rice) Lipids	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: heavy metals and pesticides.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) OIL	0	Upon review of these ingredients, the Panel expressed concern regarding gossypol (for cotton-derived ingredients), pesticide residues, and heavy metals that may be present in botanical ingredients.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) POWDER	0	Upon review of these ingredients, the Panel expressed concern regarding gossypol (for cotton-derived ingredients), pesticide residues, and heavy metals that may be present in botanical ingredients.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) PROTEIN	0	Upon review of these ingredients, the Panel expressed concern regarding gossypol (for cotton-derived ingredients), pesticide residues, and heavy metals that may be present in botanical ingredients.
ORYZA SATIVA (RICE) STARCH	9005-25-8	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: heavy metals and pesticides.
OXIDIZED POLYETHYLENE	68441-17-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
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Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

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Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

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Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Oxirane, 2-methyl-, polymer with oxirane	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
OZOKERITE	12198-93-5	This ingredient is restricted due to its potential to bioaccumulate in human tissues. Based on European cosmetics legislation, European Pharmacopeia and recommendations from Cosmetics Europe and German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment, this ingredient must be highly refined including documentation of refining process and noncarcinogenic source material, with DMSO extractives below 3% and PAH levels must be below 10 ppb. Mineral waxes must have an average molecular weight of at least 500 Daltons and a viscosity value greater than or equal to 11 centistokes at 100oC or greater than or equal to 8 centistokes at 120oC. Additionally, no more than 5% of hydrocarbons with a chain length less than C25 may be present.
P-METHYLAMINOPHENOL SULFATE	1936-57-8	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
P-METHYLAMINOPHENOL SULFATE	1936-57-8	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
PADIMATE O	21245-02-03	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
PADIMATE O	21245-02-03	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
PALM KERNELAMIDE DEA	73807-15-5	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
PALM KERNELAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
PALM OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PALMAMIDE DEA	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PALMAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
PALMITAMIDE DEA	7545-24-6	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
PALMITAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	32954-43-1	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
PALMITAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	39669-97-1	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
PALMITAMINE	143-27-1	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
PARAFFIN	64742-51-4	This ingredient is restricted due to its potential to bioaccumulate in human tissues. Based on European cosmetics legislation, European Pharmacopeia and recommendations from Cosmetics Europe and German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment, this ingredient must be highly refined including documentation of refining process and noncarcinogenic source material, with DMSO extractives below 3% and PAH levels must be below 10 ppb. Mineral waxes must have an average molecular weight of at least 500 Daltons and a viscosity value greater than or equal to 11 centistokes at 100oC or greater than or equal to 8 centistokes at 120oC. Additionally, no more than 5% of hydrocarbons with a chain length less than C25 may be present.
PEANUT GLYCERIDES	91744-77-3	Europe restricts this chemical: Maximum concentration of peanut proteins: 0.5 ppm
PEANUT OIL PEG-6 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG RICINOLEATE/DIMETHICONE COPOLYL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG SOYA STEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

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PEG STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
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PEG STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-## HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-1 GLYCERYL SORBITAN OLEOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-1 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10	5579-66-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 C12-18 ALKYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 COCAMINE	61791-14-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 COCO-BENZONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 COCOATE	61791-29-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 COCONUT OIL ESTER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 DIMALEATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 DIMETHICONE CROSSPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-10 DIMETHICONE/ VINYL DIMETHICONE CROSSPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 GLYCERYL OLEATE	68889-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 GLYCERYL OLEATE	68889-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 GLYCERYL OLEATE	68889-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 GLYCERYL OLEATE	68889-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 GLYCERYL OLEATE	68889-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 GLYCERYL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 GLYCERYL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 GLYCERYL TRISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

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PEG-10 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	68648-27-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 HYDROGENATED TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 ISOLAURYL THIOETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 ISOSTEARATE	56002-14-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 METHYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 NONAFLUOROHEXYL DIMETHICONE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEAMINE	26635-93-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEAMINE	26635-93-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEAMINE	26635-93-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-10 OLEAMINE	26635-93-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEAMINE	26635-93-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEAMINE	26635-93-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEAMINE	26635-93-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
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PEG-10 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLIVE GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLIVE OIL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 OLIVE OIL GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

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PEG-10 PHYTOSTEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 POLYGLYCERYL-2 LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 PROPYLENE GLYCOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 RAPESEED STEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 SORBITAN LAURATE	9005-64-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 SOYA STEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 SOYAMINE	61791-24-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 STEARAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 STEARAMINE	9003-93-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 STEARAMINE	9003-93-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 STEARAMINE	9003-93-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 STEARAMINE	9003-93-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 STEARAMINE	9003-93-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-10 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 STEARYL BENZONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 SUNFLOWER GLYCERIDES	180254-52-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 SUNFLOWER GLYCERIDES	180254-52-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-10 TALLOW AMINOPROPYLAMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10 TSUBAKIATE GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-10/LAURYL DIMETHICONE CROSSPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-100	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-100 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-100 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-100 ISOPROPYL MYRISTAT	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-100 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-100 SOYA STEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-100 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-100 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 25%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: 1,4dioxane and ethylene oxide.
PEG-100/IPDI COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-105 BEHENYL PROPYLENEDIAMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-11 AVOCADO GLYCERIDES	103819-44-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-11 AVOCADO GLYCERIDES	103819-44-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-11 BABASSU GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-11 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-11 COCAMIDE	61791-08-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-11 COCOA BUTTER GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-11 LAURAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-11 METHYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-11 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-11 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-114 METHYLETHER POLYEPSILON CAPRALACTONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-115M	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-1182 METHYL ESTER SERICIN	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-12	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 BEESWAX	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 CARNAUBA	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DIMETHICONE COPOLYOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DIMETHICONE CROSSPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-12 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DITALLATE	61791-01-03	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 DITALLATE	61791-01-03	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 GLYCERYL DIMYRISTATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 GLYCERYL DIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 GLYCERYL DISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 GLYCERYL LAURATE	51248-32-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-12 GLYCERYL LAURATE	51248-32-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 GLYCERYL LAURATE	51248-32-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 GLYCERYL LAURATE	51248-32-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 ISOSTEARATE	56002-14-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 METHYL ETHER LAUROXY PEG-5 AMIDOPROPYL DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 METHYL GLUCOSE DIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 PALM KERNEL GLYCERIDES	124046-52-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 PALMITAMINE	68155-33-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-12 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 1%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: 1,4dioxane and ethylene oxide.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-12 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-120 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-120 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-120 GLYCERYL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-120 METHYL GLUCOSE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-120 METHYL GLUCOSE DIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-120 METHYL GLUCOSE EXTRACT	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-120 METHYL GLUCOSE TRIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-120 PROPYLENE GLYCOL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-120 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-125 COCOPOLYAMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-13 DIPHENYLOL PROPANE	9014-86-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-13 ETHYLHEXANOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-13 HYDROGENATED TALLOW AMIDE	68783-22-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-13 MINK GLYCERIDES	103819-45-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-13 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-13 SUNFLOWER GLYCERIDES	70377-91-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-130 GLYCERYL TALLOWATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-135	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-136 Polyvinyl Alcohol	25820-49-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-14	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-14 AVOCADO GLYCERIDES	103819-44-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-14 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-14 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-14 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-14 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-14 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-140 GLYCERYL TRISTEARATE	41080-66-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-140 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-14M	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 BUTANEDIOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 COCAMINE	61791-14-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 COCAMINE	61791-14-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 COCAMINE	61791-14-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 COCAMINE	61791-14-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 COCAMINE	61791-14-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 COCAMINE	61791-14-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-15 COCAMINE OLEATE/PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 COCOATE	61791-29-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 COCOMONIUM METHOSULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 COCOPOLYAMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 DEDM HYDANTOIN	68130-12-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 DEDM HYDANTOIN STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 DISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	68958-58-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	68958-58-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	68958-58-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 GLYCERYL LAURATE	57107-95-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 GLYCERYL OLEATE	68889-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 GLYCERYL RICINOLEATE	51142-51-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-15 GLYCERYL RICINOLEATE	51142-51-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 GLYCERYL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 GLYCERYL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 GLYCERYL TRIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 GLYCERYL TRISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 HYDROGENATED TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 HYDROGENATED TALLOWMONIUM CHLORIDE	68187-69-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 HYDROXYSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 JOJOBA ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 JOJOBA ALCOHOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-15 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 OCTADECYL AMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 OLEAMINE	26635-93-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 OLEAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 PENTAERYTHRITYL TETRA(LAURETH-6 CARBOXYLATE)	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 PHYTOSTEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 SOYAMIDE/ IPDI COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 SOYAMINE	61791-24-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 STEARAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 STEARAMINE	9003-93-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-15 STEARMONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 STEARYL ETHER	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 STEARYL ETHER	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 STEARYL ETHER	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 STEARYL ETHER	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 STEARYL ETHER	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 STEARYL ETHER	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 STEARYL ETHER	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 TALLOW AMINOPROPYLAMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15 TALLOW POLYAMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-15/ LAURYL DIMETHICONE CROSSPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-150	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-150 BEHENTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-150 DIBEHENATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-150 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-150 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-150 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-150 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-150 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-150 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-150 PENTAERYTHRITYL TETRASODIUM	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-150 PENTAERYTHRITYL TETRASTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-150 SMDI COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-150 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-150/ DECYL ALCOHOL/ SMDI COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-150/ STEARYL ALCOHOL/ SMDI COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-1500	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-16	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-16 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-16 CETYL/OLEYL/STEARYL/LANILIN ALCOHOL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-16 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-16 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-16 HYDROGENATED COTTENSEED OIL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-16 MACADAMIA GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-16 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-16 SOY STEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-16 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-160 SORBITAN TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-160M	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-17 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-175 DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-175 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-18	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-18 CASTOR OIL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-18 CASTOR OIL DIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-18 GLYCERYL OLEATE/ COCOATE	999999-19-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-18 PALM GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-18 PALMITATE	9004-94-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-18 PALMITATE	9004-94-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-18 PALMITATE	9004-94-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-18 SORBITAN TRIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-18 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-180	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-180 BISPOLYLACTIDE	131151-09-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-180 STEARAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-180/LAURETH-50/TMMG COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-180/OCTOXYNOL-40/TMMG COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-190 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-192 APRICOT KERNEL GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 BENZYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 COCAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-2 COCAMINE	61791-14-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 COCO-BENZONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 COCOMONIUM CHLORIDE	70750-47-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 DIETHYLHEXANOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 DIISONONANOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 DILAURATE	1600224	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 DIMEADOWFOAMAMDOETHYLMONIUM METHOSULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 DIMEADOWFOAMAMIDOETHYLMONIUM METHOSULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 DIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 DIROSINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 DISTEARATE	109-30-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-2 HYDROGENATED TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 LAURAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 LAURAMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 LAURATE	141-20-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 LAURATE SE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 MILK SOLIDS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 MYRISTYL ETHER PROPIONATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 OLEAMINE	25307-17-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 OLEAMINE HYDROFLUORIDE	207916-33-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 OLEAMMONIUM CHLORIDE	18448-65-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 OLEAMONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 OLEATE	0106-12-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-2 OLEATE SE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 OLIVE GLYCERIDES	103819-46-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 PALMITAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 RAPESEEDAMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 RICINOLEATE	5401-17-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 SORBITAN ISOSTEARATE	66794-58-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 SORBITAN ISOSTEARATE	66794-58-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 SORBITAN TRIOLEATE	9005-70-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 SOYAMINE	61791-24-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 STEARAMIDE CARBOXYLIC ACID	90453-59-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 STEARAMIDE CARBOXYLIC ACID	90453-59-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 STEARAMINE	9003-93-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 STEARATE	0106-11-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-2 STEARATE	0106-11-6	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 2%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: 1,4dioxane and ethylene oxide.
