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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www.ecogea.org

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ECOGEA Institute

ADDRESS:	CONTACT:
ECOGEA Institute	**T:** +386 40 324 565 (cet+1)
Bratovševa pl. 32	**T:** +386 40 828 744 (cet+1)
SI-1000 Ljubljana	**E:** info@ecogea.org
Slovenia (EU)	**W:** www.ecogea.org

Our team

The ECOGEA team consists from the ECOGEA Institute professionals, experts from the industry sector and consultants from academia. The professional part of the team focuses on the certification process and works with applicants and certified members, while the academic part of the team follows novelties, expert articles, legislation updates, and work on individual research projects within the Institute. All team members meet a few times a year for scientific meetings where ideas are discussed and updates to the standards are adopted.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PREFACE

This document presents the complete criteria and rules for the certification of cosmetics, cleansing products and fragrances according to the ECOGEA Natural and Organic Standard. Products must comply with all criteria of the standard. Manufacturers can also certify the ingredients (raw materials) for these products. This standard is the result of a partnership between professionals from the ECOGEA Institute professionals and experts from the industry sector who were looking for an easy-to-understand, quick-to-implement and cost-effective solution to present/market the quality of ingredients of natural and organic origin in their products. The criteria of the standard are additionally controlled and updated by experts from academia outside the industry. This is all done with the respect to the environment, consumer safety, and a focus on quality and sustainability of raw materials in mind.

1.2 MAIN OBJECTIVES

This standard was developed at an international, multinational level by the ECOGEA Institute for Quality and Innovation of Natural and Organic Products, based in the EU, to define common requirements and definitions for natural and organic cosmetics, cleansing products, fragrances and ingredients (raw materials) used in these products. The first and most important objective is to highlight a real added value of the ingredients from natural origin and organic agriculture. The objectives are to implement principles that promote and favor the use of ingredients of natural origin and/or organic agriculture, use environmentally friendly physical and chemical processes, focus on environmental impacts such as good biodegradability and low ecotoxicity, and actively contribute to sustainable development. An important goal is also to create a standard that can be implemented by small and micro enterprises (companies) as well as multinational corporations. The standards currently available tend to favor large and rich companies, which means that it is almost impossible for small companies, micro-family businesses or start-ups to implement them.

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

1.3 PRODUCT CATEGORIES AND INGREDIENTS (RAW MATERIALS)

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. The 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 main concern of all manufacturers worldwide.

1.3.2 CLEANSING PRODUCTS

Cleansing product are cleaning agents and detergents in form of liquids, powders, sprays, or granules. These products are used to remove dirt, including dust, stains, bad odours, 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 product 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 environment 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 human use are considered cosmetic products, while other pleasant scent application such as ambient diffusors for example are considered non-cosmetic products. Important compounds of fragrances are natural essential oils, which can also be sold as a sole multipurpose product. An essential oil is a concentrated hydrophobic liquid containing volatile aroma compounds from plants. The 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.

1.3.4 INGREDIENTS (RAW MATERIALS)

Ingredients are raw materials used in the manufacture of cosmetic products, cleansing products and fragrances. These are, for example, plant extracts, vegetable oils, emulsifiers, solvents, etc. In some cases, these can also be sold as single component products, e.g. plant oils or essential oils. Each ingredient must be verified during the certification process for compliance with the standard. Manufacturers have the option to certify their ingredients, which gives them additional value in the market and shortens the certification process for their customers in the event of certification.

1.4 NO MISLEADING CLAIMS AND STATEMENTS

ECOGEA verifies all **claims and statements** used to promote certified products. Obviously misleading, untrue, deceptive and even prohibited claims are not allowed. There are many claims and statements that can be used in cosmetics and other segments, but some manufacturers simply go too far, especially in countries with lenient 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 works against skin problems, but it would be wrong to claim that a cosmetic product cures cancer or completely regenerates 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 environmentally 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

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: 2.3 Date 11.4.2022

2. ORIGIN, PROCESSING AND CERTIFICATION 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. Fragrances – Essential oils (FEO)
6. 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 sources can be certified as organic. To be considered organic or with organic content, each ingredient must be certified by an accredited certification body. Ingredients from agricultural sources are any plant, animal, or microbial product derived from agriculture, aquaculture, or is collected/harvested from the 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 the ingredients are chemically identical to natural but are synthetically produced. 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. A detailed list of allowed minerals and ingredients of mineral origin is in Appendix I. Strict rules of use apply to all ingredients in the synthetic and nature-identical category.

- Fragrances are aromatic compounds intended to give cosmetic products, the human body, animals, food, objects, and/or ambient a pleasant scent. Fragrances can be synthetic, a mixture of synthetic compounds and natural essential oils/isolates from natural essential oils or pure natural compounds. Strict rules apply to all fragrant ingredients, depending on the level of certification.

- Additional applicable ingredients include for example: solvent substances/extraction agents, preservatives, pH-adjusting and ion exchange agents and chelating agents. These ingredients could also be sorted into any of the other four categories, but are intentionally listed in a 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 sources. Ingredients that are not considered to be 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 therefore cannot be calculated as an organic component. However, when calculating the percentage of ingredients in the final product, water is calculated as a natural component of the composition. 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 by geological processes. Materials derived from petrochemicals are excluded and are not considered as minerals or ingredients of mineral origin in this standard, but are considered 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 III 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 *(only with inert support)*	- Infusion
- Bleaching and Deodorization *(only with inert support)*	- Lyophilization
- Blending	- Maceration
- Centrifuging	- Microwave
- Extraction	- Percolation
- Pressure	- Roasting
- Decoction	- Settling and decanting
- Desiccation and drying	- Sifting
- Deterpenation *(only with steam)*	- Squeezing and crushing
- Distillation *(only with steam)* and expression	- Sterilization *(only with UV and thermal)*
- Filtration and purification	- Ultrasound
- Crystallization 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 *(including ethoxylation and propoxylation)*	- Halogenation (as main reaction)
- Using/treating with ethylene oxide, propylene oxide or other alkylene oxides	- Ionising radiation
- Deterpenation (allowed processes is only with steam)	- Sulphonation (as main reaction)
	- Treatments using mercury

It is also not allowed to us 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 INGREDIENTS MADE BY ENZYMATIC AND MICROBIOLOGICAL REACTIONS

Enzymatic and microbiological reactions are also permitted, provided that only naturally occurring microorganisms or enzymes derived therefrom are used and the end products are identical to those occurring in nature. Restrictions/prohibition about GMOs still apply. All finished products, raw materials, and enzymes and microorganisms used must meet the criteria in the EU ECO (EC) regulation No. 834/2007 and the criteria of this standard. The requirements also apply to all raw materials not covered by the Regulation (e.g. non-organic certified ingredients or non-food raw materials).

