

State Cosmetic Ingredient Bans



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Over the past few years, multiple U. S. states have passed laws prohibiting the use of certain substances in cosmetic products.



This document is intended to provide an overview of the state cosmetic ingredient bans as of October 25, 2023.

California was the first state to prohibit intentionally added substances in cosmetic products. Over the next couple of years Maryland, Oregon, and Washington passed similar laws prohibiting the use of certain substances in cosmetic products.

Ingredient	CAS Number	California AB-2762 (2020)	Maryland HB 643 (2021)	Oregon SB 546 (2023)	Washington HB 1047 (2023)
Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	X	X		
Diethylhexyl phthalate	117-81-7	X	X		
Formaldehyde	50-00-0	X	X	X	X
- Chemicals that release formaldehyde (*)				X	X
Isobutylparaben	4247-02-3	X	X		
Isopropylparaben	4191-73-5	X	X		
Mercury and mercury compounds	7439-97-6	X	X	X	X
Methylene glycol	463-57-0	X	X	X	X
m-Phenylenediamine and its salts	108-45-2	X	X	X	X
o-Phenylenediamine and its salts	95-54-5	X	X	X	X
Ortho-phthalates (esters of ortho-phthalic acid)				X	X
Paraformaldehyde	30525-89-4	X	X	*	*
Quaternium-15	51229-78-8	X	X	*	*
Triclosan	3380-34-5			X	X

* The following substances are frequently cited as formaldehyde releasers

- 2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol (Bromopol)
- 5-Bromo-5-nitro-1,3-dioxane
- Benzylhemiformal
- Diazolidinyl Urea
- DMDM Hydantoin
- Glyoxal
- Imidazolidinyl Urea
- Methenamine
- Paraformaldehyde
- Polyoxymethylene Urea
- Quaternium-15
- Sodium Hydroxymethylglycinate

Effective Dates:

- California AB 2762: January 1, 2025
- Maryland HB 643: January 1, 2025
- Oregon SB 546: January 1, 2027
- Washington HB 1047: January 1, 2025

California recently passed AB-496 (2023-2024), which expands on the AB 2762 cosmetic ingredient ban that passed in 2020. The following additional substances will be prohibited in cosmetic products as of January 1, 2027.

Ingredient	CAS Number	California AB-496 (2023)
2-Chloracetamide	79-07-2	X
3(or5)-((4-(benzylmethylamino)phenyl)azo)-1,2 -(or1,4)-dimethyl-1H-1,2,4-triazolium and its salts	89959-98-8 12221-69-1	X
Acetaldehyde	75-07-0	X
Allyl isothiocyanate	57-06-7	X
Anthraquinone	84-65-1	X
Basic blue 3	33203-82-6	X
Basic blue 7	2390-60-5	X
Basic blue 9	61-73-4	X
Basic green 1	633-03-4	X
Basic violet 4	2390-59-2	X
C.I. disperse blue	2475-45-8	X
C.I. disperse blue 3	2475-46-9	X
Cyclohexylamine	108-91-8	X
Cyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	X
Lily aldehyde	80-54-6	X
Malachite green	569-64-2	X
Oil from the seeds of <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	84603-73-6	X
Phytonadione	84-80-0	X
Pyrogallol	87-66-1	X
Sodium perborate	15120-21-5	X
Styrene	100-42-5	X
Trichloroacetic acid	76-03-9	X
Tricresyl phosphate	1330-78-5	X
Trisodium nitrilotriacetate	5064-31-3	X
Vinyl acetate	108-05-4	X



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California AB-496 (2023-2024) also prohibits intentionally adding the following boron substances in cosmetic products.

Ingredient	CAS Number	California AB-496 (2023)
Boron Substances		
Perboric acids:		
- Sodium salt	11138-47-9	X
- Sodium salt, monohydrate	12040-72-1	X
- Sodium perborate monohydrate	10332-33-9	X
Boric acid	10043-35-3 11113-50-1	X
Borates, tetraborates, octaborates, and boric acid salts and esters, including all of the following:		
- Disodium octaborate anhydrous	12008-41-2	X
- Disodium octaborate tetrahydrate	12280-03-4	X
- 2-Aminoethanol, monoester with boric acid	10377-81-8	X
- 2-Hydroxypropyl ammonium dihydrogen orthoborate	68003-13-4	X
- Potassium borate, boric acid potassium salt	12712-38-8	X
- Trioctyldecyl borate	-	X
- Zinc borate	1332-07-6	X
- Sodium borate, disodium tetraborate anhydrous; boric acid, sodium salt	1330-43-4	X
- Tetraboron disodium heptaoxide, hydrate	12267-73-1	X
- Orthoboric acid, sodium salt	13840-56-7	X
- Disodium tetraborate decahydrate; borax decahydrate	1303-96-4	X
- Disodium tetraborate pentahydrate; borax pentahydrate	12179-04-3	X



