Personal care products are a source of exposure to endocrine disrupting and asthma-associated chemicals. Because use of hair products differs by race/ethnicity, these products may contribute to observed exposure and health disparities. We tested 18 hair products used by Black and Hispanic women (hot oil treatment, anti-frizz/polish, leave-in conditioner, root stimulator, hair lotion, and relaxer) for 66 chemicals, including UV filters, cyclosiloxanes, glycol ethers, fragrances, alkylphenols, ethanolamines, antimicrobials, bisphenol A, phthalates, and parabens. We found cyclosiloxanes, parabens, and the fragrance marker diethyl phthalate (DEP) at the highest levels, and DEP most frequently. Root stimulators, hair lotions, and relaxers frequently contained nonylphenols, parabens, and fragrances; anti-frizz products contained cyclosiloxanes. Hair relaxers for children contained five chemicals regulated by California’s Proposition 65 or prohibited by EU cosmetics regulation. Targeted chemicals were generally not listed on the product label. Hair products used by Black and Hispanic women and children contained multiple chemicals associated with endocrine disruption and asthma. The prevalence of parabens and DEP is consistent with higher levels of these compounds in biomonitoring samples from Black and Hispanic women compared with White women. These results highlight the potential contribution of hair products to exposure disparities and provide a focus for efforts to reduce exposures.