

ECOGEA Institute for quality and innovation of natural and organic products

**ECOGEA NATURAL AND ORGANIC
STANDARD FOR COSMETICS, CLEANSING
PRODUCTS AND FRAGRANCES**



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Our team

ECOGEA team consists from ECOGEA Institute professionals, experts from the industry sector and advisers from academia. Professional part of the team is focused on certification process and work together with applicants and certified members, while scientific part of the team follow novelties, expert articles, legislation updates, and work on individual research project within institute. All team members have scientific meetings few times a year where ideas are debated and updates for standards are accepted.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PREFACE

This document represents complete criteria and rules for the certification of cosmetics, cleansing products and fragrances to the ECOGEA natural and organic standard. The products must comply with all criteria of the standard. This standard is the result of a partnership between ECOGEA Institute professionals and experts from the industry sector who have been looking for easy to understand, fast to implement, low cost solution to present/market the quality of ingredients from natural and organic origin in their products. Criteria of the standard are also additionally controlled and updated from non-industry related experts from academia. All mentioned with respect to the environment, safety of the consumer and with focus on quality and sustainability of raw materials.

1.2 MAIN OBJECTIVES

This Standard has been developed at the international multinational level by ECOGEA Institute for quality and innovation of natural and organic products based in EU in order to define common requirements and definitions for natural and organic cosmetics, cleansing products and fragrances. First and most important objective is to highlight a real enhanced value of the ingredients from natural origin and organic agriculture. The objectives are implementation of principles that promote and give preference: to the use of ingredients from natural origin and/or organic agriculture, to use environmentally friendly physical and chemical process, to be focused of environment impacts such as good biodegradability and low ecotoxicity and to actively contribute to sustainable development. Important objective is actually also a goal to present standard that is equally available to implement to micro small companies and up to multinational enterprises. Current available standards in general favor big and rich companies, meaning that it is almost impossible to implement it for small companies, micro family businesses or start-ups.

The great advantage of this standard in comparison to other standards for organic products is that most of the work can be done online. Even an audit at production sites can be avoided if proper documentation and required proofs of compliance are provided by manufacturer. This reduces costs significantly compared to similar standards for organic products.

1.3 PRODUCT CATEGORIES

1.3.1 COSMETIC PRODUCTS

Cosmetics and personal care products are applied to the human body for the purposes of cleaning, beautifying, promoting attractiveness or changing its appearance. Cosmetics and personal care products play an essential role in in all stages of our life. There are seven categories of cosmetics and personal care products: skin care, body care, hair care, sun care, decorative cosmetics and perfumes. ECOGEA quality standard for cosmetic products is based on European Union legislation because it has one of the world's best regulations regarding safety of cosmetic products. All new products are required to undergo an expert safety assessment before they are launched for sale. Safety must be/should be the primary concern of all manufacturers worldwide.

1.3.2 CLEANSING PRODUCTS

Cleansing products are cleaning agents and detergents in form of liquids, powders, sprays, or granules. These products are used to remove dirt, including dust, stains, bad smell, clutter, and avoiding the spread of dirt and contaminants to oneself and others. Cleaning agents are used to clean various types of surfaces while detergents are used to clean laundry and dishes. Some cleansing products can also kill bacteria, e.g. on door handles, worktops and other metallic surfaces, and clean at the same time. Quality focus for these products is based on environmental impacts. Good biodegradability and low ecotoxicity are required together with regard to human health.

1.3.3 FRAGRANCES AND ESSENTIAL OILS

Fragrances are a mixture of fragrant essential oils or aroma compounds, fixatives and solvents. These are used to give the human body, animals, food, objects, and living-spaces a pleasant scent. Perfumes made for humans are considered cosmetic products while other pleasant scent applications such as ambient diffusers for example are considered non-cosmetic products. Important compounds of fragrances are natural essential oils which can be also sold as sole multipurpose products. An essential oil is a concentrated hydrophobic liquid containing volatile aroma compounds from plants. Main concerns with essential oils are adulterations and synthetic additives. Special focus is also made on the quality of solvents with fragrances and other compounds with regard to toxicity and other environmental impacts.

1.4 NO MISLEADING CLAIMS AND STATEMENTS

ECOGEA verifies all **claims and statements** used to promote certified products. Obviously misleading, non-true, deceptive and even prohibited claims are not permitted. There are many claims and statements used in cosmetics and other segments that can be used, but some manufacturers just go too far, especially from the countries with mild regulations. Our guides for claims and statements are based on EU legislation which has reasonable and well-defined rules. For example you can write on a cream that it is against skin problems but it would be wrong to write a claim that a cosmetic product heals cancer or completely regenerate burns in 12 hours.

1.5 ANTI GREENWASHING RULE

Greenwashing is a form of spin in which green PR or green marketing is deceptively used to promote the perception that an organization's products, aims or policies are environmentally friendly. This marketing tool is known enemy for natural and organic products worldwide. Greenwashing in general means misleading consumers to think a product is natural, organic, and environmental friendly or in "healthy-green" by nature, by simply implementing deceptive marketing strategies suggesting it.

ECOGEA does not allow companies to certify only one or only small number of products from its brand and then implement marketing strategies, leaving consumers with the impression that the

whole line is certified. ECOGEA requires that at least 75% of all products from the brand (or sub-brand) must be compliant with this standard. Commitment between certifier and manufacturer is a long term partnership which requires trust on both ends of the process. By implementing this rule we protect consumers from fraudulent greenwashing marketing.

1.6 REGULATIONS

- Cosmetics Products: Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009
- Cosmetic claims: Regulation (EC) No 655/2013
- EU REACH: Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006
- Aromatic natural raw materials: ISO standard 9235:2013
- Detergents: Regulation (EC) No 648/2004
- Organic production and labeling of organic products: Regulation (EC) No 834/2007

In principle all legal references given here are related to EU law in force at the moment and are in line with the legal framework of a large number of countries. In non EU countries these references must be adapted according to the corresponding national regulations.

1.7 SCOPE

This Standard applies to the products marketed as natural, natural-organic and organic in the categories of cosmetics, cleansing products and fragrances. To be certified these products must comply with the defined standard criteria. This standard is intended for manufacturers, handlers and brand owners of the products from above categories.

Standard criteria:

- Origin and processing of ingredients
- Composition of total product
- Storage, manufacturing and packaging
- Environmental management
- Labeling and communication
- Inspection, certification and control

1.8 COPYRIGHT

This Standard is the property of the ECOGEA Institute and shall not be copied, reproduced or otherwise used except with its express written permission.

1.9 REVISION

This standard is developing together with industry of organic and natural products. It means that it is ongoing live process, therefore subject to periodic review and amendments.

Current version: 1.3 Date 20.2.2017

2. ORIGIN AND PROCESSING OF INGREDIENTS

2.1 INGREDIENTS CATEGORIES

Ingredients are classified in five ingredient categories and each category is subject to specific requirements.

List of ingredients categories:

1. Water
2. Minerals and ingredients of mineral origin (MIMO)
3. Processed natural ingredients from agricultural source (PNIAS)
4. Synthetic and nature identical ingredients (SNII)
5. Additional applicable ingredients (AAI)

- Water is one of the most common and therefore often the largest ingredient in cosmetics and cleansing products formulations.

- Processed natural ingredients may be physically or chemically processed. This means that ingredients are processed or extracted using allowed processes listed in this standard.

Only physically processed and chemically processed natural ingredients from agricultural source can be certified organic. To be considered as organic or with organic content each ingredient must be certified at accredited certification body. Ingredients from agricultural source are any plant, animal or microbial product derived from agriculture, aquaculture or is collected/harvested in wild.

- Synthetic ingredients are considered to be any ingredients which are fully or partially sourced from a petrochemical origin. Nature identical is similar to synthetic, the name just means that ingredients are chemically identical to natural but are synthetically created. The criteria for inclusion of synthetic and nature identical ingredients into final products are specified in this standard. There are also some minerals and ingredients of mineral origin in the category of nature identical. Exact list of allowed minerals and ingredients of mineral origin is in Appendix I. Strict rules of usage apply for all ingredients the category of synthetic and nature identical ingredients.

- Additional applicable ingredients are for example: solvent substances/extraction agents, preservatives, pH-adjusting and ion exchange agents and chelating agents. These ingredients could be also sorted into any of other four categories but are intentionally listed in special category. The reason for this is due to well-known strict criteria and condition of use in this standard.