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While there are many state laws prohibiting PFAS in a variety of products, the following are the notable state laws that prohibit PFAS in cosmetic products.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and their salts								
Ingredient	CAS Number	California AB-2762 (2020)	Colorado HB 1345 (2022)	Maine HP 1113 (2021)	Maryland HB 643 (2021)	Minnesota HF 2310 (2023)	Oregon SB 546 (2023)	Washington HB 1047 (2023)
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (A class of fluorinated organic chemicals containing at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom)		X	X	X		X	X	X
Ammonium Nonadecafluorodecanoate	3108-42-7	X	-		X	-	-	-
Ammonium Pentadecafluorooctanoate	3825-26-1	X	-		X	-	-	-
Ammonium Perfluorononanoate	4149-60-4	X	-		X	-	-	-
Ammonium Perfluorooctane Sulfonate; Ammonium Heptadecafluorooctanesulfonate	29081-56-9	X	-		X	-	-	-
Diethanolamine Perfluorooctane Sulfonate	70225-14-8	X	-		X	-	-	-
Lithium Perfluorooctane Sulfonate; Lithium Heptadecafluorooctanesulfonate	29457-72-5	X	-		X	-	-	-
Nonadecafluorodecanoic Acid	335-76-2	X	-		X	-	-	-
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	375-95-1	X	-		X	-	-	-
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS); Heptadecafluorooctane-1-Sulfonic Acid	1763-23-1	X	-		X	-	-	-
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	335-67-1	X	-		X	-	-	-
Potassium Perfluorooctanesulfonate; Potassium Heptadecafluorooctane-1-Sulfonate	2795-39-3	X	-		X	-	-	-
Sodium Heptadecafluorononanoate	21049-39-8	X	-		X	-	-	-
Sodium Nonadecafluorodecanoate	3820-45-3	X	-		X	-	-	-

The California, Colorado, Maryland, Minnesota and Washington laws all take effect January 1, 2025, while the Oregon law takes effect January 1, 2027 and the Maine law takes effect January 1, 2030.



In addition to the state laws prohibiting certain substances from being intentionally added in cosmetic products, there are multiple state laws prohibiting other substances from cosmetic products.

Multiple states have passed laws establishing lead limits in cosmetics.

Ingredient	CAS Number	Minnesota HF 2310 (2023)	Oregon SB 546 (2023)	Washington HB 1047 (2023)
Lead or lead compounds	7439-92-1	90 ppm or above	10 ppm or above	1 ppm or above

The Minnesota law takes effect January 1 2024, the Washington bill January 1, 2025, and the Oregon bill January 1, 202.

Additionally, Minnesota [HF 2310 \(2023\)](#) prohibits cadmium at 75 ppm or above. The Minnesota law includes an exception to the lead and cadmium limits if a federal agency, such as the FDA, establishes lead and cadmium limits for cosmetic products, the FDA requirements will supersede the Minnesota requirements. The FDA currently has the [Draft Guidance for Industry: Lead in Cosmetic Lip Products and Externally Applied Cosmetics: Recommended Maximum Level](#), which establishes a proposed 10 ppm limit for lead in cosmetics.

Lastly, [New York](#) prohibits 1,4-dioxane in cosmetics and personal care products when above the below limits:

Personal care products, defined as, “any product intended for cleaning or cleansing any part of the body, such as the skin and hair, and including but not limited to, hair shampoo, hair conditioner, soap, bath gels and other bath products. The term “personal care product” shall not include any product for which a prescription is required for distribution or dispensation as provided in section two hundred eighty-one of the public health law or section sixty-eight hundred ten of the education law.”

- 2 ppm as of December 31, 2022
- 1 ppm starting December 31, 2023

Cosmetics have a maximum allowable concentration of 10 ppm of 1,4-Dioxane as of December 31, 2022. Cosmetics are defined as, “any article (a) intended to be rubbed, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part thereof for beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance, and (b) intended for use as a component of any such article. The term “cosmetic product” shall not include any personal care product as defined in this section for which a prescription is required for distribution or dispensation as provided in section two hundred eighty-one of the public health law or section sixty-eight hundred ten of the education law.”

It should be noted that this document does not include all ingredient bans. Specifically, it does not include state laws impacting children’s products, including cosmetics for use by children.

How Does this Impact You? Contact Us to Discuss

If you have any questions, please contact your customer service representative or email: info@us.bureauveritas.com

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