PEG-2 STEARATE SE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 STEARMONIUM CHLORIDE	60687-87-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 SUNFLOWER GLYCERIDES	180254-52-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 TALLOW AMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2 TALLOWAMIDE DEA	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 ALMOND GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 BEESWAX	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 CARAUBA WAX	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 CARBOMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 CETEARYL ALCOHOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-20 COCAMIDE	61791-08-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 COCAMIDE MEA	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 COCAMINE	61791-14-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 CORN GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 DIRICINOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 EVENING PRIMROSE GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 GLYCERIDES	999999-82-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	68958-58-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 GLYCERYL LAURATE	51248-32-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-20 GLYCERYL MONOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 GLYCERYL OLEATE	68889-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 GLYCERYL RICINOLEATE	51142-51-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 GLYCERYL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 GLYCERYL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 GLYCERYL TRISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 HEXADECENYLSUCCINATE	178254-04-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL PCA ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	68648-27-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-20 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	68648-27-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	68648-27-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	68648-27-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	68648-27-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	68648-27-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 HYDROGENATED PALM GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 HYDROGENATED TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 MANNITAN LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 METHYL GLUCETH-20 SESQUISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-20 METHYL GLUCOSE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 METHYL GLUCOSE DIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 METHYL GLUCOSE DISTEARATE	119831-19-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 METHYL GLUCOSE SESQUICAPRYLATE/SESQUICAPRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 METHYL GLUCOSE SESQUILAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 METHYL GLUCOSE SESQUISTEARATE	68389-70-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 MYRISTATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 OLEAMINE	26635-93-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 PALMITATE	9004-94-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 PHYTOSTEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 SORBITAN BEESWAX	8051-73-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 SORBITAN COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-20 SORBITAN ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 SORBITAN LANOLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 SORBITAN OLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 SORBITAN TETRAOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 SORBITAN TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 SOY STEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 4%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: 1,4dioxane and ethylene oxide.
PEG-20 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 TALLOW AMMONIUM ETHOSULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 TALLOWATE	68153-64-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-20 TSUBAKIATE GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-20-PPG-10 GLYCERYL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-200	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-200 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-200 GLYCERYL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-200 GLYCERYL TALLOWATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-200 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-200 HYDROGENATED GLYCERYL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-200 HYDROGENATED GLYCERYL PALMATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-200 HYDROGENATED GLYCERYL PALMITATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-200 LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-200 METHYLGLUCOSE DIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-200 TALLOWATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-200 TRIHYDROXYSTEARIN	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-20M	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-22 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-22/DODECYL GLYCOL COPOLYMER	78336-31-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-220	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-23 GLYCERYL DISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-23 GLYCERYL LAURATE	51248-32-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-23 HEXADECYLEICOSANOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-23 OCTYLDODECANOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-23 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-23 OLIVATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-23 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-23M	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-24 GLYCERYL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-24 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	68648-27-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-24 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-240	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-240/HDI COPOLYMER BIS-DECYLTETRADECETH-20 ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 DIETHYLMONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 GLYCERYL OLEATE	68889-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 GLYCERYL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 GLYCERYL TRIOLEATE	68958-64-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 LANOLIN	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 METHYL GLUCOSE ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-25 MORINGA GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 OLEAMINE	26635-93-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 PABA	113010-52-9	As reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), primary aromatic amines generally form harmful metabolites with the potential to cause cancer. Therefore, non-primary aromatic amine ingredients should provide testing demonstrating no aniline is present.
PEG-25 PABA	113010-52-9	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg.
PEG-25 PHYTOSTEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 PROPYLENE GLYCOL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 SOY STEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25 TALLOW ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-250	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-250 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-25M	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-26 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-26 JOJOBA ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-26 JOJOBA ALCOHOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-26-PPG-30 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-27 LANOLIN	8051-81-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-27 LANOLIN ALCOHOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-28 GLYCERYL TALLOWATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-29 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-2M	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 BUTYLENE GLYCOL LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 COCAMIDE	61791-08-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 COCAMIDE DEA	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-3 COCAMINE	61791-14-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 DICAPRYLATE/CAPRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 DIETHYLENETRIAMINE DIPALMAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 DIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 DIOLEOYLAMIDOETHYLMONIUM METHOSULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 DIPALMITATE	32628-06-01	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 DIROSINATE	8050-25-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 DISOYOYLAMIDOETHYLMONIUM METHOSULFATE	68605-27-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 DISTEAROYLAMIDOETHYLMONIUM METHOSULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 GLYCERYL COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-3 GLYCERYL DISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 GLYCERYL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 GLYCERYL TRISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 LAURAMIDE	26635-75-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 LAURAMINE OXIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 METHYL ETHER	112-35-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 OLEAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 PPG-20 SUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 RAPESEED AMINOPROPYLAMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-3 SORBITAN OLEATE	9005-65-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 SORBITAN STEARATE	9005-67-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 SORBITAN TRISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 TALLOW AMINOPROPYLAMINE	90367-27-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 TALLOW PROPYLENEDIMONIUM DIMETHOSULFATE	93572-63-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3 TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE TRISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3-BUTETH-5	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3/PPG-2 GLYCERYL/SORBITOL HYDROXYSTEARATE/ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 DIPOLYHYDROXYSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-30 GLYCERYL COCOATE	68201-46-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	689-58-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 GLYCERYL LAURATE	51248-32-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 GLYCERYL OLEATE	68889-49-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 GLYCERYL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 GLYCERYL SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 GLYCERYL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL PCA ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	68648-27-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-30 HYDROGENATED TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 JOJOBA OIL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 OLEAMINE	26635-93-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 PHYTOSTEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 POLYHYDROXYSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 SORBITAN BEESWAX	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 SORBITAN TETRAOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 SOY STEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-30 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-300	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-32	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-32 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-32 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-32 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-32 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-32 METHYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-32 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-32 PVP	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-32 SODIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-32 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-33	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-33 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-3350	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-35 ALMOND GLYCERIDES	124046-50-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-35 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-35 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-35 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-35 SOY GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-35 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-350	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-36 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-36 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-36 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-4 COCAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 DIHEPTANOATE	70729-68-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 DIMETHACRYLATE	109-17-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 DISTEARATE	142-20-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 DISTEARYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 DISTEARYLETHONIUM ETHOSULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 DITALLOW ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 ETHYLHEXANOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 GLYCERYL DISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 GLYCERYL TRISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-4 ISOSTEARATE	56002-14-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 METHYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 MONTANATE	68476-04-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 OLEAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 OLIVATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 POLYGLYCERYL-2 DISTEARATE	72828-11-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 POLYGLYCERYL-2 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 PROLINE LINOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 PROLINE LINOLENATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 RAPESEEDAMIDE	85536-23-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-4 SORBITAN LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 SORBITAN STEARATE	9005-67-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 SORBITAN TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 STEARAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 STEARATE	106-07-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 TRIETHANOLAMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4 TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE DISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-4-PPG-7 C13/C15 ALCOHOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 ALMOND GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 BUTYLOCTANOL WHEAT GERM ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-40 GLYCERYL COCOATE	68201-46-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 GLYCERYL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 GLYCERYL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 HYDROGENATED CASTOR EXTRACT	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL PCA ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 HYDROGENATED TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-40 JOJOBA ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 JOJOBA ALCOHOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-40 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 OLIVE GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 RICINOLEAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 SORBITAN DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 SORBITAN GLYCOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 SORBITAN LANOLATE	8036-77-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 SORBITAN LAURATE	9005-64-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 SORBITAN OLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 SORBITAN PERISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 SORBITAN PEROLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 SORBITAN STEARATE	9005-67-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 SORBITAN TETRAOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-40 SOY STEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-40 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 7%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: 1,4dioxane and ethylene oxide.
PEG-40/DODECYL GLYCOL COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400 DIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-400 LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-42 BABASSU GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-42 MUSHROOM GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-44 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-44 SORBITAN LAURATE	9005-64-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-45	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-45 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-45 PALM KERNEL GLYCERIDES	124046-52-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-45 PALM KERNEL GLYCERIDES	124046-52-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-45 SAFFLOWER GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-45 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-45 STEARATE PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-45/ DODECYL GLYCOL COPOLYMER	78336-31-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-45/ DODECYL GLYCOL COPOLYMER	78336-31-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-450	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-45M	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-5 CETETH-10 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 COCAMIDE	61791-08-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 COCAMIDE	61791-08-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 COCAMIDE	61791-08-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 COCAMIDE	61791-08-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 COCAMIDE	61791-08-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 COCAMIDE	61791-08-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 COCAMINE	61791-14-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 COCOATE	61791-29-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 COCOMONIUM METHOSULFATE	68989-03-07	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 DEDM HYDANTOIN	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 DEDM HYDANTOIN OLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 DITRIDECYLMONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-5 ETHYLHEXANOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 GLYCERYL OLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 GLYCERYL SESQUIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 GLYCERYL STEARATE	51158-08-08	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 GLYCERYL TRIISOSTEARATE	86846-21-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 GLYCERYL TRISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 HYDROGENATED CORN GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	68648-27-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 HYDROGENATED TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-5 ISODECYLOXYPROPYLAMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 LANOLINAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-5 LAURAMIDE	26635-75-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 OLEAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 OLEAMIDE DIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 OLEAMINE	26635-93-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 OLEAMMONIUM METHOSULFATE	64611-81-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 PENTAERYTHRITYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 PHYTOSTEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 RAPESEED STEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 SORBITAN ISOSTEARATE	66794-58-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 SORBITAN OLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 SOYA STEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 SOYA STEROL	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 2%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-5 SOYAMINE	61791-24-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 SOYAMINE	61791-24-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 SOYAMINE	61791-24-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 SOYAMINE	61791-24-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 SOYAMINE	61791-24-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 STEARAMINE	9003-93-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 STEARYL AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	80238-02-04	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 STEARYL AMMONIUM LACTATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 STEARYL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 TALL OIL STEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 TALLOW AMIDE	8051-61-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-5 TALLOW BENZONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 TRICAPRYL CITRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 TRICETYL CITRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 TRILAURYL CITRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE TRIMYRISTATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 TRIMYRISTYL CITRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 TRISTEARYL CITRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 TSUBAKIATE GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5 UNDECYLENATE P-HYDROXYBENZOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-5-CETETH-20	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 DISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-50 GLYCERYL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL SUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 HYDROGENATED PALMAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 HYDROGENATED TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 SHEA BUTTER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 STEARAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 STEARAMINE	9003-93-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-50 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-50 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 9%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: 1,4dioxane and ethylene oxide.