Ingredients from the natural origin are water, minerals and ingredients of mineral origin and physically and chemically processed ingredients from agricultural source. Ingredients which are not considered of natural origin are ingredients from petrochemicals, including all kinds of derived substances and moieties.

2.2 WATER

Water is considered as being a natural-mineral ingredient and as such it cannot be calculated as organic. However water is calculated into natural portion of composition when calculating ingredients percentage in final product. The water used must comply with purity and hygienic standards for drinking water or better (sea water excluded). It must also avoid long stagnation and risk of contamination.

Water may be:

-
- Portable (tap) water
 - Spring water
 - Water obtained by osmosis
 - Distilled water
 - Sea water
-

Water may be treated with the allowed physical processes.

2.3 MINERALS AND INGREDIENTS OF MINERAL ORIGIN

Minerals and ingredients of mineral origin are raw materials obtained from naturally occurring substances formed through geological processes. Materials derived from petrochemicals are excluded and are not considered as minerals or ingredients of mineral origin in this standard, but as synthetic ingredients.

All allowed minerals and ingredients of mineral origin are listed in APPENDIX I of this standard.

2.4 PROCESSED NATURAL INGREDIENTS FROM AGRICULTURAL SOURCE

Physically and chemically processed natural ingredients from agricultural source are any ingredients of plant, animal, or microbial origin that complies with conditions in this standard regarding physically and chemical processes. Allowed processes are ones which take into account respect to the environment, such as formation of biodegradable molecules, human safety hazard, respect natural active substances in the raw materials, enables good waste management and encourage low energy use.

Indicative list of processed natural (derived) ingredients is listed in APPENDIX II of this standard. this list is considered open and for orientation / reference purposes only. These ingredients are allowed in natural and organic cosmetics if they fulfill the requirements of the criteria of this standard (starting material, production process, etc...).

2.4.1 PHYSICALLY PROCESSED INGREDIENTS

Active substances of physically processed natural ingredients are not intentionally reacted with other chemicals (exceptions possible). Main purpose of physical process is to change original physical state of ingredient to more desirable by one of allowed processes stated below.

Allowed processes:

- Absorption (inert support)	- Infusion
- Bleaching and Deodorisation (inert support)	- Lyophilization
- Blending	- Maceration
- Centrifuging	- Microwave
- Extraction (see section 3.6.1 for details)	- Percolation
- Pressure	- Roasting
- Decoction	- Settling and decanting
- Desiccation and drying	- Sifting
- Deterpenation (steam)	- Squeezing and crushing
- Distillation, expression or extraction (steam)	- Sterilisation (UV and thermal)
- Filtration and purification	- Ultrasound
- Crystallisation and ion exchange	- UV Treatments
- Freezing	- Vacuum
- Grinding	

2.4.2 CHEMICALLY PROCESSED INGREDIENTS

Active substances of chemically processed natural ingredients react with other chemicals and forms so called chemically processed - derived natural ingredients.

Allowed processes:

- Alkylation	- Hydrogenation
- Amidation	- Hydrogenolysis
- Calcination	- Hydrolysis
- Carbonization	- Ionic exchange
- Condensation	- Neutralisation
- Dehydrogenation	- Oxidation / Reduction
- Dimerization	- Phosphorylation
- Esterification	- Pyrolysis
- Etherification	- Saponification
- Fermentation	- Sulfation / Sulfatation
- Glycosidation	- Trans-esterification / Inter-esterification

Not allowed processes:

- Alkoxylation <i>(including ethoxylation and propoxylation)</i>	- Halogenation <i>(as main reaction)</i>
- Using/treating with ethylene oxide, propylene oxide or other alkylene oxides	- Ionising radiation
- Deterpenation <i>(allowed processes is only with steam)</i>	- Sulphonation <i>(as main reaction)</i>
	- Treatments using mercury

It is also not allowed to use plants or plant materials that have been genetically modified and raw materials extracted from animals that had to be slaughtered for the purpose of extraction of raw material (for example shark squalene). It is allowed to use ingredients of animal origin as long as they are produced by animals but are not a living part of the animal (for example beeswax and lanolin).

Ethyl alcohol and other byproducts of fermentation are chemically processed ingredients from agricultural source.

This standard promotes the use of natural origin solvents in the processing of chemically processed ingredients from agricultural source. Nevertheless some petrochemical solvents can be used if there are no natural alternatives and they can be recycled and eliminated at the end of the process. There must be no use of aromatic, alkoxylated, halogenated, nitrogen or sulphur based (except DMSO) solvents with any chemical processing of natural ingredients from agricultural source.

2.4.3 INGREDIENTS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Ingredients obtained from living or dead animals are not allowed, unless naturally produced by them such as milk, honey, beeswax and lanolin, these are allowed. Production processes must comply with criteria of this standard. These ingredients are calculated as processed natural ingredients from agricultural source.

2.4.4 STEM CELLS

Stem cells are allowed and may be used as active ingredients if culture growth media (substrates) comply with criteria of this standard. It must be from natural or microbiological origin. Inputs such as hormones or growth factors at low level (ppm) are allowed in culture growth media. These inputs have to be removed/metabolized in final product. Specific statement about this is required from the producer/supplier. Stem cells are calculated as processed natural ingredients from agricultural source.

2.5 SYNTHETIC INGREDIENTS

This standard promotes the use of natural origin ingredients, but allows the use of some synthetic ingredients in the final formulations of the products (limited amount). Main reasons are if there are no natural alternatives or if these are ingredients added in small amounts needed with well-known toxic profile and proved safe for use (edible ingredients). The strictly forbidden ingredients mentioned in this standard are excluded of course. Strict criteria of usage apply for it which takes into account human health and environment safety hazards. Main ingredients from this section are edible synthetic colors, nature identical edible aromas and/or perfumes with known toxicological profiles, vitamins and vitamin derivatives, etc. Sometimes allowance of inclusion into final product of such ingredient has to be evaluated on request due to huge availability of these ingredients.

Note that there might be different criteria for inclusion of synthetic ingredients into natural, natural-organic or organic concepts. Some ingredients might be allowed in natural certification while not allowed in organic.

2.6 ADDITIONAL APPLICABLE INGREDIENTS

2.6.1 SOLVENT SUBSTANCES / EXTRACTION AGENTS

Any natural and derived natural substances with solvent properties can be admitted as solvents which can be used to obtain natural substances.

List of allowed solvent substances and extraction agents for the production of natural extracts and substances:

- Carbon dioxide (supercritical CO ₂)	- Honey, agave syrup and glucose / fructose syrup
- Ethyl alcohol (plant origin derived)	- Natural deep eutectic solvent (NDES)*
- Fats and oils (plant origin)	- Propanediol (plant origin derived)
- Glycerine (plant origin derived)	- Water**

* If all components of the NDES complies with criteria for "natural" or "derived natural" substances.

** If it complies with purity criteria of this standard.

If there is no option to use solvents/extraction agents listed above, to make extracts and substances, other extraction agents and solvents that may be needed are approved for this purpose only. For example from biotechnologically produced raw materials, plant concretes, wool wax or other raw materials from seeds, grain, fruits and algae. After use these substances must be completely removed if possible. If not it has to be at least removed to such an extent that they are only contained in technologically unavoidable and technologically ineffective trace concentrations in the finished product. The use of aromatic and halogen organic solvents is explicitly not allowed.

2.6.2 PRESERVATIVES

Nature-identical and derived natural preservatives are approved for the production of natural and organic products.

List of allowed preservatives:

- Anisic acid and its sodium salt	- Levulinic acid and its sodium salt
- Benzoic acid and its salts and its ethyl ester	- Propionic acid and its salts
- Benzyl alcohol	- Salicylic acid and its salts
- Dehydroacetic acid and its salts	- Sodium Hydroxymethyl glycinate
- Ethyl Lauroyl Arginate HCl	- Sorbic acid and its salts
- Formic acid and its sodium salt	

2.6.3 PH-ADJUSTING AND ION EXCHANGE AGENTS

Natural or derived natural acids and bases are allowed for the purposes of adjusting the pH value and ion exchange. For example organic citric acid is one of the most common neutralization agents. Commonly used are also lactic acid, malic acid and in some cases also acetic acid. If there is no other option inorganic acids and bases may also be used. Sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide and hydrochloric acid are preferred inorganic chemicals. Ammonia is also allowed in neutralization process to form Ammonium Lauryl Sulphate and Ammonium Glycyrhizate.