An exemption for the origin of enzymes is justified in some cases because no technical alternatives are currently available and/or to improve sustainability. Isolated enzymes from recombinant microorganisms may be used for the production or as processing aids of raw materials if the recombinant host has been grown under regulated conditions (closed system) for contained use (Directive 2009/41/ EC), including any post-production treatment required according to its assigned containment level and protective measures. Nevertheless, all enzymes from this exemption must be cleaned/removed from final raw material with proper technical procedures.

2.4.5 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 PRODUCTION RULES FOR INGREDIENTS (RAW MATERIALS) FROM AGRICULTURAL SOURCES

Ingredients (raw materials) as a sole component for the production of cosmetics, cleansing products and fragrances can be also certified under "natural", "natural-organic" (mixed ingredients) and "organic". Base for the organic certification are the rules from Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations – for organic agriculture (www.fao.org) and European Union (EU) organic farming rules cover agricultural products, including aquaculture and yeast. The certification for organic ingredients is stricter than natural ones.

The certification only covers non-animal products with exception of few ingredients of animal origin that are produced by animals but are not a living part of the animal (for example beeswax and lanolin).

Special attention is focused on known contaminants. These are substances not naturally present in the ingredient or in ratios superior to those existing naturally and leading to pollution, and possibly to toxicity risks. Known contaminants are: heavy metals, aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, dioxins, radioactivity (ionizing radiation), GMOs, mycotoxins, medicinal residues, nitrates, nitrosamines.

All ingredients that already have certificates issued by recognized certification bodies for the standards NOP, JAS, European regulation, etc can be certified by ECOGEA without any audit or additional tests. An ingredient which contains a non-authorized component (for example meat) and has organic food certificate, cannot be accepted.

Note: The use of synthetic perfumes/coloring agents as additives to correct the appearance or odor of ingredients is forbidden, regardless of the quantity.

2.5.1 ORGANIC (AGRICULTURAL) PRODUCTION RULES

Producing organically means respecting the rules on organic farming. These rules are designed to promote environment protection, maintain the biodiversity of the world and build consumer trust in organic products. These regulations govern all areas of organic production and are based on a number of key principles, such as

- Prohibition of the use of GMOs
- Forbidding the use of ionizing radiation
- Limiting the use of artificial fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides
- Low presence of absence of known contaminants
- Forbidding the use growing lands with over pollution with heavy metals and herbicides and pesticides

This means that organic producers need to adopt different approaches to maintaining soil fertility and plant health including.

- Crop rotation (if needed)
- Cultivation of nitrogen fixing plants and other green manure crops to restore the fertility of the soil
- Prohibition of use of mineral nitrogen fertilizers (for natural-organic and organic certification)
- To reduce the impact of weeds and pests, organic farmers choose resistant varieties and breeds and techniques encouraging natural pest control

Cosmetic ingredients certified as organic must contain **100% organic** portion.

2.5.2 NATURAL-ORGANIC (AGRICULTURAL) PRODUCTION RULES

Cosmetic ingredients certified as natural-organic certification follow the same rules as organic certification. Whole procedure is done case by case. This certification category usually falls to multicomponent ingredients composed of natural and organic raw materials combined. Typical representatives are plant extracts where one portion (plant part) is organic and other portion (solvent) is natural.

2.5.3 NATURAL (AGRICULTURAL) PRODUCTION RULES

Cosmetic ingredients certified as natural certification follow similar rules as organic certification, but less strict. The main difference is certified natural products do not have limitations with the use of artificial fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides as organic ones do. Prohibition of use of GMOs and forbidding the use of ionizing radiation still applies.

2.5.3 COMMON CONTAMINANTS, LIMITS, AND TESTED PARAMETERS

- **MICROBIAL CONTAMINATION**: As required in microbiological limits for cosmetics. European Standard EN ISO 17516:2014 Cosmetics –Microbiology – Microbiological limits

Types of microorganism	**Products specifically intended for children under three years of age, the eye area or the mucous membranes**	**Other products**
Total Aerobic Mesophilic Microorganisms (Bacteria plus yeast and mould)	≤ 1 x 10^2 CFU per g or ml	≤ 1 x 10^3 CFU per g or ml
Escherichia coli	Absence in 1 g or 1 ml	Absence in 1 g or 1 ml
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Absence in 1 g or 1 ml	Absence in 1 g or 1 ml

Staphyloccocus aureus	Absence in 1 g or 1 ml	Absence in 1 g or 1 ml
Candida albicans	Absence in 1 g or 1 ml	Absence in 1 g or 1 ml

- **HEAVY METALS**: Heavy metals are naturally occurring compounds, are present in the environment and can make their way in trace quantities into ingredients (raw materials). All possible methods need to be implemented to reduce the amount of heavy metals exposure and their presence in ingredients (raw materials) within acceptable levels.

Heavy metal	**Limit (ppm)**
Lead (Pb)	< 10 ppm
Arsenic (As)	< 2 ppm
Cadmium (Cd)	< 3 ppm
Mercury (Hg)	< 1 ppm
Antimony (Sb)	< 5 ppm

Other metals (for example, selenium, barium and chromium) may be present as impurities in ingredients; however, the toxicological properties and corresponding risk associated with these substances are considered less significant than for lead, arsenic, cadmium, mercury and antimony.

- **PESTICIDES**:

Description: Pesticides are substances that are meant to control pests, including weeds. The term pesticide includes all of the following: herbicide, insecticides (which may include insect growth regulators, termiticides, etc.) nematicide, molluscicide, piscicide, avicide, rodenticide, bactericide, insect repellent, animal repellent, antimicrobial, and fungicide. The most common of these are herbicides which account for approximately 80% of all pesticide use. Pesticides may cause acute and delayed health effects in people who are exposed. Pesticide exposure can cause a variety of adverse health effects, ranging from simple irritation of the skin and eyes to more severe effects such as affecting the nervous system, mimicking hormones causing reproductive problems, and also causing cancer.

Tested parameters: - Organochlorine pesticides
- Organocphosphorus pesticides
- Pyrethroids
- Other pesticides

* Note: list of analysis foe individual pesticides may be required (e.g. Toxaphene,…)
Limits: As required by EU regulation.
Reference method: LMBG-00.00-34:1999 (DFG S19) except section E9

- **DIOXINS, FURANS + DIOXIN LIKE PCBs:**

Description: Dioxins and dioxin-like compounds (DLCs) are compounds that are highly toxic environmental persistent organic pollutants (POPs). They are mostly by-products of various

industrial processes or, in case of dioxin-like PCBs and PBBs, part of intentionally produced mixtures.