PEG-50 TALLOW AMIDE	68155-24-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-500	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-54 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-54 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-55	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-55 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-55 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-55 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-55 PROPYLENE GLYCOL DIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-55 PROPYLENE GLYCOL OLEATE	86481-08-05	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-55 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-58 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-5M	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6	2615-15-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 ALMOND GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 BEESWAX	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 BUTYLENE GLYCOL LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 CAPRYLATE/CAPRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 CAPRYLIC GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 CAPRYLIC/ CAPRIC GLYCERIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 COCAMIDE	61791-08-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 COCAMIDE PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-6 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 GLYCERYL CAPRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 GLYCERYL TRISTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 HYDROGENATED PALM OIL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 HYDROGENATED PALM/PALM KERNEL GLYCERIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 HYDROGENATED PALMAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 ISOLAURYL THIOETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 ISOPALMITATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-6 ISOSTEARATE	56002-14-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 ISOSTEARATE	56002-14-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 ISOSTEARATE	56002-14-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 ISOSTEARATE	56002-14-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 ISOSTEARATE	56002-14-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 LAURAMIDE	26635-75-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 LAURAMIDE	26635-75-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 LAURAMIDE	26635-75-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 LAURATE	2370-64-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 LAURATE/TARTRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 METHICONE ACETATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 METHYL ETHER	9004-74-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-6 METHYL ETHER	9004-74-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 METHYL ETHER	9004-74-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 METHYL ETHER	9004-74-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 METHYL ETHER	9004-74-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 METHYL ETHER	9004-74-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 METHYL ETHER	9004-74-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 METHYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 OLEAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 OLEAMINE	26635-93-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 OLIVE GLYCERIDES	103819-46-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 PALMITATE	9004-94-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 PROPYLENE GLYCOL CAPRYLATE/CAPRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-6 SORBITAN OLEATE	9005-65-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 SORBITAN STEARATE	9005-67-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 SORBITOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 STEARYLGUANIDINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6 UNDECYLENATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6-32	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6-32 GLYCERETH-26	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6-32 PROPYLENE GLYCOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6-32 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-6-32 STEARATE SE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 ALMOND GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-60 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 CASTOR OIL ISOSGTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 CASTOR OIL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 CORN GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 EVENING PRIMROSE GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	68958-58-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 GLYCERYL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 GLYCERYL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL PCA ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL TRIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-60 PASSIFLORA EDULIS SEED GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 PASSIFLORA INCARNATA SEED GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 SHEA BUTTER GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 SORBITAN STEARATE	9005-67-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 SORBITAN TETRAOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 SORBITAN TETRASTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60 TSUBAKIATE GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-600	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-60M	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-65 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-65 LANOLIN	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-65M	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-66 TRIHYDROXYSTEARIN	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-6M	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 AMODIMETHICONE	133779-14-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 AVOCADOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 BETA-NAPHTHOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 COCAMIDE	61791-08-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 DIMETHICONE C8-C18 ESTER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 DIMETHICONE ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 GLYCERIN COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 GLYCERYL COCOATE	66105-29-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 GLYCERYL SOYATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-7 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 METHYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 METHYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 OLEAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 OLIVATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 OLIVE GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 PANTHENYL PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 RICINOLEAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 RICINOLEATE	9004-97-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 RICINOLEATE	9004-97-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 RICINOLEATE	9004-97-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-7 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 SUNFLOWER GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-70 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	68648-27-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-70 LANOLIN	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-70 MANGO GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7000	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 BETA-SITOSTEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 COCOA BUTTER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 COCOA BUTTER GLYCERIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 COCOA BUTTER GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-75 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 DISTEARATE	2595268	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 LANOLIN	2242474	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 LANOLIN OIL	68648-38-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 LANOLIN WAX	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 MEADOWFOAM OIL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 PROPYLENE GLYCOL STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 SHEA BUTTER GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 SHOREA BUTTER GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 SORBITAN LANOLATE	8051-13-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-75 SORBITAN LAURATE	9005-64-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 SOY GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-75 STEARYL ETHER DIMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-76 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-78 GLYCERYL COCOATE	68201-46-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-7M	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 AVOCADOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 BEESWAX	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 BEHENATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 C12-18 ESTER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 CAPRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-8 CAPRYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 CAPRYLATE/ CAPRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 CAPRYLIC/ CAPRIC GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 CETYL DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 COCOATE	61791-29-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 COCOATE	61791-29-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 COCOATE	61791-29-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 COCOATE	61791-29-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 COCOATE	61791-29-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 CRANBERRIATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DI/TRIRICINOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DICOCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-8 DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DILAURATE	2595081	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DIMETHICONE	68937-54-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DIMETHICONE	68937-54-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DIMETHICONE COPOLYOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-8 DIMETHICONE MEADOWFOAMATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DIMETHICONE/DIMER DILINOLEIC ACID COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DIOLEATE	2595236	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DISTEARATE	52668-97-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 DITALLATE	61791-01-03	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-8 DODECENYLSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 GLYCERYL LAURATE	59070-56-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 HYDROGENATED FISH GLYCERIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 HYDROGENATED FISH GLYCERIDES	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 ISOLAURYL THIOETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 ISOSTEARATE	56002-14-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 LANOLATE	68459-50-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-8 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 LAURATE	9004-81-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 LINOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 LINOLENATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 MEADOWFOAMATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 METHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 METHYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 METHYL ETHER TRIETHOXYSILANE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 MYRISTATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-8 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 PALMITOYL METHYL DIETHONIUM METHOSULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 PALMITOYL OLIGOPEPTIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 PG-COCO-GLUCOSIDE DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 POLYSORBATE 60	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 PPG-3 DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 PROPYLENE GLYCOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 PROPYLENE GLYCOL COCOATE	126645-98-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 RASPBERRIATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 RICINOLEATE	9004-97-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 SESQUILAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 SESQUIOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 SOYAMINE	61791-24-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-8 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 3%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: 1,4dioxane and ethylene oxide.
PEG-8 TALLATE	61791-00-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TALLOW AMINE	61791-26-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TOCOPHEROL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 TOCOPHEROL	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PEG-8 TRIFLUOROPROPYL DIMETHICONE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8 UNDECYLENATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8-CETETH-20	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-8/ SMDI COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-8/PPG-2 DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 GLYCERYL COCOATE	68201-46-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 GLYCERYL COCOATE	68201-46-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 GLYCERYL COCOATE	68201-46-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 GLYCERYL COCOATE	68201-46-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 GLYCERYL TALLOWATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL	61788-85-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 HYDROGENATED GLYCERYL PALMATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 JOJOBA ALCOHOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 METHYL GLUCOSE LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 SORBITAN LAURATE	9005-64-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-80 SORBITAN LAURATE	9005-64-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 SORBITAN LAURATE	9005-64-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 SORBITAN LAURATE	9005-64-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 SORBITAN LAURATE	9005-64-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4-dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4-dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 SORBITAN LAURATE	9005-64-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 SORBITAN LAURATE SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-80 SORBITAN PALMITATE	9005-66-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-800	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-800/POLYVINYL ALCOHOL COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-82 GLYCERYL TALLOWATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-85 LANOLIN	61790-81-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9	3386-18-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 AVOCADOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-9 BORAGEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 BUTYLENE GLYCOL LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 BUTYLOCTANOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 CASTOR OIL	61791-12-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 COCAMIDE MEA	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 COCOATE	61791-29-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 COCOGLYCERIDES	67762-35-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 DIETHYLMONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 DIMETHACRYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 DIMETHICONE	68937-54-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 DISTEARATE	109-34-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 GRAPESEEDATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-9 ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 LAURATE	0106-08-01	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 METHYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 OCTYLDODECANOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 OLEAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 OLEATE	9004-96-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 OLIVEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 POLYDIMETHYLSILOXYETHYL DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 RICINOLEATE	9004-97-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 SOYATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 STEARAMIDE CARBOXYLIC ACID	90453-59-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9 STEARATE	5349-52-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-90	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG-90 DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-90 GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-90 STEARATE	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-90/POLYEPSILON CAPROLACTONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-90M	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-9M	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-CROSSPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-LYCEROL COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-STEARATES	9004-99-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG-STEARATES	9004-99-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 2%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: 1,4dioxane and ethylene oxide.
PEG-XX	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PEG-20/ 20 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 116/ 66 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 20/ 22 BUTYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	67762-87-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 20/ 22 BUTYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	67762-87-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG/ PPG 38/ 8 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 4/ 12 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG 8/ 3 LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG-10/ 2 RICINOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG-14/ 4 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG-15/ 15 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG-17/ 18 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG-17/ 6 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG-18/ 18 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG-18/ 8 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG-20/ 15 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG-20/ 23 BENZOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG-20/ 6 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG/ PPG-22/ 24 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG-240/ 60 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG-25/ 25 DIMETHICONE/ ACRYLATES COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/ PPG-8/ 3 DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-1/2 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-1/25 DIETHYLMONIUM CHLORIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-10/2 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-10/2 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-10/2 DIRICINOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-10/3 OLEYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-10/30 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-10/65 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-10/70 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG/PPG-100/70 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-100/70 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PEG/PPG-12/16 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-12/18 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-12/35 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-125/30 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-14/7 DIMETHYL ETHER	61419-46-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-14/7 DIMETHYL ETHER	61419-46-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-14/7 DIMETHYL ETHER	61419-46-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-150/30 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-150/35 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-16/17 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-16/2 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG/PPG-16/8 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-160/30 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-160/31 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-17/4 DIMETHYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-18/18 ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-18/18 LAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-18/4 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-19/19 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-19/21 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-190/60 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-2/5 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-2/5 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PEG/PPG-20/20 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG/PPG-20/20 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-20/22 METHYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	125857-75-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-20/23 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-20/29 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-20/60 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-20/65 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-20/9 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-200/40 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-200/70 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-22/22 BUTYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-22/23 BUTYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-22/23 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-22/25 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG/PPG-22/40 DIMETHYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-23/17 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-23/23 BUTYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-23/50 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-23/6 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-24/18 BUTYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	67762-87-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-24/24 METHYL ETHER GLYCIDOXY DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-25/25 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-25/30 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-26/31 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-27/14 DIMETHYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-27/27 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-27/9 BUTYL ETHER DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG/PPG-28/21 ACETATE DIMETHICONE	68037-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-28/30 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-3/1 OLIVE OIL ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-3/10 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-3/17 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-3/6 DIMETHYL ETHER	61419-46-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-30/10 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-30/10 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-30/10 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PEG/PPG-30/160 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-30/33 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-30/35 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-30/55 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG/PPG-300/55 COPLOYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-300/55 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-32/3 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-32/3 DIRICINOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-32/3 RICINOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-35/40 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-35/40 DIMETHYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-35/9 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-36/41 DIMETHYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-4/2 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-5/10 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-5/10 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PEG/PPG-5/20 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-5/20 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG/PPG-5/3 TRISILOXANE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-5/30 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-5/30 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-5/30 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PEG/PPG-5/35 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-50/20 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-50/20 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PEG/PPG-50/40 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-50/40 DIMETHYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-55/28 DIMETHYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-6/11 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-6/2 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-7/12 DIMETHYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-7/50 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PEG/PPG-70/30 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-70/30 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PEG/PPG-8/13 DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-8/14 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-8/17 COPOLYMER	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-8/26 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-8/55 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG-9/2 DIMETHYL ETHER	61419-46-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG/BUTYLENE/DIMETHICONE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEG/PPG/POLYBUTYLENE GLYCOL-8/5/3 GLYCERIN	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEGLICOL 5 OLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PEGOXOL 7 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PELVETIA CANALICULATA (CHANNELLED WRACK) EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PENTADOXYNOL-200	40160-92-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PERFLUORONONYLETHYL CARBOXYDECYL PEG-10 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES	8052-41-3	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if its benzene content is over 0.1%.