2.6.4 CHELATING AGENTS

Natural or derived natural chelating agents are allowed. This standard allows use of phytic acid salt sodium phytate and tetrasodium glutamate diacetate as chelating agents in natural and organic products.

2.6.5 DENATURING AGENTS

Natural or derived natural denaturing agents are allowed, such as lavender essential oil (recommended). This standard allows use of some synthetic denaturing agents in natural and organic products.

List of allowed synthetic denaturing agents:

- Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)
 - Iso-propyl alcohol
 - Denatonium benzoate
-

In some cases where required by law, the use of a denaturing agent not compliant with this standard will be studied and might be also allowed.

2.7 STRICTLY FORBIDDEN INGREDIENTS AND METHODS

If there is clear evidence that an ingredient, technology or process could pose a health or environmental risk then precautionary it will not be allowed.

Following are not allowed:

- Nanomaterials (until proven safe)
 - Genetically modified organisms (GMOs)*
 - Gamma and X-ray irradiation
 - Animal testing**
-

* Contamination of primary raw materials must not exceed 0.9 % if technically unavoidable.

** Except where required by law.

While this standard highly promotes the usage of natural ingredients it is allowed to use in limited amount; mineral oils (hard and soft paraffin) and/or silicones in products certified as natural but NOT in products certified as natural-organic or organic.

3. PRODUCT COMPOSITION CRITERIA, LEVELS OF CERTIFICATION AND LABELING RULES

3.1 COMPOSITION RULES OF A FINISHED PRODUCTS

These conditions have to be met for a product to be included in one of three categories: natural, natural-organic (natural with organic portion) and organic.

Finished product	NATURAL	NATURAL-ORGANIC	ORGANIC
% Organic ingredients This is part of ingredients of natural source (PNIAS*)	No minimum organic % content required	CAT 1: Min. total of 25%	CAT 1: Min. total of 100%
		CAT 2: Min. total of 10%	CAT 2: Min. total of 40%
		CAT 3: Min. total of 5%	CAT 3: Min. total of 20%
		CAT 4: Min. total of 2,5%	CAT 4: Min. total of 10%
PNIAS organic : natural required ratio		1 : 10	1 : 5
% Natural ingredients Natural source* (PNIAS) and/or mineral** ingredients (MIMO)	Minimum 75%	Minimum 85%	Minimum 95%
% Synthetic *** (SNII+AAI)	Maximum allowed 25%	Maximum allowed 15%	Maximum allowed 5%
Additional rules mineral oils (hard/soft paraffin) or silicones	These are allowed as main ingredients up to 10%	These are not allowed as main ingredients in products.	

* PNIAS - Processed natural ingredients from agricultural source (physically and/or chemically)

** MIMO - Minerals and ingredients of mineral origin (reminder: water is considered in this category)

*** SNII+AAI - Synthetic, nature identical ingredients and other (non-natural) additional applicable ingredients

CATEGORY 1 PRODUCTS (CAT1):

- Pure mono plant ingredients, e.g. essential oils, vegetable oils or butters, plant scrub particles, etc.

CATEGORY 2 PRODUCTS (CAT2):

- Anhydrous (non-aqueous) lipids based products, e.g. ointments, lip balms, waxes, oleogels, etc.
- Emulsified products (W/O) with higher content of lipids than water, e.g. oleo creams, cream-ointments and similar.
- Mixtures of simple multi plant ingredients, e.g. essential oils mixtures, vegetable oils and butters (massage mixes), etc
- Hard "bar" soaps/shampoos and similar anhydrous or low water content rinse-off products.

CATEGORY 3 PRODUCTS (CAT3):

- Emulsified "aqueous" products (O/W) with higher content of water than lipids, e.g. creams, lotions, milks and similar.
- Parfums, Eaux de Parfum, Eaux de Toilette, Eaux de Cologne.
- Decorative cosmetics containing water
- Oral care products, e.g. toothpaste.

CATEGORY 4 PRODUCTS (CAT4):

- Surfactants based rinse-off products, e.g. shampoos, shower gels, etc.
- Very low lipid phase emulsified aqueous products, e.g. serums, etc.
- Hair treatment products, e.g. hair conditioners, etc.
- Non-emulsified aqueous products, e.g. facial toner, after shave waters, water based gels, etc.
- Sunscreens.
- Deodorants and antiperspirants.
- Products with at least 80% minerals, e.g. make-up products, etc.
- Detergents and other cleansing products.

3.2 LEVELS OF CERTIFICATION

There are three levels of certification. Each of the three levels of certification has its own label. There are few options for label use and some basic rules for labeling (next chapter). Labels are in basic green, basic black/white, transparent green and transparent black/white. Basic green logo can be additionally darkened if needed or only part of it.

3.2.1 NATURAL PRODUCTS



Basic green



Basic b/w



Transparent green



Transparent b/w

3.2.2 NATURAL – ORGANIC PRODUCTS



Basic green



Basic b/w



Transparent green



Transparent b/w

3.2.3 ORGANIC PRODUCTS



Basic green



Basic b/w



Transparent green







Transparent b/w

3.3 LABELING RULES

3.3.1 LABEL SIZE AND POSITION

Ecogea logo can be used in various sizes. Normal size with width of 15 mm and more is preferred, but there are also smaller sizes. Ecogea label must be used on primary and secondary packing. All detailed guides and help about labeling is provided with logos during certification.

Preferred sizes	Smaller sizes		
 15 mm	 10	 7,5	 5
Width 15 mm and more (Normal size)	Width 10 - 14 mm (Small size)	Width 7,5 - 9 mm (Extra small size)	Width 5 - 7 mm (Extra extra small size)

3.3.2 REQUIRED INGREDIENTS INFORMATION

The label must include information about the percentage of ingredients from natural origin (*) and the percentage of ingredients from organic agricultural source (**), as stated below:

* Ingredients from natural origin (e.g. 98%)

** Ingredients from organic agricultural source (e.g. 20%)

The allergens have to be marked (***) with one of three statements below:

*** Components from natural essential oils (*if only natural essential oils are added*)

*** Components from fragrance (*if only fragrance(s) are added*)

*** Components from natural essential oils and fragrance (*if natural essential oils and fragrance(s) are added together*)

As required by EU Cosmetics Directive and the EU Detergents Directive.

The mandatory statements about composition can be used in English or it can be translated into any language by choice of manufacturer. The same applies to other optional statements. The meaning of the statements must stay the same.

3.3.3 ADDITIONAL OPTIONAL STATEMENTS

Your label can have additional statements regarding ingredients. These are all optional. Few examples are stated here:

Without statements:

- Without parabens, phenoxyethanol and sources of formaldehyde
- Without mineral oil and silicones
- Without sulfates (SLS / SLES)
- Without artificial aromas and colors
- Without PEG

Alcohol statements:

- Alcohol from natural extracts does not exceed x,x %
- Alcohol concentration is x,x %
- Alcohol free

All these statements can be modified and arranged according to the needs of manufacturer. Instead of without statement, "free" statement can be used (e.g. sulfate free).

3.3.4 EXAMPLE OF A LABEL

Body lotion with jojoba and lavender

INGREDIENTS: AQUA*, ALOE BARBADENSIS LEAF JUICE*/**, MACADAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA SEED OIL*, GLYCERYL STEARATE CITRATE*, CETEARYL ALCOHOL*, SIMMONDSIA CHINENSIS (JOJOBA) SEED OIL*/**, BUTYROSPERMUM PARKII (SHEA) BUTTER*/**, XANTHAN GUM*, DEHYDROACETIC ACID, BENZYL ALCOHOL, LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA FLOWER OIL*, LINALOOL***, LIMONENE***, GERANIOL***, COUMARIN***

* Ingredients from natural origin (98%)

** Ingredients from organic agricultural source (20%)

*** Components from natural essential oils

4. ORGANIC PORTION CALCULATION RULES

4.1 NATURAL AND ORGANIC PORTION CALCULATION

The calculation rules below must be used to determine the proportion of organic content for each cosmetic ingredient in certified product.