They include:

- *Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs), or simply dioxins*: PCDDs are derivatives of dibenzo-p-dioxin. There are 75 PCDD congeners, differing in the number and location of chlorine atoms, and seven of them are especially toxic, the most dangerous being 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-dioxin (TCDD)
- *Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs), or furans:* PCDFs are derivatives of dibenzofuran. There are 135 isomers, ten have dioxin-like properties.
- *Polychlorinated/polybrominated biphenyls (PCBs/PBBs):* derived from biphenyl, of which twelve are "dioxin-like". Under certain conditions PCBs may form dibenzofurans/dioxins through partial oxidation.
- *Dioxin may refer to 1,4-Dioxin:* the basic chemical unit of the more complex dioxins. This simple compound is not persistent and has no PCDD-like toxicity.

Tested parameters: - Total dioxins (WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ)
- Dioxin like PCBs (F-PCB-TEQ)
- Dioxins + dioxin like PCBs (WHO-PCDD/F-PCB-TEQ)

Limits: As required by EU regulation for specific area.
Example of limit for vegetable oil (0,75 pg/g WHO-PCDD/F-TEQ)

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs): In some cases, these components may be additionally tested. Most common tested parameters are: 28, 52,101,138,153,180
Limit: < 0,02 mg/kg

- **POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAHs)**:

Description: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs, also polyaromatic hydrocarbons or polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) are hydrocarbons, organic compounds containing only carbon and hydrogen that are composed of multiple aromatic rings (organic rings in which the electrons are delocalized). Cancer is a primary human health risk of exposure to PAHs. Exposure to PAHs has also been linked with cardiovascular disease and poor fetal development.

Tested parameters: - Benzo(a)pyrene
- Sum of: Benzo(a)pyrene, Benz(a)anthracene, Chrysene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene

Limits: <1,0 µg/kg Benzo(a)pyrene
Reference method: PB-117/HPLC ed. VI of 20.01.2019

- **ALFATOXINS**:

Description: Aflatoxins are poisonous carcinogens that are produced by certain molds (*Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus*) which grow in soil, decaying vegetation, hay, and grains.

Tested parameters: - Alfatoxin B1 (<0,10 µg/kg), Alfatoxin B2 (<0,05 µg/kg)

- Alfatoxin G1 (<0,10 µg/kg), Alfatoxin G2 (<0,05 µg/kg)
- Sum of Alfatoxins B1, B2, G1, G2

Reference method: PN-ISO 14718:2001

- **OCHRATOXIN A**:

Description: Ochratoxin A is produced by different *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* species and is one of the most-abundant food-contaminating mycotoxins.

Tested parameters: - Ochratoxin A (<0,25 µg/kg)
Reference method: PN-ISO 14132:2010

2.5.4 OTHER COMMON TESTED PARAMETERS

- VEGETABLE OILS AND BUTTERS:

Description: Vegetable oils/butters, or vegetable fats, are fats extracted from seeds, or less often, from other parts of fruits. Vegetable fats are mixtures of triglycerides

Tested parameters: - Fatty acids profile
- Sterols

Reference methods: PN-EN ISO 12966-1:2015-01, PN-EN ISO 12966-2:2017-05 except p.5.3 and 5.5, 12966-4:2015-07

2.6 SYNTHETIC AND/OR NATURE-IDENTICAL 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 (e.g. 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.

Most of allowed synthetic ingredients are so called nature-identical substances. These may only be used if natural substances cannot be obtained from nature with reasonable technical effort. These exceptions are listed under specific chapters and in appendixes of this standard. Most commonly allowed are nature-identical inorganic pigments and minerals, some fragrances, vitamins, vitamin derivatives and vitamin-like substances, and nature-identical preservatives. 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/nature-identical ingredients into natural, natural-organic or organic concepts. Some ingredients might be allowed in natural certification while not allowed in organic.

2.7 IMPORTANT RULES AND LIMITATIONS FOR APPLICABLE INGREDIENTS

2.7.1 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 CO2) - Ethyl alcohol (plant origin derived) - Fats and oils (plant origin) - Glycerine (plant origin derived)	- Honey, agave syrup and glucose / fructose syrup - Natural deep eutectic solvent (NDES)* - Propanediol (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.

2.7.2 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 - Benzoic acid and its salts and its ethyl ester - Benzyl alcohol - Dehydroacetic acid and its salts - Levulinic acid and its sodium salt - Propionic acid and its salts - Salicylic acid and its salts - Sodium Hydroxymethyl glycinate	- Ethyl Lauroyl Arginate HCl - Formic acid and its sodium salt - Pentylene Glycol - Lactobacillus Ferment - Leuconostoc/Radish Root Ferment Filtrate - Lactobacillus Ferment Lysate - Cocos Nucifera (Coconut) Fruit Ex. - Salix Alba (Willow) Bark Ex.

- Sorbic acid and its salts	- Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Japonica*) ex.

* Other ferments and extracts are also allowed if proven effective.

Note: Additional exceptions can be made due to lack of performance from allowed preservatives (above list) in some systems and their strong pH dependency. The case-by case solutions are made if necessary.

2.7.3 FRAGRANCES (PERFUMES) – ESSENTIAL OILS

Fragrances are used to add odor to the cosmetic products or are used to give the human body, animals, food, objects, and living-spaces a pleasant scent. This standard promotes the use of natural origin fragrances either for cosmetic care or ambient use. Natural fragrances are defined and must correspond to ISO standard 9235:2021. Most typical examples of natural fragrances are essential oils. These are very common fragrant products, which are sold as sole multipurpose product or in combination with other products. Essential oils are often used not only as odor component but also as active ingredient.

Fragrances are divided into three main categories and can be composed from:
- Category 1 (NI): Mixture of natural-identical fragrant compounds, the same compounds as found in nature (*natural-identical fragrances*)
- Category 2 (N/NI): Mixture of natural-identical fragrances and natural essential oils (single or mixture of more) /isolates from essential oils (*natural-identical fragrances*)
- Category 3 (N): Natural essential oils (single or mixture of more) /isolates from essential oils (*natural fragrances*)

There are different criteria for inclusion of these fragrances into natural, natural-organic or organic concepts (levels of certification – Chapter 3). All three categories of fragrances can be used in first level of certification “natural”. Nevertheless, some restriction my still apply. Only category three can be used in second level of certification “natural-organic”, and the level of certification “organic”.

It is not always reasonable or even environmentally disputable to produce some of the fragrant compounds naturally, this is why exception with natural-identical options are allowed in some cases. Natural identical compounds cannot be marked as natural.