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, CLAY-TREATED HEAVY NAPHTHENIC	64742-44-5	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, CLAY-TREATED LIGHT NAPHTHENIC	64742-45-6	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 3% w/w DMSO extract
PETROLEUM GASES, LIQUEFIED, SWEETENED, C4 FRACTION	92045-80-2	The European Commission bans this ingredient from use in cosmetics if it contains over 0.1% w/w Butadiene
PHAEOPHYCEA SEAWEED EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
PHENYLPROPYLDIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
PHENYLPROPYLDIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE/ADIPIC ACID/CASTOR OIL/NEOPENTYL GLYCOL/PEG-3/TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PHYLLACANTHA FIBROSA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
PHYTANTRIOL	74563-64-7	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 3%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: sulphated ash, heavy metals, and diastereomer of phytantriol (3,7,11,15 tetramethyl1,2,3,4tetrahydroxyhexadecane)
PHYTOL PPG-5-CETETH-20	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PICEA MARIANA LEAF EXTRACT	91722-19-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PICEA MARIANA LEAF EXTRACT	91722-19-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PICEA MARIANA LEAF OIL	91722-19-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PICEA MARIANA LEAF OIL	91722-19-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PINUS BANKSIANA (JACK PINE) BARK EXTRACT	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS CEMBRA TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	92202-04-05	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS CEMBRA TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	92202-04-05	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS CEMBRA TWIG LEAF EXTRACT ACETYLATED	94334-26-6	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS CEMBRA TWIG LEAF OIL	92202-04-05	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS MUGO LEAF OIL	90082-72-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS MUGO LEAF OIL	90082-72-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS MUGO LEAF OIL	90082-72-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS MUGO PUMILIO TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	90082-73-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS MUGO PUMILIO TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	90082-73-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS MUGO PUMILIO TWIG LEAF OIL	90082-73-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS MUGO TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	90082-72-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS MUGO TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	90082-72-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS MUGO TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	90082-72-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS MUGO TWIG OIL	90082-72-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS NIGRA TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	90082-74-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS NIGRA TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	90082-74-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS NIGRA TWIG LEAF OIL	90082-74-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PALUSTRIS (LONGLEAF PINE) OIL	2228957	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PALUSTRIS (LONGLEAF PINE) OIL	2228957	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PALUSTRIS (PITCH PINE)	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PALUSTRIS LEAF EXTRACT	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PALUSTRIS LEAF EXTRACT	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PALUSTRIS LEAF EXTRACT	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PALUSTRIS TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	97435-14-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PINUS PALUSTRIS TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	97435-14-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PALUSTRIS TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	97435-14-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PALUSTRIS TWIG LEAF OIL	97435-14-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PINASTER TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	90082-75-0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PINASTER TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	90082-75-0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PINASTER TWIG LEAF OIL	90082-75-0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PUMILA TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	97676-05-06	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PUMILA TWIG LEAF EXTRACT	97676-05-06	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS PUMILA TWIG LEAF OIL	97676-05-06	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS STROBUS (WHITE PINE) BARK EXTRACT	90082-77-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS STROBUS (WHITE PINE) CONE EXTRACT	94266-48-5	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS SYLVESTRIS (SCOT'S PINE) BARK EXTRACT	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS SYLVESTRIS (SCOT'S PINE) BUD EXTRACT	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS SYLVESTRIS (SCOT'S PINE) CONE EXTRACT	94266-48-5	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS SYLVESTRIS (SCOT'S PINE) LEAF EXTRACT	84012-35-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS SYLVESTRIS (SCOT'S PINE) LEAF EXTRACT	84012-35-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS SYLVESTRIS (SCOT'S PINE) LEAF EXTRACT	84012-35-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS SYLVESTRIS (SCOT'S PINE) LEAF EXTRACT	84012-35-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS SYLVESTRIS (SCOT'S PINE) LEAF OIL	8023-99-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PINUS SYLVESTRIS LEAF WATER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
PIROCTONE OLAMINE	68890-66-4	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
POLIANTHES TUBEROSA CALLUS EXTRACT	94334-35-7	P. tuberosa extract contains methyl eugenol (CAS: 93152), which the EU restricts in cosmetics and is an EWG unacceptable ingredient due to cancer hazard. Products containing P. tuberosa must not contain detectable levels of methyl eugenol.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
POLIANTHES TUBEROSA EXTRACT	94334-35-7	P. tuberosa extract contains methyl eugenol (CAS: 93152), which the EU restricts in cosmetics and is an EWG unacceptable ingredient due to cancer hazard. Products containing P. tuberosa must not contain detectable levels of methyl eugenol.
POLIANTHES TUBEROSA FLOWER WAX	0	P. tuberosa extract contains methyl eugenol (CAS: 93152), which the EU restricts in cosmetics and is an EWG unacceptable ingredient due to cancer hazard. Products containing P. tuberosa must not contain detectable levels of methyl eugenol.
POLIANTHES TUBEROSA POLYSACCHARIDE	0	P. tuberosa extract contains methyl eugenol (CAS: 93152), which the EU restricts in cosmetics and is an EWG unacceptable ingredient due to cancer hazard. Products containing P. tuberosa must not contain detectable levels of methyl eugenol.
POLOXAMER 101	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 105	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 3%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 105 BENZOATE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 108	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 122	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 123	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 124	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLOXAMER 124	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 181	2594628	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLOXAMER 181	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 6%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 182	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 6%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 182 DIBENZOATE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 183	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
POLOXAMER 184	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 10%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 185	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 9%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 188	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 2%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 212	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 2%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 215	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 217	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 231	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 234	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 10%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 235	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 237	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 238	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 282	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 284	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 288	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 331	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 333	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 1%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
POLOXAMER 334	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 0.3%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 335	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 338	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 401	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 402	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 403	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
POLOXAMER 407	2594628	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 20%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: aldehydes, formic acid, acetic acid, 1,4dioxane, residual ethylene oxide, and residual propylene oxide
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha;.-(4-nonylphenyl)-.omega;.-hydroxy-, branched	127087-87-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLY(OXY-1,2-ETHANEDIYL), .ALPHA;.-(NONYLPHENYL)-. OMEGA;.-HYDROXY-, BRANCHED	68412-54-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLY(OXY-1,2-ETHANEDIYL), .ALPHA;.-(OCTYLPHENYL)-. OMEGA;.-HYDROXY-, BRANCHED	68987-90-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLY(OXY-1,2-ETHANEDIYL), ALPHA-ISODECYL-OMEGA-HYDROXY-	61827-42-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLY(OXY-1,2-ETHANEDIYL), ALPHA,ALPHA'-((OCTADECYLIMINO)DI-2,1-ETHANEDIYL)BIS(OMEGA-HYDROXY-	26635-92-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLY(OXY-1,2-ETHANEDIYL), ALPHA,ALPHA',ALPHA'', ALPHA'''-(1,2-ETHANEDIYLBIS(NITRILODI-2,1-	27014-42-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYACRLYAMIDE C 13-14 ISOPARAFFIN LAURETH-7	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
POLYACRYAMIDE/ ISOPARRAFIN/ LAURETH-7	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYACRYLAMIDE	2594446	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYACRYLAMIDE	2594446	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts the acrylamide monomer conent of this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 5 ppm.
POLYACRYLATE-10	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYACRYLATE-11	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYACRYLATE-2	31759-42-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYACRYLATE-7	243140-33-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYAMIDE	0	When this ingredient is used as a wipe substrate, testing must be provided to confirm purity. Total PAHs are limited to less than 0.2 ppm, and dioxin, furans, and pesticide residues must not be detectable.
POLYDIMETHYLSILOXY PEG/PPG-24/19 BUTYL ETHER SILSESQUIOXANE	68554-65-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYESTER FIBER	0	When this ingredient is used as a wipe substrate, testing must be provided to confirm purity. Total PAHs are limited to less than 0.2 ppm, and dioxin, furans, and pesticide residues must not be detectable.
POLYESTER/EPOXY/CALCIUM SODIUM BOROSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
POLYESTER/EPOXY/CALCIUM SODIUM BOROSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
POLYETHYLENE	9002-88-4	When this ingredient is used as a wipe substrate, testing must be provided to confirm purity. Total PAHs are limited to less than 0.2 ppm, and dioxin, furans, and pesticide residues must not be detectable.
POLYETHYLENE BEADS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL	25322-68-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOSTEARATE 1000	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
Polyethylene glycol octylphenol ether;	9002-93-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Polyethylene glycol octylphenol ether;	9002-93-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYETHYLENE HDI/ TRIMETHYLOL HEXYLLACTONE CROSSPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYETHYLENE HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYETHYLENE POLYGLYCERYL-4 ISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYETHYLENE TEREPHTHALATE	25038-59-9	When this ingredient is used as a wipe substrate, testing must be provided to confirm purity. Total PAHs are limited to less than 0.2 ppm, and dioxin, furans, and pesticide residues must not be detectable.
POLYETHYLENE/ISOPROPYL MALEATE/MA COPOLYOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Polyethyleneglycol isotridecyl Ether	9043-30-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Polyethyleneimine ethoxylates	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Polyethyleneimine Propoxyethoxylate	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYGLYCERYL-2-PEG-4 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYGLYCERYL-4-PEG-2 COCAMIDE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Polyhydroxystearic Acid	27924-99-8	For the purposes of the Reviewed Ingredients program, this ingredient may only be used in combination with another restricted ingredient on the Ingredients Eligible for Reviewed List.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
POLYOX PEG 7M	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYOXYETHYLENE CETYL STEARYL DIETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYOXYETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMERCAPTOACETATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYOXYETHYLENE POLYOXYPROPYLENE GLYCOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYPERFLUOROETHOXYMETHOXY DIFLUOROETHYL PEG DIISOSTEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYPERFLUOROETHOXYMETHOXY PEG-2 PHOSPHATE	162567-74-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYPROPYLENE	9003-07-0	When this ingredient is used as a wipe substrate, testing must be provided to confirm purity. Total PAHs are limited to less than 0.2 ppm, and dioxin, furans, and pesticide residues must not be detectable.
POLYQUATERNIUM-15	35429-19-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYQUATERNIUM-32	35429-19-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYQUATERNIUM-33	69418-26-4	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYQUATERNIUM-39	25136-75-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYQUATERNIUM-43	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYQUATERNIUM-5	26006-22-4	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYQUATERNIUM-53	84647-38-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYQUATERNIUM-63	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYQUATERNIUM-7	26590-05-06	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POLYSORBATE-20	9005-64-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4-dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4-dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
POLYSORBATE-40	9005-66-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYSORBATE-40	9005-66-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYSORBATE-60	9005-67-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYSORBATE-80	9005-65-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYSORBATE-85	9005-70-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POLYURETHANE-17	347175-78-4	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
POLYURETHANE-21	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
PORPHYRA UMBILICALIS (RED ALGAE) EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
PORPHYRA YEZOENSIS (ALGAE) LEAF	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
POTASSIUM ACRYLATES/ACRYLAMIDE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
POTASSIUM ASCORBYL TOCOPHERYL PHOSPHATE	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
POTASSIUM DECETH-4 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM DIMETHICONE PEG-7 PANTHENYL PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
POTASSIUM DIMETHICONE PEG-7 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM FLUOROSILICATE	16871-90-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
POTASSIUM FLUOROSILICATE	16871-90-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
POTASSIUM GLYCYRRHETINATE	85985-61-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 1%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: pesticides/PCB, toxic metals, and heavy metals.
POTASSIUM LAURETH PHOSPHATE	68954-87-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM LAURETH-10 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM LAURETH-3 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM LAURETH-4 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM LAURETH-5 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM LAURETH-6 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM OCTOXYNOL-12 PHOSPHATE	68891-73-6	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 0.05%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: 1,4dioxane and ethylene oxide.