Simple formula is used to calculate organic portion of the product:

$$\text{Organic portion} = \frac{\text{Ingredients from organic agricultural source}}{\text{All other ingredients combined}} \times 100 \%$$

The portion of all ingredients from natural origin is also needed:

$$\text{Natural portion} = \frac{\text{Ingredients from natural origin (organic included)}}{\text{All other ingredients combined}} \times 100 \%$$

In some cases raw ingredients can be produced partly from organic raw material and partly from non-organic raw material. It is highly recommended that only organic raw materials are used to produce organic ingredients if possible. Only percentage by weight of organic raw material can be calculated into organic portion:

$$\text{Organic part} = \frac{\text{Raw material from organic agricultural source}}{\text{Raw material from organic + non organic agricultural source}} \times 100 \%$$

Certification category can be determined based on composition rules of a finished products and criteria of this standard. For calculating natural or organic portion, weight of ingredients is always used as measuring unit.

4.2 WATER AND WATER FROM VEGETABLE SOURCE

The origin of the water is considered as natural-mineral substance and is calculated into natural portion of composition when calculating ingredients percentage in final product. If water derives directly from a vegetable source, as a result of physically process, it can be calculated into natural and/or organic portion. Limitations and calculating rules apply for this vegetable source water.

4.2.1 VEGETABLE JUICES

Only water from concentrated organic juices can be calculated into organic portion as 100%. Juices are most often made from fruits which contain significant amount of water. Water used for dilution of concentrated organic juices is calculated as natural portion and cannot be included in organic. Vegetable juices can be also reconstructed from solid lyophilized concentrates (freeze dried). If reconstruction-dilution medium is water used from organic sources such as other organic vegetable juices or organic hydrolates, it can be calculated into organic portion. Nevertheless special exemptions for reconstruction-dilution for pure water derived from organic plants and/or fruits will

be considered, due to specific industry processes and preservation techniques in case of reconstructed from solid lyophilized concentrates. Reconstruction can be made up to the ratio lower than 1:2.

4.2.2. ALOE VERA GEL/JUICE

Aloe vera gel or juice is often used in variety of dilutions and concentrations. Only concentrated organic gel or juice with ratio lower than 1:2 and with water derived directly from the plant can be calculated into organic portion as 100%. Water used for dilution is calculated as natural portion and cannot be included in organic. Aloe vera gel or juice can be also reconstructed from solid lyophilized concentrates (freeze dried), the same as other vegetable juices. The same criteria apply also for aloe vera.

4.3 PLANT EXTRACTS

There are many types of plant extracts, roughly divided between hydrophilic-aqueous based and lipophilic-oil based extracts. Standard rule applies that water used for extraction cannot be calculated into organic portion. Other solvents from the list of allowed solvent substances (e.g. alcohol or glycerine) can be included into organic portion if produced from organic raw materials. Plants used from extraction can be fresh and/or dried; both are allowed and calculated accordingly. Water derived directly from fresh or semi dried organic plants is calculated into organic portion.

4.3.1 WATER BASED EXTRACTS

Water based extracts are usually produced with sole water or with water in combination with solvent such as alcohol (ethyl alcohol) or glycerine. Please refer to complete allowed solvent list if needed.

Standard ratio (SR) rule applies for all hydrophilic-aqueous based plant extracts:

$$SR = \frac{\text{organic plant (fresh or dry)}}{\text{final extract} - \text{solvents (water excluded)}}$$

If the SR is greater than 1, then it is counted as 1.

Note: water is excluded from solvents in calculations. Excessive use of water has balanced impact on final extract weight which reflects in calculated SR accordingly.

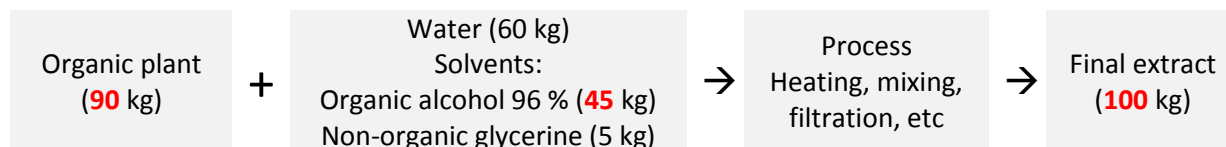
% of organic is calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ Organic} = \frac{SR \times (\text{final extract} - \text{solvents})}{\text{final extract}} + \frac{\text{organic solvents}}{\text{final extract}} \times 100 \%$$

This formula is only used when water is part of extraction media. If water IS NOT used in extraction process please use calculation formula for % Organic under non-water based extracts even if only hydrophilic solvents are used (e.g. glycerin).

Commercially available water based extracts have usually their organic % available in accordance with similar standards. In most cases these are calculated into organic portion from 50% to 100%. Sometimes case by case study and additional communication with producers are needed.

Example of water based extract calculation:



Total organic plant: 90 kg

Total organic solvents used: 45 kg (alcohol is 96% is calculated as 100 % organic)

Total solvents used: 45 kg (alcohol) + 5 kg (glycerine) = 50 kg

$$SR = \frac{90 \text{ kg}}{100 \text{ kg} - 50 \text{ kg}} > 1 \quad \text{so it counts as 1}$$

$$\% \text{ Organic} = \frac{1 \times (100 \text{ kg} - 50 \text{ kg})}{100 \text{ kg}} + \frac{45 \text{ kg}}{100 \text{ kg}} \times 100 \% = 95 \%$$

In this example case our final extract is 95% organic (100% natural).

4.3.2 NON-WATER BASED EXTRACTS

Non-water based extracts are usually produced with maceration methods or using novel methods such as CO₂ extraction.

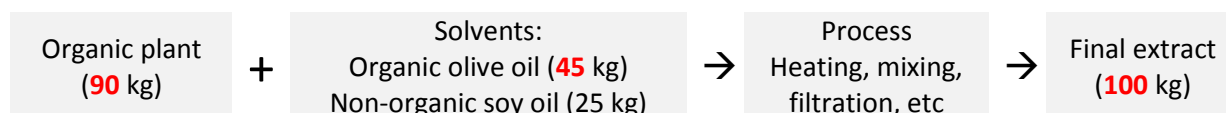
% of organic is calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ Organic} = \frac{\text{organic plant (fresh or dry)} + \text{organic solvents}}{\text{organic plant (fresh or dry)} + \text{all solvents}} \times 100 \%$$

Organic CO₂ extract are calculated into organic portion as 100% if produced from organic raw materials. CO₂ is removed from process completely as it evaporates.

Commercially available non-water based extracts have usually their organic % available in accordance with similar standards. In most cases these are calculated into organic portion at 100%. Sometimes case by case study and additional communication with producers are needed.

Example of non-water (oil maceration) extract calculation:



Total organic plant: 90 kg

Total organic solvents used: 45 kg

Total solvents used: 45 kg (organic olive oil) + 25 kg (non-organic soy oil) = 70 kg

$$\% \text{ Organic} = \frac{90 \text{ kg} + 45 \text{ kg}}{90 \text{ kg} + 70 \text{ kg}} \times 100 \% = 84,4 \%$$

In this example case our final extract is 84,4% organic (100% natural).

4.4 INGREDIENTS FROM DISTILLED RAW MATERIALS

4.4.1 ESSENTIAL OILS

Essential oils produced from organic raw material can be calculated into organic portion as 100%. Some essential oils (e.g. citrus) are also produced by expression method not distillation. These are also considered as 100% organic portion if produced from organic raw materials.

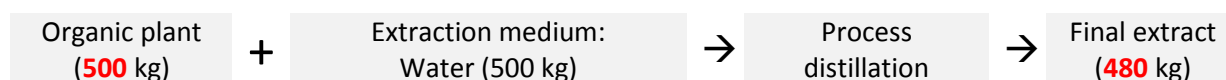
4.4.2 HYDROLATES / FLORAL WATERS

Hydrolates are by product of distillation of essential oils. Simplified calculation for % organic is used. Water in form of steam is used as extraction medium during distillation from fresh or dried plants.

% of organic is calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ Organic} = \frac{\text{organic plant (fresh or dry)}}{\text{organic plant (fresh or dry) + total water used for distillation}} \times 100 \%$$

Example of hydrolate calculation:



Total organic plant: 500 kg

Total water used for distillation: 500 kg

$$\% \text{ Organic} = \frac{500 \text{ kg}}{500 \text{ kg} + 500 \text{ kg}} \times 100 \% = 50 \%$$

In this example case our final extract is 50% organic (100% natural). Essential oil that is usually produced using these distillation methods are calculated as 100% organic.