Fragrances from all three categories have to have IFRA certificate, up to date SDS, Allergen declarations (if allergens are present) and exact toxicological profiles. Certificate or origin might be needed in some cases. Strict limitations for impurities apply for all fragrances and/or essential oils. No adulterations are allowed of natural essential oils. GC-Ms analyses might be needed as a proof of authenticity of essential oil in some cases. These rules above apply the same for cosmetic

products, perfumes or ambient products. Special focus is also made on the quality of solvents and other compounds used with fragrances. All fragrances can be of course also organic (essential oils and isolates in most cases). In this case their percentage is counted into organic part of total amount of organic compounds.

Following are not allowed:

- All synthetic (or natural) compounds listed in Appendix IIa (including also all photo sensitizing chemicals)
- All known endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) listed in Appendix IIb (e.g.: bisphenol A, phthalates, parabens, several synthetic UV-filters and pesticides)
- All the CMR substances (carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction) banned for use in cosmetic products

Some essential oils (mostly citruses) contain photo sensitizing chemicals naturally present. If these essential oils (or isolates) are used, proper declaimer must be written on the label of cosmetic product. This is an exception. Essential oils must be also used in accordance with IFRA standard for maximum allowed concentration per cosmetic category.

Note that there might be different criteria for inclusion of natural-identical fragrances into natural products. Some fragrances might be allowed in natural certification while not allowed in organic. Most important criteria for inclusion in this category are safety, source of production (purity) and known list of compounds composing the fragrance (transparency). Due to huge amount of these products on the marked case by case study has to be done for each fragrance.

2.7.4 INORGANIC PIGMENTS AND MINERALS

The standard promotes the use of inorganic pigments and minerals of natural origin. But exceptions in this area are allowed. These may only be used if natural substances cannot be obtained from nature with reasonable technical effort. These exceptions are listed under specific chapters or in appendices of this standard.

2.7.5 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 is 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 Glycyrrhizate.

2.7.6 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.

2.7.7 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.

2.7.8 PALM OIL, PALM KERNEL OIL AND DERIVATIVES

The palm oil, palm kernel oil and derivatives ingredients used in certified products and as ingredients (raw materials) must be from certified sustainable (CSPO) using as a minimum the mass balance supply chain model. This means that certified segregated and identity preserved (IP) are acceptable options.

List of allowed and most common palm oil and palm kernel oil derivatives:

- Glycerin, cocamidopropyl betaine and coco betaine
- Fatty acids: stearic acid, palmitic acid, myristic acid, lauric acid
- Fatty alcohols: cetyl alcohol, cetearyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, lauryl alcohol

- Esters made from fatty acids or fatty alcohols: cetyl palmitate, cetyl phosphate, myristyl myristate, glyceryl (mono-) stearate and glyceryl oleate
- Triglycerides: C8-C10 caprylic/capric triglyceride and C10-C18 triglycerides

If a commercial mixture contains some of the ingredients from the above list together with other ingredients not from the list (e.g. an extract), none of the ingredients have to be from CSPO, although it is highly recommended where possible.

2.7.9 VITAMINS, VITAMIN-DERIVATES AND VITAMIN-LIKE SUBSTANCES

Vitamins, vitamin-derivates, and vitamin-like substances can be used as a synthetic or natural derived if possible. It is not reasonable or even environmentally disputable to produce all these compounds naturally. Other rules with restriction from this standard may still apply.

Most common examples:

- Vitamin E are fat soluble compounds that include four tocopherols and four tocotrienols used as antioxidants in many products. Use of stable sensitizing-free option has been required in many applications. Most common derivate is tocopheryl acetate, vitamin E ester which is very stable against oxidation, in contrast to Vitamin E alcohol (tocopherol).
- Vitamin C also known as ascorbic acid and ascorbate is water soluble and used in many products as antioxidant and skin enhancing active ingredient. Many derivates are used due to non-stable and sensitizing nature of ascorbic acid. For example, sodium ascorby phosphate is stable non-sensitizing option of water-soluble vitamin C, while ascorby palmitate is lipid soluble, stable non-sensitizing option of vitamin C. Many other derivates are available with similar functions.

Note: Vitamin-like substances are a number of organic compounds that, although related to the vitamins in activity, cannot be defined as true vitamins (e.g. bioflavinoids, choline, carnitine, etc). Inclusion of vitamin-like substances is done case by case during the audit process of the certification and is highly influenced by market availability, use case, human health, and environmental factors.

2.8 STRICTLY FORBIDEN 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:

- All the substances listed in appendixes II (prohibited list: photo sensitizing chemicals, EDCs, CMRs, etc)
- Nanomaterials (until proven safe)
- Genetically modified organisms in final products (GMOs)*
- Ionizing radiation (gamma and X-ray irradiation)
- Animal testing of final products

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

MINERAL OILS (hard and soft paraffin) and/or **SILICONES** are not allowed in any products certified under this standard. Wide range of natural alternatives can be use instead of these.

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%** organic	***CAT 1:*** Min. total of **100%** organic
		CAT 2: Min. total of **10%** organic	***CAT 2:*** Min. total of **40%** organic
		CAT 3: Min. total of **5%** organic	***CAT 3:*** Min. total of **20%** organic
		CAT 4: Min. total of **2,5%** organic	***CAT 4:*** Min. total of **10%** organic
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 for mineral oils (hard/soft paraffin) or silicones	These are not allowed as ingredients in products certified by this standard.		
Additional rules for allowed fragrances (and essential oils) ****	- Nature-identical fragrances - Natural & organic fragrances	Only natural & organic fragrances (essential oils / natural isolates)	Only natural & organic fragrances (essential oils / natural isolates)

* 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 – Nature-identical ingredients and other (non-natural) additional applicable ingredients. Different restrictions apply depending on the level of certification.
**** Check chapter 2.7 (sub-chapter fragrances – essential oils) for detailed descriptions.

3.2 PRODUCT CATEGORIES

3.2.1 CATEGORY 1 PRODUCTS (CAT-1)

- Pure mono plant ingredients (e.g. essential oils, vegetable oils or butters, plant scrub particles, hydrosols, etc).
*No Synthetic, nature identical ingredients and other (non-natural) additional applicable ingredients allowed if certified as "Organic". Allowed preservatives in hydrosols or other water-based ingredients are exception to this rule.

3.2.2 CATEGORY 2 PRODUCTS (CAT-2)

- 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, etc).
- Mixtures of simple multi plant ingredients (e.g. essential oils mixtures, vegetable oils and butters, body massage mixes, etc).
- Hard "bar" soaps/shampoos and similar anhydrous or low water content rinse-off products (e.g hard soap made with cold process, etc).