POTASSIUM PEG-50 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL SUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM SILICATE	1312-76-1	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
POTASSIUM SILICATE	1312-76-1	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
POTASSIUM TRIDECETH-15 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM TRIDECETH-19 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM TRIDECETH-3 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM TRIDECETH-4 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM TRIDECETH-6 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM TRIDECETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
POTASSIUM TRIDECETH-7 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-1 CETETH-3 ACETATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-1 TRIDECETH-6	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-1-CETETH-1	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-1-CETETH-10	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-1-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PPG-1-CETETH-5	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-1-DECETH-6	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-1-ISOCETETH-3	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-1-PEG-9 LAURYL GLYCOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-1-PEG-9 LAURYL GLYCOL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-10 TOCOPHERETH-30	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PPG-10-CETEARETH-20	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-10-Laureth-7	68439-51-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-12 BUTETH-16	9038-95-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-12-PEG-50 LANOLIN	68458-88-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-12-PEG-65 LANOLIN OIL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-13-DECYLTETRADECETH-24	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-14 DECETH-6	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PPG-14 LAURETH-60 ALKYL DICARBAMATE	226994-82-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-14 LAURETH-60 HEXYL DICARBAMATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-14 LAURETH-60 ISOPHORYL DICARBAMATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-15-PEG-11 HYDROGENATED LAURYL ALCOHOL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2 ISOCETETH-20 ACETATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2 TOCOPHERETH-5	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PPG-2-CETEARETH-9	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-CETETH-1	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-CETETH-10	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-CETETH-5	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-DECETH-10	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PPG-2-DECETH-12	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-DECETH-15	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-DECETH-20	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-DECETH-3	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-DECETH-30	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-DECETH-40	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-DECETH-50	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-DECETH-60	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-DECETH-7	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-ISODECETH-12	155683-77-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-ISODECETH-4	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-ISODECETH-6	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-ISODECETH-9	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PPG-2-LAURETH-5	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-LAURETH-8	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-PEG-11 HYDROGENATED LAURYL ALCOHOL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-2-PEG-6 COCONUT OIL ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-20 TOCOPHERETH-50	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PPG-20-DECYLTETRADECETH-10	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-20-PEG-20 HYDROGENATED LANOLIN	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-23-PEG-4 TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-23-STEARETH-34	9038-43-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-24-PEG-21 TALLOWAMINOPROPYLAMINE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-25-LAURETH-25	37311-00-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-25-PEG-25 TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-3 METHYL ETHER	25498-49-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PPG-3-DECETH-2 CARBOXYLIC ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-3-ISODECETH-1	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-3-LAURETH-10	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-3-LAURETH-12	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-3-LAURETH-8	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-3-LAURETH-9	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-3-PEG-6 OLEYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-30 TOCOPHERETH-70	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PPG-4 DECETH-6	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-4 LAURETH-2	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-4 LAURETH-5	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-4 LAURETH-7	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-4 Laureth-8	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PPG-4 OLETH-10 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-4 TRIDECETH-6	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-4-CETEARETH-12	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-4-CETETH-1	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-4-CETETH-10	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-4-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-4-CETETH-5	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-4-DECETH-4	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-4-ISODECETH-10	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-4-LAURETH-15	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-40-PEG-60 LANOLIN OIL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5 CETEARETH-10 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5 TOCOPHERETH-2	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PPG-5 TOCOPHERYL ETHER	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PPG-5-CETEARETH-20	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-10 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-5-LAURETH-5	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-6 C12-15 PARETH-12	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-6 C9-11 PARETH-5	154518-36-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-6 DECYLTETRADECETH-30	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-6 TRIDECETH-8	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-6-DECETH-4	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PPG-6-DECETH-9	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-6-DECYLTETRADECETH-12	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-6-DECYLTETRADECETH-20	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-6-LAURETH-3	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-65-PEG-5 PENTAERYTHRITYL ETHER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-68-PEG-10 TRIMETHYLOLPROPANE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-70 TOCOPHERETH-100	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
PPG-75-PEG-300 HEXYLENE GLYCOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-8 DECETH-6	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-8-CETETH-1	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-8-CETETH-10	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-8-CETETH-2	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG-8-CETETH-20	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PPG-8-CETETH-5	9087-53-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG/ PEG-18 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG/PEG-10/2 GLYCERYL COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PPG/PEG-2/10 GLYCERYL COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PROPHYRIDIUM CRUENTUM EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL CETETH-3 ACETATE	93385-03-06	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL CETETH-3 PROPIONATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL ISOCETETH-3 ACETATE	178900-23-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL ISODECETH-12	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL ISODECETH-4	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL LAURETH-6	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
PROPYLENE GLYCOL OLETH-5	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
PUMPKIN SEED OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
QUATERNIUM-18 MAGNESIUM SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
QUATERNIUM-18 MAGNESIUM SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
QUATERNIUM-53	68410-69-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
RAPESEED OIL PEG-20 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
RAPESEED OIL PEG-3 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
RASPBERRY SEED OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
RED ALGAE CAREGEENAN	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
RIBOFLAVIN	83-88-5	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E101)
RICE BRAN ACID	93165-33-4	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts this ingredient in that it cannot contain significant levels of pesticide residues or heavy metals.
RICEBRANAMIDE DEA	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
RICHINOLETH-18	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
RICINOLEAMIDE DEA	40716-42-5	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
RICINOLEAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	71850-81-2	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
RICINOLEAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	20457-75-4	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
RICINOLETH-40	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
ROSA HONEY	0	This substance must contain less than 40 mg/kg of 5hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF), in accordance with EU COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey.
ROSA HONEY	0	The CIR panel notes this substance may be contaminated with harmful impurites. EWG requires that this substance contains undetectable levels of the following: pesticides, heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls/persistent organic pollutants, and antibiotics.
ROSA RUBIGINOSA SEED OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
RUTILE	1317-80-2	Per the U.S. FDA., titanium dioxide shall conform to the following specifications: Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 1 part per million. Antimony (as Sb), not more than 2 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Loss on ignition at 800 °C. (after drying for 3 hours at 105 °C.), not more than 0.5 percent. Water soluble substances, not more than 0.3 percent. Acid soluble substances, not more than 0.5 percent. TiO2, not less than 99.0 percent after drying for 3 hours at 105 °C. Lead, arsenic, and antimony shall be determined in the solution obtained by boiling 10 grams of the titanium dioxide for 15 minutes in 50 milliliters of 0.5N hydrochloric acid.
S-TRIAZINE, 4,6-DIAMINO-2-NONOXY-	19619-57-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Saccharina japonica	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
Saccharina japonica extract	92128-82-0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SACCHAROMYCES/LAMINARIA SACCHARINA FERMENT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
Saccharomyces/Sugarcane Juice Extract Ferment Extract	0	The 2022 CIR Safety Assessment of Saccharum officinarum (Sugarcane)-Derived Ingredients as Used in Cosmetics states that sugarcane-derived ingredients, specifically sugar cane juice extract, are likely to be contaminated with PAHs, heavy metals (iron, zinc, manganese, copper, lead, cadmium, nickel, and cobalt), and pesticide residues.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM (SUGAR CANE)	0	Per the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) February 2022 Safety Assessment of Saccharum officinarum (Sugarcane)-Derived Ingredients as Used in Cosmetics, sugarcane-derived ingredients may be contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) due to the burning that occurs during the harvest.
SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM (SUGAR CANE) EXTRACT	91722-22-4	Per the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) February 2022 Safety Assessment of Saccharum officinarum (Sugarcane)-Derived Ingredients as Used in Cosmetics, sugarcane-derived ingredients may be contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) due to the burning that occurs during the harvest.
SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM (SUGAR CANE) JUICE	0	Per the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) February 2022 Safety Assessment of Saccharum officinarum (Sugarcane)-Derived Ingredients as Used in Cosmetics, sugarcane-derived ingredients may be contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) due to the burning that occurs during the harvest.
SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM FERMENT EXTRACT	91770-72-8	Per the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) February 2022 Safety Assessment of Saccharum officinarum (Sugarcane)-Derived Ingredients as Used in Cosmetics, sugarcane-derived ingredients may be contaminated with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) due to the burning that occurs during the harvest.
SACHARINA ANGUSTATA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SAFFLOWER SEED OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SARGASSEM FILIPENDULA (SEAWEED) EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SARGASSUM FILIPENDULA (SARGASSUM WEED) EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SARGASSUM FUSIFORME EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SARGASSUM FUSIFORME POWDER	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SARGASSUM MUTICUM EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SARGASSUM PALLIDUM (SARGASSUM WEED)	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SARGASSUM PALLIDUM (SARGASSUM WEED) EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SARGASSUM PALLIDUM POWDER	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SARGASSUM SEA MINERALS	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SARGASSUM VULGARE EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SASSAFRAS OFFICINALE ROOT OIL	8006-80-2	Products containing this substance must contain less than 0.01% safrole as indicated by the International Fragrance Association
Secondary alcohol ethoxylates	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SESAMIDE DEA	124046-35-1	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
SESAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
SESAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
SHEA BUTTER PEG-32 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SHEA BUTTER PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SHEA BUTTERAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
SILANE	7803-62-5	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILANE	7803-62-5	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILANE, CHLOROTRIMETHYL-	75-77-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILANE, CHLOROTRIMETHYL-	75-77-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
Silane, dichlorodimethyl-, reaction products with silica	68611-44-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
Silane, dichlorodimethyl-, reaction products with silica	68611-44-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILANE, ETHYLTRICHLORO-	115-21-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILANE, ETHYLTRICHLORO-	115-21-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILANE, TRICHLOROETHENYL-	75-94-5	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILANE, TRICHLOROETHENYL-	75-94-5	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILANE, TRIETHOXYVINYL-	78-08-0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SILANE, TRIETHOXYVINYL-	78-08-0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA ACRYLATES COPOLYMER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA ACRYLATES COPOLYMER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA AEROGEL	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA AEROGEL	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA ALUMINA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA ALUMINA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA DIMETHICONE SILYLATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA DIMETHICONE SILYLATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA DIMETHYL SILYLATE	68611-44-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA DIMETHYL SILYLATE	68611-44-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA EXTRACT	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA EXTRACT	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SILICA GEL	63231-67-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA GEL	63231-67-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA GEL LIQUID	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA GEL LIQUID	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA OIL	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA OIL	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA POLYGLYCERYL-3	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA POLYGLYCERYL-3	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA SILCYLATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA SILCYLATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA SILYATE ALUMINA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA SILYATE ALUMINA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA SILYLATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SILICA SILYLATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	7631-86-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA, AMORPHOUS	7631-86-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA, AMORPHOUS-FUME	69012-64-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA, AMORPHOUS-FUME	69012-64-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA, FUMED	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICA, FUMED	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICATE	12627-13-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICATE	12627-13-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICATE, PORTLAND CEMENT	65997-15-1	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICATE, PORTLAND CEMENT	65997-15-1	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICATE(2-), HEXAFLUORO-	17084-08-01	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICATE(2-), HEXAFLUORO-	17084-08-01	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SILICATE(2-), HEXAFLUORO- DINITRYL	19184-38-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICATE(2-), HEXAFLUORO- DINITRYL	19184-38-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICATE(2-), HEXAFLUORO-, ALUMINUM (3:2)	17099-70-6	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICATE(2-), HEXAFLUORO-, ALUMINUM (3:2)	17099-70-6	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICATE(2-), HEXAFLUORO-, STRONTIUM	18943-30-1	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICATE(2-), HEXAFLUORO-, STRONTIUM	18943-30-1	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICATE(2-), HEXAFLUORO-, ZINC	16871-71-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICATE(2-), HEXAFLUORO-, ZINC	16871-71-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID (H2SIO3), DISODIUM SALT, PENTAHYDRATE	10213-79-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID (H2SIO3), DISODIUM SALT, PENTAHYDRATE	10213-79-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID (H2SIO4), TETRAKIS(1-METHYLPROPYL) ESTER	5089-76-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID (H2SIO4), TETRAKIS(1-METHYLPROPYL) ESTER	5089-76-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID (ORTHO)	10193-36-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SILICIC ACID (ORTHO)	10193-36-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID, CALCIUM SALT	1344-95-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID, CALCIUM SALT	1344-95-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID, TETRA(2-ETHYLBUTYL) ESTER	78-13-7	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID, TETRA(2-ETHYLBUTYL) ESTER	78-13-7	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID, TETRAKIS(1,1-DIMETHYLPENTYL) ESTER	63449-47-8	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID, TETRAKIS(1,1-DIMETHYLPENTYL) ESTER	63449-47-8	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID, TETRAKIS(2-CHLOROETHYL) ESTER	18290-84-1	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID, TETRAKIS(2-CHLOROETHYL) ESTER	18290-84-1	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID, TETRAMETHYL ESTER	681-84-5	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILICIC ACID, TETRAMETHYL ESTER	681-84-5	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILOXANES AND SILICONES, DI-ME, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH SILICA	67762-90-7	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILOXANES AND SILICONES, DI-ME, REACTION PRODUCTS WITH SILICA	67762-90-7	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SILVER BOROSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILVER BOROSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SILVER, COLLOIDAL	7440-22-4	Per the U.S. FDA., silver shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such other impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice: Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 5 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Silver (as Ag), not less than 99.9 percent.
SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS (JOJOBA) OIL PEG-150 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS (JOJOBA) OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS (JOJOBA) WAX PEG-120 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS (JOJOBA) WAX PEG-80 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM ACRYLATE/SODIUM ACRYLOYLDIMETHYL TAURATE/ACRYLAMIDE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
SODIUM ACRYLOYLDIMETHYL TAURATE/ACRYLAMIDE/VP COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
SODIUM BOROSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM BOROSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM C11-15 PARETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	68603-23-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Sodium C12-14 Amines-tert-Alkylated Ethoxylated Sulfates	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SODIUM C12-14 OLEFIN SULFONATE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 2% in leaveon products. Additionally, CIR restricts the gamma sultone contents of this ingredient to the following concentrations: 10ppm for unsubstituted alkane sultones, 1ppm for chlorosultones, and 0.1ppm for unsaturated sultones.