Commercially available hydrolates have usually their organic % available in accordance with similar standards. In most cases these are calculated into organic portion from 25% to 75%. If there is no data available, average of 50 % is used for most hydrolates available.

4.4.3 ETHYL ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

Alcohol (ethyl alcohol or ethanol) is considered natural ingredient and if produced from organic raw materials it is calculated into organic portion as 100%. There is no need to subtract water content

from whole mass since water derives directly from raw materials (plants/fruits). All alcoholic beverages where no water is added into the process are also calculated into organic portion as 100%, if produced from organic raw materials. If water is added into beverage after distillation appropriate percentage ratio has to be calculated. Exception of this rule is beer where it is also calculated into organic portion as 100% (if organic), despite water additions during process.

4.5 INGREDIENTS FROM CHEMICALLY PROCESSED RAW MATERIALS

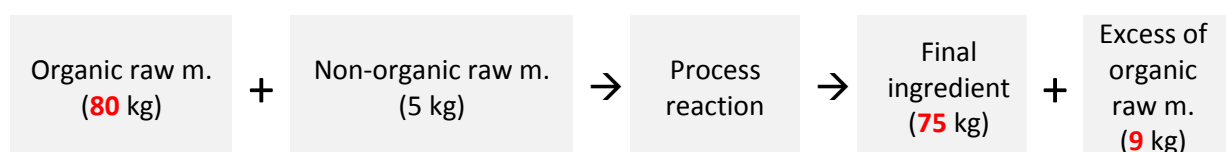
4.5.1 CHEMICALLY PROCESSED INGREDIENTS

Chemically processed natural ingredients from agricultural source enter into chemical reaction during the process and are chemically changed as final ingredient (e.g. dehydrogenation). Only allowed chemical processes from this standard can be used in production of these ingredients.

% of organic is calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ Organic} = \frac{\text{all starting organic raw materials} - \text{strating organic raw materials in excess}}{\text{all starting raw materials} - \text{strating raw materials in excess}} \times 100 \%$$

Example of chemical reaction calculation:



Total organic r.m.: 80 kg

Total non-organic r.m.: 10 kg

$$\% \text{ Organic} = \frac{80 \text{ kg} - 9 \text{ kg}}{80 \text{ kg} + 5 \text{ kg} - 9 \text{ kg}} \times 100 \% = 93,4 \%$$

In this example case our final extract is 93,4% organic.

Some of **main processes have been standardized** regarding organic portion. Below percentage is used in these cases:

Main process involved to produce derived natural ingredient:	Organic percentage of derived natural ingredient
Hydrolysis, saponification, esterification or transesterification	98 %
Hydrogenation or Hydrogenolysis	98 %
Glycosidation	98 %
Sulphatation	60 %
Acylation	85%
Ozonation	95 %

4.5.2 SOAPS

Soaps are salts of a fatty acids produced using saponification process. It is used as rinse-off product and are exceptions regarding calculation of percentage of organic portion. If only organic raw materials (oils/fats) are used in reaction with base (NaOH, KOH), calculated organic percentage ratio in fatty acid salts and glycerin is standardized to 97 % organic portion. If mixed organic and non-organic raw materials (oils/fats) are used, organic portion is adjusted accordingly to ratio of starting raw materials.

5. CONTROL SYSTEM AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

The company must have quality control system which allows conformity and verification of:

- Ingredients and suppliers
- Manufacturing steps
- Storage and traceability
- Hygiene and cleansing standards
- Equipment and machines documentation
- Final products analyses and PIFs
- Employees responsibilities
- Sub-contractors, handlers and workflow control

5.1 INGREDIENTS AND SUPPLIERS

When ingredients or half-products are received, person responsible must check its compliance and packaging integrity. It is not allowed to use ingredients without all required documentation, such as official invoice, certificates of analysis, organic certificate, etc. Strict rules of documentation may vary depending on ingredient. Some food grade oils or butters purchased in grocery store are also allowed to be used without COAs if not available in the time of purchase but if producer and supplier are known. It is important for all ingredients that supplier and/or producers are known. Special attention has to be made to the ingredients of organic origin. Valid organic certificate has to be available at the time of purchase and invoice/delivery note has to be checked. Person responsible for receiving goods must check it before storing and write a note on these documents "ORGANIC VALID" or in local language as required for food grade organic ingredients.

If an ingredient is received without any documentation, with unknown supplier and maybe even damaged during transport it is not allowed to use it in products linked to this standard.

5.2 STORAGE

All products and ingredients must be clearly labelled to avoid any accidental replacements or confusion. Organic and non-organic (conventional) ingredients/products must be stored separately. This rule has to be especially strictly followed if there are the same ingredients of non-organic or organic quality in the same storage. For example if you store organic and non-organic shea butter these two has to be stored separately in different compartments (not on the same shell).

5.3 MANUFACTURING AND SUB-CONTRACTORS

Manufacturing is crucial process where special attention to quality control has to be met. It includes complete quality check and traceability of ingredients and final products, necessary monitoring of manufacturing procedures (all stages) and complete storage records.

Import rule of manufacturing is that organic and non-organic products must be produced separated. This certificate has three categories natural, natural-organic and organic. It means that the products from different categories must either be produced on different equipment/machines or there has to be evident (recorded) cleaning process between the productions of the products from different categories on the same equipment/machines.

5.4 TRACEABILITY AND WORKFLOW CONTROL

The traceability of ingredients and finished products must be rigorously implemented and records have to be stored in the company. These documents must be always available for an audit if required. The most important data are accounting records of overall raw materials (ingredients), half-products and finished products quantities workflow. This data is accessible through purchase invoices, production sheets, sales summary, shipments documents, delivery notes, stocks, etc. To follow quantities workflow during manufacturing step, company must have records of exact composition of the products it produces and representative production sheet showing the products are produced as declared. The traceability is usual sorted in two categories, internal and external. Each company has open options how to implement traceability, there are no standardized requirements. The important factor is that the documentation required is available in the understandable form as mentioned above.

5.5 PACKAGING

The most important rule of primary and secondary packaging is to use maximum amount of material that can be reused or recycled and to use materials with recycled content where possible. Each company needs to have a formal policy requiring this. Evaluation of packing towards more environmental options needs to be done at least one per three years.

Allowed materials for packaging:

- Wood	- PP [Polypropylene],
- Glass	- PETG [Poly(ethylene terephthalate) glycol]
- Aluminium	- Paperboard
- PE [Polyethylene]	- PLA [Polylactic acid] (non GMO)
- PET [Poly(ethylene terephthalate)]	- Any other 100% natural materials

Following are not allowed:

- Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and other chlorinated plastics
- Polystyrene and other plastics containing styrene
- Materials or substances that contain, have been derived from, or manufactured using, genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

It must be proven that these materials have not been used, for example by having written statement from the supplier or valid certificates of analysis.

There may be exceptions of this rule for specific technical purposes (e.g. pumps, applicators, droppers, brushes) where no other materials can deliver the required properties. Applications for exceptions supported by technical dossiers will be considered.

Allowed propulsive gasses:

- Air	- Carbon dioxide
- Oxygen	- Argon
- Nitrogen	

5.6 HYGENE AND CLEANING

Ingredients from cleaning and disinfection materials must comply with this standard. Nature-identical and derived natural disinfection agents are approved for the production of natural and organic products.

List of allowed disinfection materials:

- Amphoteric surfactants	- Lactic acid
- Ethanol and/or Ethanol denaturated	- Mineral acids and alkalis
- Formic acid	- Ozone
- Hydrogen Peroxide	- Paracetic Acid (stabilising agents included)
- Iso-propyl alcohol	- Plant based surfactants*

*Following criteria has to be met: biodegradability complying with Annex III (Ultimate biodegradability) of Regulation No. (EC) 648/2004, aquatic toxicity EC50 or IC50 or LC50 > 1 mg/l

All plant based cleaning products that are allowed and/or certified according to the equivalent standards as this are allowed. Special exemptions due to specific industry requirements (for example pharmaceutical / food) will be considered.

It must be ensured that there are no residues from cleaning products in finished products certified under this standard. An inspection system must be in place to ensure compliant cleaning/disinfection products are used before and after manufacture. This must include the procedures, data records and details of staff training.