3.2.3 CATEGORY 3 PRODUCTS (CAT-3)

- 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.
- Liquid ambient diffusers (e.g. liquids with wooded sticks, etc)
- Deodorants containing high content of lipid phase (40%+).
- Decorative cosmetics containing water.
- Oral care products (e.g. toothpaste, mouth wash, etc).

3.2.4 CATEGORY 3 PRODUCTS (CAT4)

- Surfactants based rinse-off products (e.g. shampoos, shower gels, etc).
- Very low lipid phase emulsified aqueous products (e.g. moisturizers, serums, etc).
- Hair treatment products (e.g. hair conditioners, regenerators, etc).
- Non-emulsified aqueous products (e.g. facial toner, after shave waters, water-based gels, etc).
- Sunscreens (e.g. creams, oils, etc).
- Deodorants and antiperspirants (gaseous or sticks).

- Products with at least 80% minerals (e.g. make-up products, etc).
- Detergents and other cleansing products (e.g. dish wash products, etc).

3.3 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 chapters). Labels are in primary-basic and secondary-transparent/negative options. The ECOGEA certification logos can be used in various forms with extremely few restrictions. All restrictions are indicated in next chapters. All ECOGEA logos colors can be adjusted to match your label design. For example, primary-basic green logo can be additionally darkened if needed. Please note if you are not using standard ECOGEA green or black Ecogea Institute must approve your color variation and put into database.

3.2.1 NATURAL PRODUCTS

Composition rule summary:
☑ Minimum 75 % of natural ingredients required.
☑ No minimum organic % of processed natural ingredients from agricultural source (physically and/or chemically) is required, but is highly recommended.
☑ Strict limitation regarding synthetic additives with no natural alternatives.

3.2.2 NATURAL – ORGANIC PRODUCTS

Composition rule summary:
☑ Minimum 85 % of natural ingredients required.
☑ Minimum 2,5 % – 25 % of processed natural ingredients from organic agricultural source (physically and/or chemically), depending on a product category is required.
☑ Very strict limitation regarding synthetic additives with no natural alternatives.

3.2.3 ORGANIC PRODUCTS

Composition rule summary:
☑ Minimum 95 % of natural ingredients required.
☑ Minimum 10 % – 100 % of processed natural ingredients from organic agricultural source (physically and/or chemically), depending on a product category is required.
☑ Very strict limitation regarding synthetic additives with no natural alternatives.

3.4 LABELING RULES

Follow these basic guidelines:
• Regardless of the shape of the logo on the packaging, the basic requirement is that the logo is readable and well visible.
• Decide which logo best suits you.
• In accordance with the size of the packaging, its color and the quality of the print, use the optimal logo, taking into account the basic rules of graphic design, aesthetics, and color compliance rules.
• Do not scale logos below the minimum size. In the case of extremely small packaging, please ECOGEA Institute and you will be provided with logo suitable for your packaging.
• If there are several quality logos on the packaging, the Ecogea standard logo must be at least equivalent in size.
• If possible, use the primary logo in green.
• Do not modify the logos formally, do not pamper them, and do not interfere with their field of inviolability.

Quick view of logo and sizes (see next chapters for details):

Preferred sizes		Smaller sizes – not recommended	
			
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)

3.4.1. LOGO TYPES – PRIMARY BASIC

CMYK	Black	CMYK	Black	CMYK	Black	Size
						10 < 15 mm
						15 mm ≤
Certified as NATURAL		*Certified as NATURAL-ORGANIC*		*Certified as ORGANIC*		

File names (available for certified customers under download):
ecogea_[**]_10mm_P-[****].*
ecogea_[**]_15mm_P-[****].*
All logos are available in graphic formats: AI, EPS, PDF and PNG

3.4.2. LOGO TYPES – SECONDARY TRANSPARENT AND NEGATIVE

CMYK	Black	CMYK	Black	CMYK	Black	Size
						10 < 15 mm
						15 mm ≤
White (neg.)		**White (neg.)**		**White (neg.)**		**Size**
						10 < 15 mm
						15 mm ≤
Certified as NATURAL		Certified as NATURAL-ORGANIC		Certified as ORGANIC		

File names (available for certified customers under download):
ecogea_[**]_10mm_S-[****].*
ecogea_[**]_15mm_S-[****].*
All logos are available in graphic formats: AI, EPS, PDF and PNG

Primary basic logo cannot be used in white color (negative) same as secondary transparent logo.

3.4.3 LABEL SIZE, POSITION AND SPACE OF INVIOLABILITY

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 once again during certification with all logos in different graphic formats.

Space of inviolability is safe area where other graphic elements from the packing are not allowed to interfere. Background color is exception in this case.

Space of inviolability (safe area)	Space of inviolability (safe area)
	
Logos from 10 to 14,99 mm are in category **10 mm** 10 mm < 15 mm	Logos from 15 mm and upare in category **15 mm** 15 mm ≤

Example of graphic file (available for certified customers under download):
ecogea_NO_10mm_P-CMYK.ai **or** ecogea_NO_15mm_P-CMYK.ai
NO = Natural organic
10mm = size
P = primary
CMYK = color space
All logos are available in graphic formats: AI, EPS, PDF and PNG

Smallest recommended size is 10 mm. There are also options for smaller logos on extra small packages. Please contact Ecogea Institute for different solutions.

3.4.4 APPEARANCE ON COLOR BACKGROUNDS AND IN POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE

If basic green color is not suitable/compatible with your graphic it is possible to change it into any other color with color saturation more than 50 %. White logo (negative) is recommended for all backgrounds with color saturation more than 50%.