SODIUM C12-15 PARETH-6 CARBOXYLATE	70632-06-03	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM C14-16 OLEFIN SULFONATE	68439-57-6	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 2% in leaveon products. Additionally, CIR restricts the gamma sultone contents of this ingredient to the following concentrations: 10ppm for unsubstituted alkane sultones, 1ppm for chlorosultones, and 0.1ppm for unsaturated sultones.
SODIUM C14-18 OLEFIN SULFONATE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 2% in leaveon products. Additionally, CIR restricts the gamma sultone contents of this ingredient to the following concentrations: 10ppm for unsubstituted alkane sultones, 1ppm for chlorosultones, and 0.1ppm for unsaturated sultones.
SODIUM C16-18 OLEFIN SULFONATE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 2% in leaveon products. Additionally, CIR restricts the gamma sultone contents of this ingredient to the following concentrations: 10ppm for unsubstituted alkane sultones, 1ppm for chlorosultones, and 0.1ppm for unsaturated sultones.
SODIUM CARBOXYDECYL PEG-8 DIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM CETEARETH-13 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM CETETH-13 CARBOXYLATE	33939-65-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM CETETH-4 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM COCETH SULFATE/ PEG-40 GLYCERYL COCOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM COCETH-30 SULFATE	68891-38-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM DECETH SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SODIUM DECETH-2 CARBOXYLATE	38815-93-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM DECETH-3 SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM DICETEARETH-10 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM DICOCOYLETHYLENEDIAMINE PEG-15 STEARATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM DICOCOYLETHYLENEDIAMINE PEG-15 SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM DILAURETH-10 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM DILAURETH-4 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM DILAURETH-7 CITRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM DIMETHICONE PEG-7 ACETYL METHYLTAURATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM DIOLETH-8 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Sodium Disilicate	13870-28-5	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
Sodium Disilicate	13870-28-5	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM FLUOROSILICATE	16893-85-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SODIUM FLUOROSILICATE	16893-85-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM HEXAMETAPHOSPHATE	10124-56-8	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: lead.
SODIUM LANETH SULFATE	68919-23-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE	9004-82-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE	9004-82-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE	9004-82-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE	9004-82-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE	9004-82-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE	9004-82-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-1 SULFATE	15826-16-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-11 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-12 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SODIUM LAURETH-12 SULFATE	9004-82-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-13 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-13 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-13 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-13 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-13 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-13 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-13 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-13 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-13 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-13 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-14 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-16 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SODIUM LAURETH-17 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-2 PHOSPHATE	42612-52-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-2 PHOSPHATE	42612-52-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-2 SULFATE	3088-31-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-3 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-3 SULFATE	13150-00-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-4 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-4 PHOSPHATE	42612-52-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-40 SULFATE	9004-82-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-5 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-5 SULFATE	9004-82-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-6 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-7 SULFATE	9004-82-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SODIUM LAURETH-7 TARTRATE	141250-42-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-8 CARBOXYLATE	33939-64-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-8 SUFLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAURETH-8 SULFATE	9004-82-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM LAUROAMPHOACETATE	66161-62-4	This substance must not contain any residual aminoethylethanolamine (AEE).
SODIUM MAGNESIUM FLUOROSILICATE	85085-18-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM MAGNESIUM FLUOROSILICATE	85085-18-3	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM MAGNESIUM SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM MAGNESIUM SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM MAGNESIUM SILICATE	101659-01-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM MAGNESIUM SILICATE	101659-01-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM METAPHOSPHATE	10361-03-02	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: lead.
SODIUM METASILICATE	6834-92-0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM METASILICATE	6834-92-0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SODIUM NONOXYNOL-1 SULFATE	9014-90-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM NONOXYNOL-10 SULFATE	9014-90-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM NONOXYNOL-25 SULFATE	9014-90-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM NONOXYNOL-3 SULFATE	9014-90-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM NONOXYNOL-4 SULFATE	9014-90-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM NONOXYNOL-6 PHOSPHATE	12068-19-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM NONOXYNOL-6 SULFATE	9014-90-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM NONOXYNOL-8 SULFATE	9014-90-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM NONOXYNOL-9 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM OCTOXYNOL-2 ETHANE SULFONATE	2917-94-4	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 5% in leaveon products. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
SODIUM OCTOXYNOL-2 SULFATE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 5% in leaveon products. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
SODIUM OCTOXYNOL-6 SULFATE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 5% in leaveon products. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
SODIUM OCTOXYNOL-9 SULFATE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: ethylene oxide and 1,4dioxane.
SODIUM OLETH SULFATE	27233-34-7	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SODIUM OLETH-2 SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM OLETH-7 PHOSPHATE	57486-09-06	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM OLETH-7 PHOSPHATE	57486-09-06	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM OLETH-8 PHOSPHATE	57486-09-06	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM PEG-3 LAURAMIDE CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM PEG-4 COCAMIDE SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM PEG-4 LAURAMIDE CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM PEG-4 LAURAMIDE SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM PEG-4 TRIDECYL ETHER SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM PEG-50 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL SUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM PEG-6 COCAMIDE CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM PEG-7 OLIVE OIL CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM PEG-8 COCAMIDE CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SODIUM PEG-8 PALM GLYCERIDES CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM POLYACRYLATE	2594415	These substances must not be polymerized in benzene and the summed concentration of residual monomers (acrylic acid, methacrylic acid and their simple esters) are restricted to 100 ppm in this substance based on recommendations by the CIR panel that manufacturers minimize residual monomer content in in Acrylates Copolymers. Additionally, the CIR panel concluded these substances are safe as used at concentrations up to 29.7% when formulated to be non-irritating.
SODIUM POTASSIUM ALUMINOSILICATE	12736-96-8	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM POTASSIUM ALUMINOSILICATE	12736-96-8	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM PROPOXYHYDROXYPROPYL THIOSULFATE SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM PROPOXYHYDROXYPROPYL THIOSULFATE SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM SILICATE	15859-24-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM SILICATE	15859-24-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM SILICATE	15859-24-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM SILICATE	15859-24-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SODIUM SILICOALUMINATE	1344-00-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM SILICOALUMINATE	1344-00-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM SILVER ALUMINUM SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM SILVER ALUMINUM SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SODIUM STYRENE/ PEG-10 MALEATE/ NONOXYNOL-10 MALEATE/ ACRYLATES COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM STYRENE/ACRYLATES/PEG-10 DIMALEATE COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM STYRENE/PEG-10 MALEATE/NONOXYNOL-10 MALEATE/ACRYLATE COPOL	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TOCOPHERYL PHOSPHATE	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
SODIUM TRIDECETH SULFATE	25446-78-0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-12 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-15 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-19 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-3 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SODIUM TRIDECETH-3 SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-4 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-6 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-7 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIDECETH-8 CARBOXYLATE	61757-59-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM TRIMETAPHOSPHATE	7785-84-4	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: lead.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SODIUM UNDECETH-5 CARBOXYLATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM/ TEA LAUROYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SODIUM/ TEA LAUROYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SODIUM/ TEA LAUROYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SODIUM/MEA LAURETH-2 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM/MEA LAURETH-2 SULFOSUCCINATE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
SODIUM/MEA-PEG-3 COCAMIDE SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SODIUM/MEA-PEG-3 COCAMIDE SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
SODIUM/TEA C12-13 PARETH-3 SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SODIUM/TEA-LAUROYL COLLAGEN AMINO ACIDS	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SODIUM/TEA-LAUROYL HYDROLYZED KERATIN	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SODIUM/TEA-LAUROYL KERATIN AMINO ACIDS	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SODIUM/TEA-UNDECYLENOYL ALGINATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SODIUM/TEA-UNDECYLENOYL CARRAGEENAN	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SODIUM/TEA-UNDECYLENOYL COLLAGEN AMINO ACIDS	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SODIUM/TEA-UNDECYLENOYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SODIUM/TEA-UNDECYLENOYL HYDROLYZED CORN PROTEIN	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SODIUM/TEA-UNDECYLENOYL HYDROLYZED SOY PROTEIN	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SODIUM/TEA-UNDECYLENOYL HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SOLUBLE PROTEOGLYCAN	0	FDA has flagged this ingredient for possible bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) contamination. To use this ingredient, a company must document that the ingredient is not of bovine origin.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SORBETH-230 TETRAOLEATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SORBETH-6 BEESWAX	8051-15-8	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts this ingredient's use in products if the ingredient is formulated with PEG6, PEG20 or PEG75.
SORBETH-6 HEXASTEARATE	66828-20-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SORBETH-8 BEESWAX	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review restricts this ingredient's use in products if the ingredient is formulated with PEG6, PEG20 or PEG75.
SOYAMIDE DEA	68425-47-8	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
SOYAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
SOYAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	68188-30-7	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
SOYAMINE	61790-18-9	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
SOYBEAN OIL PEG-36 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SOYBEAN OIL, ETHOXYLATED	61791-23-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SPHACELARIA SCOPARIA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SPHINGOLIPIDS	85116-74-1	The European Commission does not allow sphingolipids isolated from the brain and central nervous system of animals (known as Cerebrosides) per Annex II, Directive 419.
SPIRULINA (ALGAE)	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SPIRULINA MAXIMA (ALGAE)	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SPIRULINA MAXIMA (ALGAE) EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SQUALANE	0111-01-03	This substance can be derived from either plant or animal sources. Only plantderived squalane (i.e., phytosqualane) is acceptable in Verified products.
STARCH/ ACRYLATES/ ACRYLAMIDE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
STEARALKONIUM DIMETHICONE PEG-8 PHTHALATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
STEARAMIDE DEA	93-82-3	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
STEARAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	6179-44-8	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
STEARAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	2100549	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
STEARAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	2100549	The CIR Panel concluded that Stearamidopropyl dimethylamine is safe in cosmetics when they are formulated to be nonsensitizing and at concentrations < 5%. The Panel also noted that, for stearamidopropyl dimethylamine, products may result in DMAPA concentrations that exceed the limit for this impurity recommended by the Panel. DMAPA should not exceed concentration of 0.01%.
STEARAMINE	124-30-1	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
STEARDIMONIUM HYDROXYPROPYL PANTHENYL PEG-7 DIMETHICONE PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
STEARDIMONIUM HYDROXYPROPYL PANTHENYL PEG-7 DIMETHICONE PHOSPHATE CHLORIDE	220714-77-2	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
STEARDIMONIUM HYDROXYPROPYL PEG-7 DIMETHICONE PHOSPHATE CHLORIDE	220714-63-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
STEARETH-10	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
STEARETH-100	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
STEARETH-100/PEG-136/HDI COPOLYMER	103777-69-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
STEARETH-16	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
STEARETH-2	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
STEARETH-20	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
STEARETH-21	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
STEARETH-4	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
STEARETHS-(2-100)	9005-00-9	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
STEARYL GLYCYRRHETINATE	13832-70-7	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used up to a concentration of 1%. Additionally, CIR has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: pesticides/PCB, toxic metals, and heavy metals.
STEARYL HDI/PEG-50 COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Styrene/Acrylamide Copolymer	24981-13-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's residual acrylamide content to a maximum of 0.1 mg/kg for body leaveon products and 0.5 mg/kg for all other products.
SULFATED PEANUT OIL	73138-79-1	Europe restricts this chemical: Maximum concentration of peanut proteins: 0.5 ppm
SULFUR-CONTAINED ALUMINUM SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
SULFUR-CONTAINED ALUMINUM SILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
SULFURIZED TEA-RICINOLEATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
SUNFLOWER SEED OIL PEG-32 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SUNFLOWER SEED OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SUNFLOWERSEEDAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
Sunset Yellow (Uncertified FD&C Yellow No. 6)	2783-94-0	This substance must contain <2ppm lead, <1ppm cadmium, <1 ppb combined (free+bound) benzidine.
Sunset Yellow (Uncertified FD&C Yellow No. 6)	2783-94-0	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/EC (E 110)
Sunset Yellow (Uncertified FD&C Yellow No. 6) Lake	2783-94-0	This substance must contain <2ppm lead, <1ppm cadmium, <1 ppb combined (free+bound) benzidine.