5.7 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Whole manufacturing process must have complete waste management plan. Waste management must include effective manipulation of gaseous, liquid and solid waste. It must also aim to reduce, reuse and recycle waste products on an efficient and rational basis. Compliance with ISO 14000 standard or national legislation that covers environmental management will be accepted.

It is required to sort waste in at least these categories: cardboard, glass, paper and all other waste materials. All the waste has to be sent to a specialized waste management plant or national/communal services for waste management. Manufacturer can have its own waste storage area for long term landfill, but need to provide necessary national/communal permits to do so. It is not allowed to throw waste of manufacture into the nature/wilderness. Exceptions might apply for approved plant ingredients intended for composting.

6. CERTIFICATION APPLICATION PROCESS AND CONTROL

6.1 CERTIFICATION APPLICATION

Company applies for certification using standardized application form for this standard. This process can be done via email or other online communication methods. Certification is done either directly with ECOGEA institute or with other appointed certifier for this standard. The advantage of this standard before other comparable standards is that most of the work can be done online and that even audits can be avoided if right documentation and compliance proofs are provided. This reduces costs significantly compared to similar standards. Standard is valid for two years after which you need to recertify your products. The cost of recertification is lower if formulations of the products are not changed since first certification.

6.2 CERTIFICATION PROCESS

6.2.1 FIRST STEP – DOCUMENTATION VERIFICATION

All products formulations in certification process need to be verified for compliance with criteria of this standard. This is done on the basis of the documentation that you provide. If applicant have any previous certification from similar certification bodies these documentation would be very helpful and might significantly shorten verification period.

Applicant needs to provide – for products and ingredients:

- List of products with full names and volumes/weight.
- Quantitative formulation for each product. Each ingredient need exact percentage, INCI name, CAS number.
- Raw materials documentation which includes: last certificate of analysis, SDS, technical datasheet, proof of origin, organic certificate (if available)
- Date when product was/will be (expected date) put on market.
- First country product was put on market.
- List of export counties

Applicant needs to provide – for production site:

- Basic information of production site: such as address, production certificates (GMP, ISO) if available and number of employees/worker working at location.
- For sub-contractors the requirements are the same as producer/manufacturer owned production site.

If the documentation is accepted and confirmed that products comply with the criteria of this standard, applicant can prepare the marketing/label of product(s) with the ECOGEA label under its own responsibility before the certifier has audited your production site.

6.2.2 SECOND STEP – PRODUCTION AUDIT

Production site has to be inspected before certificate is issued. The audit is an on-site/off-site control to verify that the certified products comply with the formula. All production must be traceable, so at the time of audit certifier must confirm that the ingredients declared are purchased and used in the qualities and quantities declared. On-site audit is first option of audit but it can be avoided (lower costs) if applicant can provide reliable evidence of compliance. In this case off-site audit is preformed and if successful it is accepted as confirmed production audit.

Documents that are accepted for off-site audit:

- Verified GMP certificate
- Any ISO certificates or similar
- Any documentation that proves you had third body inspected your production such as inspection report from government bodies (Ministry of health, etc...)
- Purchase invoices for requested ingredients and production sheets for some products (mass flow of ingredients can be calculated from this)
- Proof photos of: production site, storage, packing room, waste, etc...
- Additional specific documentation can be requested at the time of audit

A lot of companies that are on the market at least few years can gather all required documentation for off-site audit. For the new ones on-site audit might be needed.

After second step of certification is finished and confirmed, applicant will receive a certificate valid for two years.

6.2.3 ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS AND VARIATIONS

If only new products are added under already certified brand, simplified documentation check is done (only first step). These newly certified products are included in applicant current certificate. A new certification process is always required when a new brand is subjected to certification even if produced by a manufacturer/producer which is already under the ECOGEA certification system. In most of this cases production on-site audit (step two) isn't necessary and off-site audit is sufficient. This standard works per brand and is not related to the manufacturer/producer who in case of third party manufacturer could be dealing with products sold under different brands.

If applicant want to market new variations of already certified formula it must be reported to the certification body. The certifier evaluates whether a re-examination is required and to which degree. In case of minor changes only new required documentation is collected and verified, while major changes can necessitate in a complete re-certification of the product.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: List of allowed minerals and ingredients of mineral origin

CHEMICAL NAME	INCI NAME
Aluminium oxide	ALUMINA
Aluminium hydroxide	ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE
Aluminium	CI 77000
Ammonium manganese(3+) diphosphate (Manganese violet)	CI 77742
Barium sulphate	CI 77120
Bismuth oxychloride	CI 77163
Calcium aluminium borosilicate	CALCIUM ALUMINUM BOROSILICATE
Calcium carbonate	CI 77220
Calcium chloride	CALCIUM CHLORIDE
Calcium fluoride	CALCIUM FLUORIDE
Calcium Sodium Borosilicate	CALCIUM SODIUM BOROSILICATE
Coke black	CI 77268:1
Copper	CI 77400
Copper (II) sulfate	COPPER SULFATE
Chromic oxide hydrated	CI 77289
Dichromium trioxide	CI 77288
Disilver(1+) sulphate	SILVER SULFATE
Ferric ferrocyanide; Prussian blue	CI 77510
Gold	CI 77480
Hydrated silica; Silica	HYDRATED SILICA; SILICA
Iron Oxides; Ferric oxide; Ferrous oxide	CI 77489, CI 77491, CI 77492, CI 77499
Magnesium aluminium silicate	MAGNESIUM ALUMINIUM SILICATE
Magnesium carbonate hydroxide	MAGNESIUM CARBONATE HYDROXIDE
Magnesium hydroxide	MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE
Magnesium silicate	MAGNESIUM SILICATE
Magnesium Sulfate	MAGNESIUM SULFATE
Manganese dioxide	MANGANESE DIOXIDE
Manganese sulfate	MANGANESE SULFATE
Mica	MICA
Potassium aluminium sulfate	POTASSIUM ALUM
Potassium carbonate (potash)	POTASSIUM CARBONATE
Potassium chloride	POTASSIUM CHLORIDE
Potassium Silicate	POTASSIUM SILICATE
Silver	CI 77820
Silver Chloride	SILVER CHLORIDE
Silver (I) oxide	SILVER OXIDE
Sodium bicarbonate	SODIUM BICARBONATE
Sodium borate	SODIUM BORATE
Sodium carbonate	SODIUM CARBONATE
Sodium fluoride	SODIUM FLUORIDE
Sodium Polyphosphate	SODIUM POLYPHOSPHATE
Sodium Potassium Aluminium Silicate	SODIUM POTASSIUM ALUMINIUM SILICATE
Sodium sesquicarbonate	SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
Sodium Silicate	SODIUM SILICATE

Sodium Sulfate	SODIUM SULFATE
Sulfur	SULFUR
Synthetic Fluorophlogopite	SYNTHETIC FLUORPHLOGOPITE
Titanium dioxide	TITANIUM DIOXIDE / CI 77891
Tin Oxide	CI 77861
Ultramarine	CI 77007
Zinc carbonate	ZINC CARBONATE
Zinc Carbonate Hydroxide	ZINC CARBONATE HYDROXIDE
Zinc oxide	ZINC OXIDE / CI 77947
Zinc sulfate	ZINC SULFATE

CI ... Colour index number

APPENDIX II: Indicative list of processed natural (derived) ingredients

INCI names:

ACACIA DECURRENS/JOJOBA/SUNFLOWER SEED WAX/POLYGLYCERYL-3 ESTERS

ACETYLATED GLYCERYL STEARATE/PALMITATE

ALGIN

ALGINIC ACID

ALUMINIUM TRISTEARATE

ALUMINIUM STEARATE

AMINO GLYCEROL

AMINOPROPANEDIOL

AMMONIUM ALUM

AMMONIUM COCO-SULFATE

AMMONIUM LAURYL SULFATE

ANHYDROXYLITOL

ARACHIDYL ALCOHOL

ARACHIDYL GLUCOSIDE

ARGININE

ASCORBIC ACID

ASCORBYL DIPALMITATE

ASCORBYL PALMITATE

BEHENYL ALCOHOL

BEHENYL BEESWAX

BIOSACCHARIDE GUM-1

BRASSICA ALCOHOL

BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS/ALEURITES FORDI OIL COPOLYMER