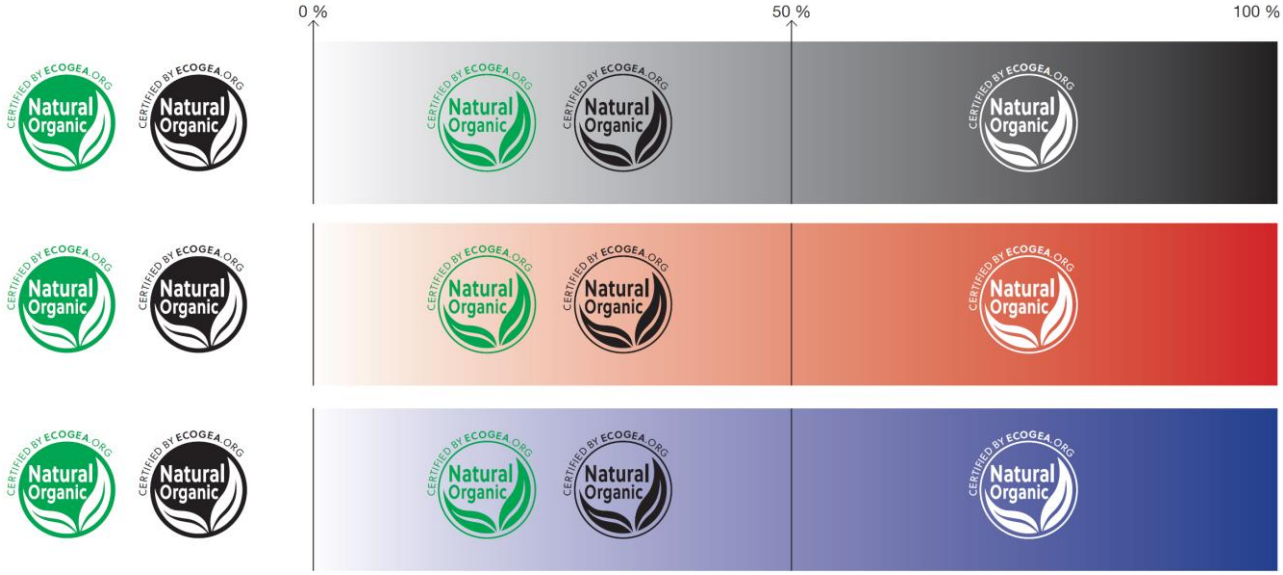
Positive

Primary-basic

Secondary-transparent

Negative

Background color saturation benchmark: White logo in negative is recommended for all labels/packings with background color saturation more than 50 %.



3.4.5 EXAMPLES OF PROHIBITED USE

Distortion

transformation

Multicoloring*

*Certified by ECOGEA.ORG text can be only changed in black (K=100) color in case of colored logo, (e.g. primary-basic green).

3.4.6 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.

If there is no organic ingredients in the product (only in case of "Natural" certification) claim " ** Ingredients from organic agricultural source " may be excluded.

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.

3.4.7 ADDITIONAL OPTIONAL STATEMENTS

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

Conventional agricultural source statement
Manufacturer can update their "*Ingredients from natural origin" statement with addition of conventional agricultural source statement. It means that total product percentage of it is added to the statement.

Example:
** Ingredients from natural origin (98%), with part from conventional agricultural source (25%)*

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).

3.4.8 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:

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

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

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

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 wright of organic raw material can be calculated into organic portion:

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

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 ad 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:

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

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:

Organic plant (**90** kg)	+	Water (60 kg) Solvents: Organic alcohol 96 % (**45** kg) Non-organic glycerine (5 kg)	→	Process Heating, mixing, filtration, etc	→	Final extract (**100** kg)

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

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

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

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 CO_2 extraction.

% of organic is calculated as follows:

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

Organic CO_2 extract are calculated into organic portion as 100% if produced from organic raw materials. CO_2 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:

Organic plant (**90** kg)	+	Solvents: Organic olive oil (**45** kg) Non-organic soy oil (25 kg)	→	Process Heating, mixing, filtration, etc	→	Final extract (**100** kg)

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

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

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. citruses) 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:

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

Example of hydrolate calculation:

Organic plant (**500** kg)	+	Extraction medium: Water (500 kg)	→	Process distillation	→	Final extract (**480** kg)

Total organic plant: 500 kg
Total water used for distillation: 500 kg

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

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:

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

Example of chemical reaction calculation:

Organic raw m. (**80** kg)	+	Non-organic raw m. (5 kg)	→	Process reaction	→	Final ingredient (**75** kg)	+	Excess of organic raw m. (**9** kg)

Total organic r.m.: 80 kg
Total non-organic r.m.: 10 kg

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

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. Al 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 SCHEME, APPLICATION PROCESS AND CONTROL

6.1 APPLICABLE SCHEME

ECOGEA Institute is committed in the control and the certification of natural and organic products. The certification provides the objective claims about naturalness and/or organic composition of client's products, coming from an independent body, in the accordance with this standard requirement. Client is considered any legal entity in the process of certification. Certification is done in accordance with certification standard: ECOGEA natural and organic standard for cosmetics, cleansing products and fragrances. Standard is freely available at website www.ecogea.org.

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.

Access to the certification
You should apply for certification if you are (A) BRAND OWNER or/and (B) MANUFACTURER (subcontractor) of finished products and/or raw materials.

Certification service
The service is based on a two-year cycle. When all certification requirements are fulfilled, it leads to the issuance or renewal of a certificate. This allows you to market your products with a reference to the ECOGEA certification and to use ECOGEA labels on your product(s). The certification process is automatically renewed every two years, if you did not notify ECOGEA about the termination of your contract under conditions on current Terms and Conditions.

Restrictions
ECOGEA may refuse an application for certification when there are fundamental or known reasons such as illegal activities or repeated non-conformities of certification requirements, inappropriate behavior, outstanding payment, etc.

6.2 CERTIFICATION PROCESS FOR THE FINAL PRODUCTS STEP BY STEP

The steps of the certification process are the following ones (and are detailed below).

6.2.1 STEP [NO.1] – APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION

Your application or request for certification has to be sent via email or ECOGEA's e-application. Note that before you submit your application, you need download the current version of the standard and self-asses if your products are fulfilling the standard criteria. We are available for all basic questions you might have.

Client need to send us:
- Company name, street address, ZIP code, City, Country
- Contact details; phone, e-mail, website, fax, etc
- VAT number
- Your brand name
- Responsible person name and title
- Main company activity
- Number of products intended for certification

We will send you:
- Pricelist for our services

6.2.2 STEP [NO.2] – PRE-SCREENING OF THE PRODUCTS

This step is intended to pre-screen all of your products by us, to see if your brand is fulfilling the standard criteria. This step starts after we receive your application, we will invite you to send us some more information to proceed with your application review.

Client need to send us:
- Your complete product list with all ingredients listed (no percentage composition needed at this stage)
- List of countries you sell your products (If you sell online add "online" in the table)

We will send to client:
- Certification agreement (two copies)
- Pro-forma invoice for our services

Certification is not possible in these specific cases:
- Established non-conformity with the general regulations in force on cosmetics.
- A conflict of interest that could undermine the impartiality of our decisions.
- A geographical location that makes certification technically impossible or risky for those involved.
- A past termination of contract following a decision by ECOGA for major violations of the contract.

6.2.3 STEP [NO.3] – FORMALIZATION OF CERTIFICATION AGREEMENT

Formalization of certification agreement means that ECOGEA and the client in certification process sign certification agreement and settle required fee in this stage of certification.