SWEET ALMOND OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SYNECHOCOCCUS ELONGATUS/ALGAE FERMENT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
SYNTANOL DS 6	85422-93-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
SYNTHETIC BEESWAX	71243-51-1	Synthetic beeswax may include hydrocarbons sourced from petroleum. Based on European cosmetics legislation, European Pharmacopeia and recommendations from Cosmetics Europe and German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment, petroleum-derived ingredients must be highly refined including documentation of refining process and noncarcinogenic source material, with DMSO extractives below 3% and PAH levels below 10 ppb.
TALLAMIDE DEA TALLAMIDE DEA	68155-20-4	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
TALLAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	68650-79-3	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TALLOW AMINE	61790-33-8	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
TALLOWAMIDE DEA	68140-08-09	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
TALLOWAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	68425-50-3	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
TALLOWETH-18	61791-28-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
Tangerine oil terpenes	68608-38-8	The International Fragrance Association restricts the total bergapten (5methoxypsoralen) concentration of this ingredient (in combination with other citrus oils) to a maximum concentration of 15 ppm in the final product for leaveon products.
TEA CARBOMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA COCOATE	61790-64-5	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA COCOYL GLUTAMATE	68187-29-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA COCOYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	68952-16-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE	27323-41-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA ISOSTEARATE	88120-12-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TEA ISOSTEARATE	88120-12-1	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used when the levels of free diethanolamine do not exceed the present practices of use and concentration of diethanolamine itself.
TEA LAUROYL GLUTAMATE	53576-49-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA LAUROYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA MYRISTATE	41669-40-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA OLEATE	2717-15-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA PALM KERNEL SARCOSINATE	73049-98-6	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA PALMITATE	49719-60-0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA PALMITATE	49719-60-0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used when the levels of free diethanolamine do not exceed the present practices of use and concentration of diethanolamine itself.
TEA PEG 3 COCAMIDE SULFATE	73246-94-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TEA PEG 3 COCAMIDE SULFATE	73246-94-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA PEG 3 COCAMIDE SULFATE	73246-94-3	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used when the levels of free diethanolamine do not exceed the present practices of use and concentration of diethanolamine itself. Additionally, this ingredient may not be used in products in which Nnitroso compounds may form (do not contain nitrosating agents).

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TEA STEARATE	4568-28-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-ABIETOYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	68918-77-4	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-ACRYLATES/ACRYLONITROGENS COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-ACRYLATES/ETHYLHEXYL ACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-ALGINATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-C10-15 ALKYL SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-C11-15 ALKYL SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-C11-15 PARETH SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-C12-13 ALKYL PHOSPHATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TEA-C12-13 ALKYL SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-C12-13 PARETH-3 SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-C12-14 ALKYL PHOSPHATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-C12-14 ALKYL SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-C12-15 ALKYL SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-CANOLATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-COCAMIDE DIACETATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-COCO-SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-COCOYL ALANINATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TEA-COCOYL GLUTAMINATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-COCOYL GLYCINATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-COCOYL HYDROLYZED SOY PROTEIN	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-COCOYL SARCOSINATE	68411-96-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-DEXTRIN OCTENYLSUCCINATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-DIETHANOLAMINOETHYL POLYISOBUTENYLSUCCINATE	67762-80-5	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-DIMETHICONE PEG-7 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TEA-DIMETHICONE PEG-7 PHOSPHATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-EDTA	60544-70-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-GLYCERYL DIMALEATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TEA-HYDROCHLORIDE	637-39-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-HYDROGENATED COCOATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-HYDROGENATED TALLOWOYL GLUTAMATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-HYDROIODIDE	7601-53-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-ISOSTEAROYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-LACTATE	20475-12-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-LANETH-5 SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-LAURAMINOPROPIONATE	14171-00-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-LAURATE	2224-49-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-LAURATE	2224-49-9	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used when the levels of free diethanolamine do not exceed the present practices of use and concentration of diethanolamine itself.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TEA-LAURATE/MYRISTATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-LAURETH SULFATE	27028-82-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TEA-LAURETH SULFATE	27028-82-6	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-LAURETH SULFATE	27028-82-6	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used when the levels of free diethanolamine do not exceed the present practices of use and concentration of diethanolamine itself.
TEA-LAURETH-4 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TEA-LAURETH-4 PHOSPHATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-LAUROYL COLLAGEN AMINO ACIDS	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-LAUROYL KERATIN AMINO ACIDS	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-LAUROYL LACTYLATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-LAUROYL METHYLAMINOPROPIONATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TEA-LAUROYL SARCOSINATE	16693-53-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-LAUROYL/MYRISTOYL ASPARTATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-LAURYL PHOSPHATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-MYRISTAMINOPROPIONATE	61791-98-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-MYRISTOYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	69430-23-5	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-OLEOYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-OLEOYL SARCOSINATE	17736-08-02	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-OLEYL SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-PCA	55901-20-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-PEG-50 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL SUCCINATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TEA-PEG-50 HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL SUCCINATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-PHENYLBENZIMIDAZOLE SULFONATE	10020-01-06	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-ROSINATE	68002-57-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-SALICYLATE	2174-16-5	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-SORBATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-SORBATE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used when the levels of free diethanolamine do not exceed the present practices of use and concentration of diethanolamine itself.
TEA-SULFATE	7376-31-0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-SULFATE	7376-31-0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used when the levels of free diethanolamine do not exceed the present practices of use and concentration of diethanolamine itself.
TEA-TALLATE	8043-27-4	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-TALLATE	8043-27-4	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has determined that this ingredient is safe as used when the levels of free diethanolamine do not exceed the present practices of use and concentration of diethanolamine itself. Additionally, this ingredient may not be used in products in which Nnitroso compounds may form (do not contain nitrosating agents).
TEA-TRIDECYLBENZENESULFONATE	59599-58-5	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TEA-UNDECYLENATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TEA-UNDECYLENOYL HYDROLYZED COLLAGEN	68951-91-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TERGITOL MIN-FOAM 1X	103331-86-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TERPENE ALCOHOLS ACETATES	69103-01-01	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
TERPENE HYDROCARBONS	68956-56-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
TERPENES AND TERPENOIDS	65996-98-7	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
TERPENES AND TERPENOIDS SINPINE	68917-63-5	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L
TERPINOLENE	586-62-9	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
TETRADECYLHEPTAETHOXYLATE	40036-79-1	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TETRAETHYL SILICATE	78-10-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TETRAETHYL SILICATE	78-10-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TETRASELMIS CHUI EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
TETRASODIUM GLUTAMATE DIACETATE	51981-21-6	This substance must not contain any residual nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA).
THIOSULFATE SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
THIOSULFATE SILICA	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS (ARBORVITAE) LEAF OIL	8007-20-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS BARK EXTRACT	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS LEAF	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS LEAF EXTRACT	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS ROOT EXTRACT	90131-58-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS ROOT EXTRACT	90131-58-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS ROOT EXTRACT	90131-58-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
THUJA OCCIDENTALIS ROOT EXTRACT	90131-58-1	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
TIPA-ACRYLATES/ETHYLHEXYL ACRYLATE COPOLYMER	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TIPA-LAURETH SULFATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TIPA-LAURETH SULFATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TIPA-LAURYL SULFATE	66161-60-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TIPA-MYRISTATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TIPA-STEARATE	10042-67-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide is not allowed in powdered or spray products as it poses a cancer risk per IARC's assessment. Further, the European Commission restricts the maximum concentrations of arsenic to 3ppm, lead to 10ppm, mercury to 1ppm, cadmium to 1ppm, antimony to 50ppm and zinc to 50ppm.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	Per the U.S. FDA., titanium dioxide shall conform to the following specifications: Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 1 part per million. Antimony (as Sb), not more than 2 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Loss on ignition at 800 °C. (after drying for 3 hours at 105 °C.), not more than 0.5 percent. Water soluble substances, not more than 0.3 percent. Acid soluble substances, not more than 0.5 percent. TiO2, not less than 99.0 percent after drying for 3 hours at 105 °C. Lead, arsenic, and antimony shall be determined in the solution obtained by boiling 10 grams of the titanium dioxide for 15 minutes in 50 milliliters of 0.5N hydrochloric acid.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE	13463-67-7	Per COSING, this ingredient shall conform to the purity criteria as set out in Commission Directive 95/45/E (E 171) , Titanium dioxide in powder form containing 1 % or more of particles with aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10 micrometers, to be used in compliance with Annex III, No 321 (For use as a UV filter, see Annex VI, No 27)
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (sunscreen grade)	13463-67-7	Titanium dioxide is not allowed in powdered or spray products as it poses a cancer risk per IARC's assessment. Further, the European Commission restricts the maximum concentrations of arsenic to 3ppm, lead to 10ppm, mercury to 1ppm, cadmium to 1ppm, antimony to 50ppm and zinc to 50ppm.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (sunscreen grade)	13463-67-7	Per the U.S. FDA., titanium dioxide shall conform to the following specifications: Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 1 part per million. Antimony (as Sb), not more than 2 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Loss on ignition at 800 °C. (after drying for 3 hours at 105 °C.), not more than 0.5 percent. Water soluble substances, not more than 0.3 percent. Acid soluble substances, not more than 0.5 percent. TiO2, not less than 99.0 percent after drying for 3 hours at 105 °C. Lead, arsenic, and antimony shall be determined in the solution obtained by boiling 10 grams of the titanium dioxide for 15 minutes in 50 milliliters of 0.5N hydrochloric acid.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (sunscreen grade)	13463-67-7	Per COSING, the maximum concentration in RTU preparation is 25% - In case of combined use of Titanium Dioxide and Titanium Dioxide (nano), the sum shall not exceed the limit of 25%. Not to be used in applications that may lead to exposure of the end-user's lungs by inhalation Only nanomaterials having the following characteristics are allowed: — purity ≥ 99 %, — rutile form, or rutile with up to 5 % anatase, with crystalline structure and physical appearance as clusters of spherical, needle, or lanceolate shapes, — median particle size based on number size distribution ≥ 30 nm, — aspect ratio from 1 to 4.5. and volume specific surface area ≤ 460 m2/cm3, — coated with Silica, Hydrated Silica, Alumina, Aluminium Hydroxide, Aluminium Stearate, Stearic Acid, Trimethoxycaprylylsilane, Glycerin, Dimethicone, Hydrogen Dimethicone, Simethicone; or coated with one of the following combinations: —Silica at a maximum concentration of 16 % and Cetyl Phosphate at a Per COSING, the maximum concentration of 6 %, —Alumina at a maximum con centration of 7 % and Manganese Dioxide at a Per COSING, the maximum concentration of 0,7 % (not to be used in lip products), —Alumina at a maximum con centration of 3 % and Triethoxycaprylylsilane at a Per COSING, the maximum concentration of 9 %, — photocatalytic activity ≤ 10 % compared to corresponding non-coated or non-doped reference, — nanoparticles are photostable in the final formulation. Wording of conditions of use and warnings: For face products containing Titanium Dioxide (nano) coated with the combination Alumina and Manganese Dioxide: Not to be used on the lips.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TITANIUM/TITANIUM DIOXIDE	0	Per the U.S. FDA., titanium dioxide shall conform to the following specifications: Lead (as Pb), not more than 10 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 1 part per million. Antimony (as Sb), not more than 2 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Loss on ignition at 800 °C. (after drying for 3 hours at 105 °C.), not more than 0.5 percent. Water soluble substances, not more than 0.3 percent. Acid soluble substances, not more than 0.5 percent. TiO2, not less than 99.0 percent after drying for 3 hours at 105 °C. Lead, arsenic, and antimony shall be determined in the solution obtained by boiling 10 grams of the titanium dioxide for 15 minutes in 50 milliliters of 0.5N hydrochloric acid.