BRASSICYL ISOLEUCINATE ESYLATE

BUTYLENE GLYCOL

C10-18 TRIGLYCERIDES

C12-16 ALCOHOLS

C12-20 ALKYL GLUCOSIDE

C14-22 ALCOHOLS

CALCIUM ALGINATE

CALCIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

CALCIUM HYDROXYAPATITE

CANDELILLA/JOJOBA/RICE BRAN POLYGLYCERYL-3 ESTERS

CANDIDA BOMBICOLA/GLUCOSE/METHYL RAPESEEDATE FERMENT

CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC/MYRISTIC/STEARIC TRIGLYCERIDE

CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE

CAPRYLYL CAPRYLATE

CAPRYLYL CAPRYLATE/CAPRATE

CAPRYLYL/CAPRYL GLUCOSIDE

CAPRYLYL/CAPRYL WHEAT BRAN/STRAW GLYCOSIDES

CAPRYLOYL GLYCERIN/SEBACIC ACID COPOLYMER

CARAMEL

CELLULOSE

CELLULOSE GUM
CERAMIDE #
CETEARYL ALCOHOL
CETEARYL GLUCOSIDE
CETEARYL OLIVATE
CETEARYL WHEAT STRAW GLYCOSIDES
CETYL ALCOHOL
CETYL LACTATE
CETYL PALMITATE
CETYL PHOSPHATE
CETYL RICINOLEATE
CHITOSAN
CHITOSAN GLYCOLATE
CHITOSAN LACTATE
CHITOSAN PCA
CHLORELLA VULGARIS EXTRACT
CHLOROPHYLLIN COPPER COMPLEX (US)
CHOLESTEROL
CHOLESTERYL HYDROXYSTEARATE
CI 75470
CI 75810
COCO-CAPRYLATE
COCO-CAPRYLATE/CAPRATE
COCO-GLUCOSIDE
COCOLYCEERIDES
COCONUT ACID
COCONUT ALCOHOL
COCONUT ALKANES
COCONUT OIL POLYGLYCERYL-6ESTERS
COCOYL PROLINE
COPPER PCA
CORN STARCH MODIFIED
CRAMBE ABYSSINICA SEED OIL PHYTOSTEROL ESTERS
CYCLODEXTRIN
DECYL COCOATE
DECYL GLUCOSIDE
DECYL ISOSTEARATE
DECYL OLEATE
DEHYDROXANTHAN GUM
DEXTRIN
DEXTRIN PALMITATE
DICAPRYLYL ETHER
DIGLUCOSYL GALLIC ACID
DIGLYCERIN
DIHYDROXYACETONE
DILAURYL CITRATE

DIPALMITOYLHYDROXYPROLINE

DIPOTASSIUM HYDROGEN PHOSPHATE

DISODIUM COCO-GLUCOSIDE CITRATE

DISODIUM COCOYL GLUTAMATE

DISODIUM RUTINYL DISULFATE

DISTARCH PHOSPHATE

DODECANE

ERYTHRULOSE

ETHYL LACTATE

ETHYL LAUROYL ARGINATE HCL

ETHYL MACADAMIATE

FUSEL WHEAT BRAN/STRAW GLYCOSIDES

GALACTARIC ACID

GELLAN GUM

GLUCOSE GLUTAMATE

GLUCOSYL HESPERIDIN

GLYCERIN

GLYCERYL ABIETATE

GLYCERYL BEHENATE

GLYCERYL CAPRATE

GLYCERYL CAPRYLATE

GLYCERYL CITRATE/LACTATE/LINOLEATE/OLEATE

GLYCERYL COCOATE

GLYCERYL DIBEHENATE

GLYCERYL DIOLEATE

GLYCERYL DISTEARATE

GLYCERYL GLUCOSIDE

GLYCERYL ISOSTEARATE

GLYCERYL LACTATE

GLYCERYL LAURATE

GLYCERYL LINOLEATE

GLYCERYL LINOLENATE

GLYCERYL MYRISTATE

GLYCERYL OLEATE

GLYCERYL OLEATE CITRATE

GLYCERYL RICINOLEATE

GLYCERYL ROSINATE

GLYCERYL SORBITAN OLEOSTEARATE

GLYCERYL STEARATE

GLYCERYL STEARATE CITRATE

GLYCERYL STEARATE SE

GLYCERYL UNDECYLENATE

GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID

GUAIAZULENE

HEPTYL UNDECYLENATE

HEPTYLGLUCOSIDE

HYALURONIC ACID

HYDROGENATED APRICOT KERNEL OIL

HYDROGENATED ARGANIA SPINOSA KERNEL OIL

HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL

HYDROGENATED COCO-GLYCERIDES

HYDROGENATED COCONUT OIL

HYDROGENATED COTTONSEED OIL

HYDROGENATED ETHYLHEXYL OLIVATE

HYDROGENATED JOJOBA OIL

HYDROGENATED JOJOBA WAX

HYDROGENATED LECITHIN

HYDROGENATED MEADOWFOAM SEED OIL

HYDROGENATED OLIVE OIL

HYDROGENATED OLIVE OIL UNSAPONIFIABLES

HYDROGENATED PALM GLYCERIDES

HYDROGENATED PALM GLYCERIDES CITRATE

HYDROGENATED PALM KERNEL GLYCERIDES

HYDROGENATED PALM OIL

HYDROGENATED PEANUT OIL

HYDROGENATED PHOSPHATIDYLCHOLINE

HYDROGENATED RAPESEED OIL

HYDROGENATED SHEA BUTTER

HYDROGENATED STARCH HYDROLYSATE

HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE GLYCERIDES

HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OIL

HYDROLYZED ACACIA MACROSTACHYA SEED EXTRACT

HYDROLYZED ALGAE EXTRACT

HYDROLYZED ALGIN

HYDROLYZED AMARANTH PROTEIN

HYDROLYZED BEESWAX

HYDROLYZED BETA-GLUCAN

HYDROLYZED CORN PROTEIN

HYDROLYZED CORN STARCH

HYDROLYZED FIBROIN

HYDROLYZED GARDENIA FLORIDA EXTRACT

HYDROLYZED HALYMENIA DURVILLEI POLYSACCHARIDE

HYDROLYZED HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS EXTRACT

HYDROLYZED HYALURONIC ACID

HYDROLYZED JOJOBA ESTERS

HYDROLYZED KERATIN

HYDROLYZED LOLA IMPLEXA EXTRACT

HYDROLYZED LUPINE PROTEIN

HYDROLYZED MILK PROTEIN

HYDROLYZED PEARL

HYDROLYZED RHIZOBIAN GUM

HYDROLYZED RICE PROTEIN

HYDROLYZED SILK

HYDROLYZED SODIUM HYALURONATE

HYDROLYZED SOY PROTEIN

HYDROLYZED SWEET ALMOND PROTEIN

HYDROLYZED ULVA LACTUCA EXTRACT

HYDROLYZED WHEAT GLUTEN

HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN

HYDROLYZED WHEAT STARCH

HYDROLYZED XANTHOMONAS CAMPESTRIS POLYSACCHARIDE

HYDROXYSTEARIC/LINOLENIC/LINOLEIC POLYGLYCERIDES

HYDROXYSTEARIC/LINOLENIC/OLEIC POLYGLYCERIDES

HYDROXYSTEARYL ALCOHOL

HYDROXYSTEARYL GLUCOSIDE

INOSITOL

ISOAMYL COCOATE

ISOAMYL LAURATE

ISOMALT

ISOSTEARIC ACID

ISOSTEARYL HYDROXYSTEARATE

ISOSTEARYL ISOSTEARATE

JOJOBA ESTERS

LANOLIN

LANOLIN ALCOHOL

LANOSTEROL

LAURIC ACID

LAUROYL ARGININE

LAUROYL LYSINE

LAUROYL PROLINE

LAURYL ALCOHOL

LAURYL GLUCOSIDE

LAURYL LACTATE

LAURYL LAURATE

LAURYL PCA

LAURYL OLIVATE

LEVULINIC ACID

LINOLEIC ACID

LINOLENIC ACID

LYSOLECITHIN

MAGNESIUM ASCORBYL PHOSPHATE

MAGNESIUM GLUCONATE

MAGNESIUM MYRISTATE

MAGNESIUM STEARATE

MALTITOL

MALTODEXTRIN

MALTOOLIGOSYL GLUCOSIDE

MANNITOL

MENTHANEDIOL

MENTHYL LACTATE

MICROCRYSTALLINE CELLULOSE

MORINGA OIL/HYDROGENATED MORINGA OIL ESTERS

MYRISTIC ACID

MYRISTYL ALCOHOL

MYRISTYL GLUCOSIDE

MYRISTYL LACTATE

MYRISTYL MYRISTATE

OCTYLDODECANOL

OCTYLDODECYL PCA

OCTYLDODECYL STEAROYL STEARATE

OCTYLDODECYL XYLOSIDE

OLEIC ACID

OLEIC/LINOLEIC/LINOLENIC POLYGLYCERIDES

OLEYL ALCOHOL

OLEYL ERUCATE

OLIVE OIL AMINOPROPANEDIOL ESTERS

OLIVE OIL POLYGLYCERYL-4 ESTERS

OLIVOYL HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN

OLUS OIL (IF HYDROGENATED)

