

Cosmetic ingredients banned by FDA (10 total, through December, 2006). For the most part, FDA regulatory action to ban use of an ingredient in cosmetics means that ingredient is exempt from CIR review. In the case of Methylene Chloride, CIR's safety assessment that preceded FDA's regulation is now superceded. In the case of Tallow and tallow derivatives, the FDA identification of prohibited cattle material does not ban Tallow and tallow derivatives use in cosmetics. In the case of Trichloroethane, the EPA ban except for essential uses and the FDA determination of non-essential use appears to relate to aerosol cosmetic uses only.

Ingredient	CIR Conclusion	cosmetic products with self-pressurized containers (21CFR§700.23)
Bithinol	Exempt from CIR review because of FDA regulation.	
Chlorofluorocarbon propellants	Exempt from CIR review because of FDA regulation.	FDA has prohibited the use of Chloroform, except if present in residual amounts from its use as a processing solvent during manufacture, or as a byproduct from the synthesis of an ingredient (21CFR§700.18)
Chloroform	Exempt from CIR review because of FDA regulation	
Halogenated salicylanilides	Exempt from CIR review because of FDA regulation	FDA has prohibited the use of four halogenated salicylanilides: (1) tribromosalan (TBS, 3,4,5-tribromosalicylanilide), (2) dibromosalan (DBS, 4,5-dibromosalicylanilide), (3) metabromosalan (MBS, 3,5 - dibromosalicylanilide) and (4) 3,3,4,5-tetrachlorosalicylanilide (TCSA) (21CFR§700.15)
Mercury	Exempt from CIR review because of FDA regulation.	FDA has prohibited Mercury in cosmetic products, except for trace amount below 1 ppm and except for use as a preservative in eye-area cosmetic products at concentrations up to 65 ppm (21CFR§700.13)
Methylene Chloride	Safe for brief, discontinuous use only.	FDA has prohibited the use of Methylene Chloride in cosmetic products, action which supercedes the CIR conclusion (21CFR§700.19)
Prohibited cattle material	Tallow, Tallow Glyceride, Tallow Glycerides, Hydrogenated Tallow Glyceride, and Hydrogenated Tallow Glycerides are safe as used in cosmetics.	FDA has prohibited the use in cosmetics of specified risk materials, small intestine of all cattle, material from nonambulatory disabled cattle, material from cattle not inspected and passed, or MS(Beef). Prohibited cattle materials do not include tallow that contains no more than 0.15 percent hexaneinsoluble impurities and tallow derivatives. (21CFR§700.27)
Trichloroethane	Safe for use as a solvent	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has banned the production of Trichloroethane because it is considered a Class I ozone-depleting substance, except for essential uses, medical devices, and aviation safety. FDA has determined that the use of Trichloroethane in an aerosol cosmetic product is not essential.
Vinyl Chloride	Exempt from CIR review because of FDA regulation.	
Zirconium	Exempt from CIR review because of FDA regulation.	
FDA Regulatory Action		FDA has prohibited the use of Vinyl Chloride in cosmetic products (21CFR§700.14)
FDA has prohibited the use of Bithinol in cosmetic products (21CFR§700.11)		FDA has prohibited the use of Zirconium in aerosol cosmetics. (21CFR§700.16)
FDA has prohibited the use of Chlorofluorocarbon propellants in		