Client need to send us:
- Signed certification agreement by you (two copies)
- Proof that first 50%* from the fee on pro-forma invoice has been payed to ECOGEA Institute
- Short description of their company/brand (3 – 5 sentences)
- Hi-res logo image (jpg)

We will send to client:
- Signed certification agreement by you and ECOGEA (one copy)

*Client in certification process can also pay complete fee for certification if decides to (to avoid double transfer charges or any other particular reason)

6.2.4 STEP [NO.4] – 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. Complete analysis of your documentation (formulations, certificates, etc) is done in this step. If applicant have any previous certification from similar certification bodies these documentations would be very helpful and might significantly shorten verification period.

Client need to send us:
- List of products with full names and volumes/weight
- Quantitative formulation for each product. Each ingredient needs exact percentage, INCI name, CAS number. Formulations should be in descending order
- Copy of original label and secondary packing (if used). Both can be scans.
- Raw materials documentation which includes: last certificate of analysis, SDS, technical datasheet, proof of origin (usually in specification or COA), organic certificate for raw materials (if available)
- For fragrances and/or essential oils additionally: IFRA certificate, allergen list with exact concentrations (usually this might already be in COA or specification)
- Signed statement that safety assessment has been made for the product (s). Clients in certification process can also send copies of safety assessment files for products for faster review since these documents contain many information required during certification process
- Date when product was/will be (expected date) put on market
- First country product was put on market.
- If product is/will be sold in EU we would also require CPNP number

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. ECOGEA will send all graphic designs needed to include ECOGEA label on product graphic (labels, boxes, etc).

6.2.5 STEP [NO.5] – 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.

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

Documents that are accepted for off-site audit:
- Verified GMP certificate or GMP production statement
- 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 one's on-site audit might be needed.

6.2.6 STEP [NO.6] – AUDIT REPORT

Depending on the non-conformities observed in the audit, ECOGEA will rely on the corrective action plan associated to the standard to deal with each non-conformity. All the possible areas of non-compliance will be listed in the corrective action plan and evaluated according to their degree of seriousness (nonconformity "minor" or "major").

If no non-conformities or minor non-conformities are observed, certification continues to the last step. If major non-conformities are observed then issuing of certificate may be postponed until these are solved.

Basic audit report is issued when verification and audit steps are finished.

6.2.7 STEP [NO.7] – ISSUING OF CERTIFICATE

This is the last step in certification process. ECOGEA certificate is issued.

Client need to send us:
- Proof that second 50%* from the fee on pro-forma invoice has been payed to ECOGEA Institute (if not paid in full in formalization of certification agreement step)

We will send to client:
- Original ECOGEA certificate and publishing of all your details on ECOGEA website under members section

6.3 CERTIFICATION PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURES OF INGREDIENTS (RAW MATERIALS) FROM AGRICULTURAL SOURCE

The certification process is similar as certification of the final products with some exceptions related to production of ingredients. Summary of the procedure is stated below. All the details will be sent to manufacturers according to ingredients intended for certification.

Important note: All ingredients that already have certificates issued by recognized certification bodies for the standards NOP, JAS, European regulation, etc can be certified by ECOGEA without any audit or additional tests and documentations.

Client needs to send us (for all certification categories):
- Company name, street address, ZIP code, City, Country, Contact details, VAT number, Brand name, Responsible person name and title, Main company activity
- List of ingredients for the certification
- Basic information of production site: such as address, production certificates (GMP, ISO if available) and approx. number of employees/workers working at location.
- Verified GMP certificate or GMP production statement – required for faster off-site audit
- Any documentation that proves you had third body inspected your production such as inspection report from government bodies (Ministry of health, etc…) – required for faster off-site audit
- Proof photos of: production site, storage, packing room, waste, etc…
- Ingredient specification with common required parameters for an ingredient
- Certificate of analysis with common required parameters for an ingredient
- Signed statement about use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs)
- Signed statement about use of ionizing radiation (gamma and X-ray irradiation)
- Analysis of basic ingredient compounds and allergens (if any).
  For example: fatty acid composition in vegetable oils and butters, GC-MS in essential oils, ratio of solvent extract in plant extracts, etc.
- Analysis of pesticides in ingredient (organochloropesticides, organophosphoruspesticides, and toxaphen)
- Analysis of heavy metals in ingredient
- Analysis of Polychlorinated biphenyls in ingredient (PCBs: 28, 52, 101,138,153,180)
- Analysis of dioxin in ingredient (total dioxins and dioxin+dioxin like PCBs)
- Analysis of microbial contaminations – for EU cosmetics standard

- Additional specific documentation can be requested at the time of audit

For ORGANIC certification – special requirements:
- Proof that ingredient is manufactured according to the rules on organic production farming
- Only low acceptable levels or absence of contaminants are acceptable

6.4 CERTIFICATION CONTROL

General surveillance of your activity is done periodically during the certification period. This is done on the basis of any information you will send to us and/or we may collect during audit and other investigation.

The following criteria are taken into consideration when determining certification control:
- Business type (raw materials manufacturer, make-up manufacturer, etc.)
- Number of products to be certified
- Number of ingredients used
- Seriousness of non-conformities noted the previous year
- Existing quality process within client's company

The corrective actions defined to deal with previous non-conformities will be checked.

Surveillance is also based on the verification of any changes in certification requirements or the scope of your certification. For this reason, you must inform ECOGEA without any delay about any change in your system (manufacturing, process and quality) or the range of your products to be certified.

6.5 NON-CONFORMITIES AND CORRECTION PLAN

6.5.1 MINOR NON-CONFORMITIES

A minor non-conformity is a non-conformity which does not alter the characteristics of the product to be certified. It means that it does not alter the conformity of a product towards the principles of the standard and its most important requirements and is not misleading for consumers.

6.5.2 MAJOR NON-CONFORMITIES

A major non-conformity is a non-conformity which alters or may later alter the characteristics of the product to be certified. It means that it alters the conformity of a product towards the principles of the standard and its most important requirements and/or can be considered as misleading for consumers.

6.5.2 CORRECTION PLAN

If no non-conformity is identified during audit, the certification decision is issued / granted and ECOGEA will issue/renew client's new certification document.

If a non-conformity arises as a result of the audit, ECOGEA can take the following appropriate measures:

In case of minor non-conformity: certification continues without any limitations. Client needs to do its own correction plan and notify ECOGEA when all non-conformities are eliminated. Additional attention is done within next cycle of regular control.

In case of major non-conformity: certification continues under conditions. Client needs to send its own correction plan to ECOGEA and implement corrective actions within given time (usually 30 – 90 days). Client needs to notify ECOGEA when all non-conformities are eliminated. Additional analysis needs to be done by ECOGEA after client's notification of major non-conformity elimination (additional costs apply). Additional attention is done within next cycle of regular control

Conditions to continue certification may be for instance:
- Increased surveillance through new audit or additional analysis
- A delay to allow client to implement corrective actions

If required **conditions are not fulfilled in the given time**, ECOGEA will start the process of suspension or withdrawal of certification and update the certification documents accordingly.