TOCOPHERETH-10	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERETH-12	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERETH-18	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERETH-5	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERETH-50	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHEROL	10191-41-0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHEROL NICOTINATE	51898-34-1	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHEROL, D-ALPHA-	59-02-9	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHEROL, DL-ALPHA	10191-41-0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERSOLAN	30999-06-05	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERYL ACETATE	58-95-7	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERYL DIMETHYLGLYCINATE HCl	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERYL ETHYL SUCCINATE ETHYLDIMONIUM ETHOSULFATE	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERYL FERULATE	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERYL GLUCOSIDE	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERYL LINOLEATE	36148-84-2	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERYL LINOLEATE/ OLEATE	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERYL NICOTINATE	16676-75-8	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERYL OLEATE	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERYL PHOSPHATE	425429-22-7	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERYL POLYPEPTIDE	0	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOPHERYL RETINOATE	40516-49-2	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TOCOQUINONE	2067006	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
TREEMOSS CONCRETE	68648-41-9	The International Fragrance Association restricts the dehydroabietic acid (DHA) concentration of this ingredient to a maximum of 0.8% in the extract, and the levels of atranol and chloroatranol should each be below 100ppm.
TRIBEHENIN PEG-20 ESTERS	220207-10-3	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TRICETEARETH 4 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRICETETH-5 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-10	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-10 PHOSPHATE	2610033	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-10 PHOSPHATE	2610033	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-10 PHOSPHATE	2610033	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-11	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-12	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-15	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-15 CARBOXYLIC ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-15 TRIDECYL ETHER CARBOXYLIC ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-18	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-19 CARBOXYLIC ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TRIDECETH-2	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-2 CARBOXAMIDE MEA	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-20	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-21	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-3	914544	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-3 CARBOXYLIC ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-3 PHOSPHATE	2610033	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-4	69011-36-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-4 CARBOXYLIC ACID	127174-97-4	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-5	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-50	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-6	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-6 PHOSPHATE	2610033	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TRIDECETH-7	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-7 CARBOXYLIC ACID	56388-96-6	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-8	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-8 CARBOXYLIC ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9	24938-91-8	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9 PG-AMODIMETHICONE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECETH-9/ PEG-5 OCTANOATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIDECYLHEXAETHOXYLATE	0930-09-06	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIETHANOLAMINE LAURYL SULFATE	139-96-8	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TRIETHANOLAMINE POLYOXYETHYLENE ALKYLPHENYLETHER PHOSPHATE	0	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
Triethoxycaprylylsilane	73398-61-5	For the purposes of the Reviewed Ingredients program, this ingredient may only be used in combination with another restricted ingredient on the Ingredients Eligible for Reviewed List.
TRIISOPROPANOLAMINE	122-20-3	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TRIISOSTEARIN PEG-6 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRILAURETH-4 PHOSPHATE	31800-90-5	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRILAURETH-9 CITRATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRILAURYLAMINE	102-87-4	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 2.5% in leaveon products. Additionally, this substance cannot be used with nitrosating systems, the minimum purity of the ingredient should be 99%, it cannot have a secondary amine content of more than 0.5% (applies to raw materials), it cannot have a nitrosamine content of more than 50 microgram/kg, and it should be kept in nitritefree containers.
TRIMETHYLATED SILICA	68988-56-7	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TRIMETHYLATED SILICA	68988-56-7	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TRIMETHYLATED SILICA/ DIMETHICONE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TRIMETHYLATED SILICA/ DIMETHICONE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TRIMETHYLOLETHANE-BENZOIC ACID-PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE RESIN	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIMETHYLSILOXYPOLYSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TRIMETHYLSILOXYPOLYSILICATE	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE	56275-01-05	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE	56275-01-05	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE ACRYLATES/ CARBAMATE COPOLYMER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE ACRYLATES/ CARBAMATE COPOLYMER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE/DIMETHICONE CROSSPOLYMER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE/DIMETHICONE CROSSPOLYMER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE/DIMETHICONOL CROSSPOLYMER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE/DIMETHICONOL CROSSPOLYMER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TRIOLEIN PEG-6 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRIOLETH-8 PHOSPHATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
TRISODIUM GLYCYRRHIZATE	0	The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has identified the following potential contaminants/impurities in this ingredient: pesticides/PCBs, toxic metals, and heavy metals.
TROMETHAMINE	77-86-1	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
TROMETHAMINE MAGNESIUM ALUMINUM SILICATE	66456-45-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
TROMETHAMINE MAGNESIUM ALUMINUM SILICATE	66456-45-9	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
TURPENTINE OIL	8006-64-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient's peroxide content to less than 10 mmoles/L (this limit applies to the substance and not the finished cosmetic product).
ULTRAMARINES	1317-97-1	The U.S. Food and Drug Administration restricts the lead, arsenic, and mercury content of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 20 ppm, 3 ppm, and 1 ppm, respectively.
ULTRAMARINES	1317-97-1	Per the U.S. FDA., the ultramarines shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named, to the extent that such other impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice. Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million.
UNDARIA PINNATIFIDA CELL CULTURE EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae-derived ingredients, EWG does not allow this substance to contain detectable levels of cadmium, lead, mercury, copper, zinc, arsenic, nickel, silver, or iodine.
UNDARIA PINNATIFIDA EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
UNDARIA PINNATIFIDA POWDER	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
UNDARIA PINNATIFIDA ROOT POWDER	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.
UNDECETH-11	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
UNDECETH-3	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
UNDECETH-5	34398-01-01	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
UNDECETH-5 CARBOXYLIC ACID	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
UNDECETH-7	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
UNDECETH-8	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
UNDECETH-9	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
UNDECYLENAMIDE DEA	25377-64-4	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers
UNDECYLENAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	0	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
UNDECYLENAMIDOPROPYL PEG-2 DIMONIUM UNDECYLENATE	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
UNDECYLENOYL PEG 5 PARABEN	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
VA/CROTONIC ACID/PEG-20M COPOLYMER	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
VEGETABLE GLYCERIN	56-81-5	Health Canada requires manufacturers of oral and leaveon products containing glycerin to ensure the raw material used is within the specifications of an accepted pharmacopoeia with respect to diethylene glycol (DEG) impurities.
VINYL DIMETHYL/TRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE STEARYL DIMETHICONE CROSSPOLYMER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
VINYL DIMETHYL/TRIMETHYLSILOXYSILICATE STEARYL DIMETHICONE CROSSPOLYMER	0	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
VITAMIN E SUCCINATE	893081	This ingredient should not contain detectable levels of hydroquinone.
WHEAT GERM OIL PEG-40 BUTYLOCTANOL ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
WHEAT GERM OIL PEG-8 ESTERS	0	The U.S. Food & Drug Administration has identified 1,4 dioxane as a potential impurity in this ingredient and recommends that manufacturers utilize vacuum stripping at the end of the polymerization process. Based on this finding, the concentration of 1,4 dioxane cannot exceed 1 ppm in the final product.
WHEAT GERMAMIDE DEA	124046-39-5	The European Commission restricts the usage and purity of this ingredient: the maximum secondary amine content cannot exceed 0.5% (applies to raw materials); the ingredient cannot be used with nitrosating systems; the minimum purity should be at least 99%; the maximum nitrosamine content cannot exceed 50 microgram/kg; and the product must be kept in nitritefree containers

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
WHEAT GERMAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE	133934-09-5	The concentrations of DMAPA and amidoamine in this ingredient must not exceed 0.01% and 0.5% respectively. Additionally, this ingredient must be formulated to be nonsensitizing, as determined by a quantitative risk assessment (QRA) as outlined in the Final Report of the Cosmetic Ingredient Review Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment of Cocamidopropyl betaine (CAPB).
WHEAT GERMAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE	0	This ingredient cannot be used in leaveon products and must not exceed 0.5% in rinseoff products. Additionally, this ingredient should not contain DMAPA at concentrations greater than 0.01%.
WHITE PETROLATUM	2231335	This ingredient is restricted due to its potential to bioaccumulate in human tissues. Based on European cosmetics legislation, European Pharmacopeia and recommendations from Cosmetics Europe and German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment, this ingredient must be highly refined including documentation of refining process and noncarcinogenic source material with DMSO extractives below 3% and PAH levels must be below 10 ppb. High viscosity mineral oils must have an average molecular mass of at least 500 Daltons, a viscosity value greater than 11 centistokes and no more than 5% of hydrocarbons with a chain length less than C28 may be present. Lowmedium viscosity mineral oils must have an average molecular mass of 480500 Daltons, a viscosity value of 8.511 centistokes, and no more than 5% of hydrocarbons with a carbon chain length less than C25 atoms may be present
WILD FLOWER HONEY	0	This substance must contain less than 40 mg/kg of 5hydroxymethylfurfural (HMF), in accordance with EU COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2001/110/EC of 20 December 2001 relating to honey.
WILD FLOWER HONEY	0	The CIR panel notes this substance may be contaminated with harmful impurites. EWG requires that this substance contains undetectable levels of the following: pesticides, heavy metals, polychlorinated biphenyls/persistent organic pollutants, and antibiotics.
ZEOLITE	1318-02-01	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ZEOLITE	1318-02-01	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ZINC BOROSILICATE	37341-47-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ZINC BOROSILICATE	37341-47-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ZINC OXIDE	1314-13-2	Per the U.S. FDA., zinc oxide shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice: Zinc oxide (as ZnO), not less than 99 percent. Loss on ignition at 800 °C, not more than 1 percent. Cadmium (as Cd), not more than 15 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million.

Substance/Ingredient	CAS	Restrictions
Zinc Oxide(Sunscreen Grade)	1314-13-2	The European Commission restricts this ingredient to a maximum concentration of 25% as a UV filter. In the case of combined use with Zinc Oxide (nano), the sum shall not exceed the limit of 25%. Additionally, this ingredient may not be used in applications that may lead to exposure of the enduser's lungs by inhalation. Only nanomaterials having the following characteristics are allowed: — purity ≥ 96 %, with wurtzite crystalline structure and physical appearance as clusters that are rodlike, starlike and/or isometric shapes, with impurities consisting only of carbon dioxide and water, whilst any other impurities are less than 1 % in total, — median diameter of the particle number size distribution D50 (50 % of the number below this diameter) > 30 nm and D1 (1 % below this size) > 20 nm, — water solubility < 50 mg/L, —uncoated, or coated with triethoxycaprylylsilane, dimethicone, dimethoxydiphenylsilanetriethoxycaprylylsilane cross polymer, or octyl triethoxy silane.
Zinc Oxide(Sunscreen Grade)	1314-13-2	Per the U.S. FDA., zinc oxide shall conform to the following specifications and shall be free from impurities other than those named to the extent that such impurities may be avoided by good manufacturing practice: Zinc oxide (as ZnO), not less than 99 percent. Loss on ignition at 800 °C, not more than 1 percent. Cadmium (as Cd), not more than 15 parts per million. Mercury (as Hg), not more than 1 part per million. Arsenic (as As), not more than 3 parts per million. Lead (as Pb), not more than 20 parts per million.
ZINC SILICATE	13597-65-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ZINC SILICATE	13597-65-4	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ZINC SULFIDE	1314-98-3	The U.S. Food and Drug Administration restricts the copper, lead, arsenic, mercury, and cadmium content of this ingredient to maximum concentrations of 5 ppm, 20 ppm, 3 ppm, 1 ppm and 15 ppm, respectively.
ZIRCONIUM(IV) SILICATE (1:1)	14940-68-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ZIRCONIUM(IV) SILICATE (1:1)	14940-68-2	A 2019 CIR report lists the following heavy metal limits for silica: antimony (< 5 ppm), chromium (< 10 ppm), arsenic (< 3 ppm), lead (< 10 ppm), mercury (< 1 ppm), and cadmium (< 1ppm). Older CIR reports for varied silicate, borosilicate, and methicone substances suggest that similar restrictions should apply to these substances as well.
ZONARIA TOURNEFORTII (ALGAE) EXTRACT	0	Based on a Cosmetic Ingredient Review safety assessment of brown algae derived ingredients, EWG restricts the amount of iodine in the final product to 1 ppm. Additionally, products formulated with this substance must meet international standards for heavy metal concentrations including, cadmium; 3 ppm, lead; 10 ppm, mercury; 1ppm, and arsenic; 3 ppm.