ORYZANOL

OXIDIZED CORN OIL

OZONIZED OLIVE OIL

PALM KERNEL ACID

PALMITIC ACID

PALMITOYL ISOLEUCINE

PALMITYL ALCOHOL

P-ANISIC ACID

PCA

PCA ETHYL COCOYL ARGINATE

PCA GLYCERYL OLEATE

PENTYLENE GLYCOL

PHENETHYL ALCOHOL

PHYTOSPHINGOSINE

PHYTOSTERYL/OCTYLDODECYL LAUROYL GLUTAMATE

POLYLACTIC ACID

POLYGLYCERIN-3

POLYGLYCERIN-6

POLYGLYCERYL -10 PENTASTEARATE

POLYGLYCERYL-10 DIISOSTEARATE

POLYGLYCERYL-10 LAURATE

POLYGLYCERYL-10 OLEATE

POLYGLYCERYL-2 CAPRATE

POLYGLYCERYL-2 DIPOLYHYDROXYSTEARATE

POLYGLYCERYL-2 OLEATE

POLYGLYCERYL-2 POLYHYDROXYSTEARATE

POLYGLYCERYL-2 SESQUIISOSTEARATE

POLYGLYCERYL-2 SESQUIOLEATE

POLYGLYCERYL-2 STEARATE

POLYGLYCERYL-3 BEESWAX

POLYGLYCERYL-3 CAPRATE

POLYGLYCERYL-3 CAPRYLATE

POLYGLYCERYL-3 DICITRATE/STEARATE

POLYGLYCERYL-3 DIISOSTEARATE

POLYGLYCERYL-3 LAURATE

POLYGLYCERYL-3 OLEATE

POLYGLYCERYL-3 PALMITATE

POLYGLYCERYL-3 POLYRICINOLEATE

POLYGLYCERYL-3 RICINOLEATE

POLYGLYCERYL-3 STEARATE

POLYGLYCERYL-4 CAPRATE

POLYGLYCERYL-4 CAPRYLATE/CAPRATE

POLYGLYCERYL-4 COCOATE

POLYGLYCERYL-4 DIISOSTEARATE/POLYHYDROXYSTEARATE/SEBACATE

POLYGLYCERYL-4 ISOSTEARATE

POLYGLYCERYL-4 LAURATE

POLYGLYCERYL-4 LAURATE/ SUCCINATE

POLYGLYCERYL-4 LAURATE/SEBACATE

POLYGLYCERYL-5 LAURATE

POLYGLYCERYL-5 OLEATE

POLYGLYCERYL-6 BEHENATE

POLYGLYCERYL-6 CAPRYLATE

POLYGLYCERYL-6 CAPRYLATE/CAPRATE

POLYGLYCERYL-6 DICAPRATE

POLYGLYCERYL-6 DISTEARATE

POLYGLYCERYL-6 OLEATE

POLYGLYCERYL-6 PALMITATE/SUCCINATE

POLYGLYCERYL-6 STEARATE

POLYHYDROXYSTEARIC ACID

POTASSIUM CETYL PHOSPHATE

POTASSIUM COCOATE

POTASSIUM COCOYL BARLEY AMINO ACIDS

POTASSIUM COCOYL RICE AMINO ACIDS

POTASSIUM DICETYL PHOSPHATE

POTASSIUM JOJOBATE

POTASSIUM LAURATE

POTASSIUM MYRISTATE

POTASSIUM OLIVATE

POTASSIUM OLIVOYL HYDROLYZED OAT PROTEIN

POTASSIUM PALM KERNELATE

POTASSIUM PALMITATE

POTASSIUM PALMITOYL HYDROLYZED RICE PROTEIN

POTASSIUM PALMITOYL HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN

POTASSIUM RICINOLEATE

POTASSIUM STEARATE

PROPANEDIOL

SACCHARIDE ISOMERATE

SALICYLIC ACID

SHEA BUTTER POLYGLYCERYL-6 ESTERS

SODIUM ALGINATE

SODIUM ANISATE

SODIUM ASCORBYL PHOSPHATE

SODIUM BEESWAX

SODIUM CANOLATE

SODIUM CAPROYL/LAUROYL LACTYLATE

SODIUM CASTORATE

SODIUM CETEARYL SULFATE

SODIUM COCOA BUTTERATE

SODIUM COCOATE

SODIUM COCO-GLUCOSIDE TARTRATE

SODIUM COCOPOLYGLUCOSE TARTRATE

SODIUM COCO-SULFATE

SODIUM COCOYL ALANINATE

SODIUM COCOYL AMINO ACIDS

SODIUM COCOYL GLUTAMATE

SODIUM COCOYL HYDROLYZED AMARANTH PROTEIN

SODIUM COCOYL HYDROLYZED RICE PROTEIN

SODIUM COCOYL HYDROLYZED WHEAT PROTEIN

SODIUM COCOYL WHEAT AMINO ACIDS

SODIUM GLUTAMATE

SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

SODIUM HYALURONATE

SODIUM LAUROYL GLUTAMATE

SODIUM LAUROYL LACTYLATE

SODIUM LAUROYL OAT AMINO ACIDS

SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE

SODIUM LEVULINATE

SODIUM MYRISTATE

SODIUM MYRISTOYL GLUTAMATE

SODIUM OLEANOLATE

SODIUM OLIVATE

SODIUM PALM KERNELATE

SODIUM PALMATE

SODIUM PALMITATE

SODIUM PCA

SODIUM PHYTATE

SODIUM SHEA BUTTERATE

SODIUM STEARATE

SODIUM STEAROYL GLUTAMATE

SODIUM STEAROYL LACTYLATE

SORBITAN CAPRYLATE

SORBITAN ISOSTEARATE

SORBITAN LAURATE

SORBITAN OLEATE

SORBITAN OLIVATE

SORBITAN PALMITATE

SORBITAN SESQUICAPRYLATE

SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE

SORBITAN STEARATE

SORBITAN TRIOLEATE

SORBITOL

SORBITOL LAURATE

SORBITOL/SEBACIC ACID COPOLYMER BEHENATE

SOYBEAN GLYCERIDES

SQUALANE

STEARIC ACID

STEARYL ALCOHOL

STEARYL BEESWAX

STEARYL CAPRYLATE

STEARYL CITRATE

STEARYL HEPTANOATE

STEARYL STEARATE

SUCROSE COCOATE

SUCROSE DILAURATE

SUCROSE DISTEARATE

SUCROSE LAURATE

SUCROSE MYRISTATE

SUCROSE PALMITATE

SUCROSE POLYSTEARATE

SUCROSE STEARATE

SUCROSE TRILAURATE

SUCROSE TRISTEARATE

SULFATED CASTOR OIL

SUNFLOWER SEED SORBITOL ESTERS

TARTARIC ACID

TERPINEOL

TETRADECANE

TOCOPHEROL

TOCOPHERYL ACETATE

TRIBEHENIN

TRICAPRYLIN

TRIDECANE

TRIETHYL CITRATE

TRHEPTANOIN

TRIHYDROXYSTEARIN

TRIMYRISTIN

TRIOLEIN

TRISTEARIN

UNDECANE

UNDECYLENIC ACID

UNDECYLENOYL PHENYLALANINE

XYLITOL

XYLITYLGLUCOSIDE

ZINC CITRATE

ZINC COCO SULFATE

ZINC GLUCONATE

ZINC LACTATE

ZINC PCA

ZINC RICINOLEATE

ZINC STEARATE