- Suspension certification or certification on hold
This involves the interruption of certification for a specific period or until compliance of the product. If the product is not certified yet, client's certificate will be on hold. Suspension may involve one or more products. To clear such non-conformity client must provide the necessary elements within the time granted.

In all cases, reference to the certification can no longer be made for the product(s) concerned by the suspension until the major non-conformity is solved. The concerned product(s) will be removed of your certification document during the suspension period.

- Reduction of the certification scope
This implies the immediate and final cancellation of the certification for part of the products. The products are downgraded in the conventional circuit and can no longer make reference to the certification. This decision may be due to major non-conformity noticed during on-site audit or on client's request if client do not wish to use the certification for one or more of the products (cancellation).

In all cases products are removed from the certificate without notice.

- Withdrawal of certification
This implies the immediate cancellation of the certification for all clients' products. Client can no longer make reference to the certification for any of the products. This decision is also accompanied by the termination of the contract with ECOGEA Institute.

A product without certificate or whose certificate has been suspended/withdrawn cannot display any reference to the certification. This ban also applies to any other communication materials. The suspension or withdrawal of client conformity documents implies the immediate end of validity of these documents. It is client responsibility to inform his clients that the products are not certified anymore and that they need to stop using certification documents.

6.6 ADDITIONAL PRODUCTS AND VARIATIONS

If only new products are added under already certified brand, simplified documentation check is done. 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.

Additional product may be added to current certificate and updated fees have to be paid. If there is less than 90 days before expiration of current certificate, complete renewal process is done for all certified products.

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: Indicative 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
Clay	CLAY
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
Illite	ILLITE
Iron Oxides; Ferric oxide; Ferrous oxide	CI 77489, CI 77491, CI 77492, CI 77499
Kaolin	KAOLIN
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
Montmorillonite	MONTMORILLONITE
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 Fluorphlogopite	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 IIa: Indicative list of perfumery materials which must not form part of cosmetic products (prohibited substances)

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS	Determination
Alantroot (Inula helenium) essential oils and derivatives e.g. concrete and absolute	97676-35-2	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
Allylisothiocyanate	57-06-7	Prohibited - potential adverse effects
Benzyl cyanide	140-29-4	Prohibited - potential adverse effects
p-tert-Butylphenol	98-54-4	Prohibited - sensitization and depigmentation properties
Chenopodium oil	8006-99-3	Prohibited - potential adverse effects
Cyclamen alcohol	4756-19-8	Prohibited - potential adverse effects
Diethyl maleate	141-05-9	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
Dihydrocoumarin	119-84-6	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
2,4-Dihydroxy-3-methyl-benzaldehyde	6248-20-0	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
3,7-Dimethyl-2-octen-1-ol (6,7-Dihydrogeraniol)	40607-48-5	Prohibited - potential adverse effects
4,6-Dimethyl-8-tert-butyl-coumarin	17874-34-9	Prohibited - inducing photo allergic reactions
Dimethyl citraconate	617-54-9	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
7,11-Dimethyl-4,6,10-dodecatrien-3-one	26651-96-7	Prohibited – should not be used
6,10-Dimethyl-3,5,9-undecatrien-2-one	141-10-6	Prohibited – should not be used
Diphenylamine	122-39-4	Prohibited - potential adverse effects
Ethyl acrylate	140-88-5	Prohibited - sensitizing potential and carcinogen
Fig leaf, fresh and preparations (Ficus carica)	68916-52-9	Prohibited - sensitizing potential and extreme phototoxic potential
trans-2-Heptenal	18829-55-5	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
trans-2-Hexenal diethyl acetal	67746-30-9	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
trans-2-Hexenal dimethyl acetal	18318-83-7	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
Hydroabietyl alcohol	13393-93-6	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
Hydroquinone monoethyl ether	622-62-8	Prohibited - depigmenting effect
6-Isopropyl-2-decahydronaphthalenol	34131-99-2	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
7-Methoxycoumarin	531-59-9	Prohibited - inducing allergic and photo allergic reactions
4-Methoxyphenol	150-76-5	Prohibited - depigmenting effect
4-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-3-butene-2-one	943-88-4	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
1-(p-Methoxyphenyl)-1-penten-3-one	104-27-8	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
Methyl trans-2-butenoate	623-43-8	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
6-Methylcoumarin	92-48-8	Prohibited - potential for producing photo allergic reactions
7-Methylcoumarin	2445-83-2	Prohibited - potential for producing photo allergic reactions
5-Methyl-2,3-hexanedione	13706-86-0	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
Musk ambrette	83-66-9	Prohibited - based on photosensitivity and neurotoxicity
2-Pentylidene cyclohexanone	25677-40-1	Prohibited - sensitizing potential

4-Phenyl-3-buten-2-one	122-57-6	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
3,6,10-Trimethyl-3,5,9-undecatrien-2-one	1117-41-5	Prohibited - sensitizing potential
Verbena (Lippia citriodora Kunth.) essential oils and derivatives e.g. concrete and absolute	8024-12-2	Prohibited - sensitizing potential

APPENDIX IIb: Indicative list of Identified EDCs (prohibited substances)

Category	Substance	CAS No.
4-NONYLPHENOLS	4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear	84852-15-3/ 26543-97-5/ 104-40-5/ 17404-66-9/ 30784-30-6/ 52427-13-1/ 186825-36-5/ 142731-63-3/ 90481-04-2*/ 25154-52-3*/ Others not identified
	4-Nonylphenol, branched and linear, ethoxylated	104-35-8/7311-27-5/ 14409-72-4/ 20427-84- 3/ 26027-38-3/ 27942-27-4/ 34166-38-6/ 37205-87-1/ 127087-87-0/ 156609-10-8/ 68412-54-4*/ 9016-45-9*/ Others not identified
4-TERT-OCYLPHENOLS	4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol	140-66-9
	4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)phenol, ethoxylated	2315-67-5/ 2315-61-9/ 9002-93-1/ 2497-59-8
4-HEPTYLPHENOL AND 4-TERT-PENTYLPHENOL	4-Heptylphenol, branched and linear	6465-71-0/ 6465-74-3/ 6863-24-7/ 1987-50- 4/72624-02-3/ 1824346-00-0/ 1139800-98-8/ 911371-07-8 / 911371-06-7 /911370-98-4/ 861011-60-1/ 861010-65-3/ 857629-71-1/ 854904-93-1/ 854904-92-0/ 102570-52-5/ 100532-36-3/ 72861-06-4/ 71945-81-8/ 37872-24-5/ 33104-11-9/ 30784-32-8/ 30784- 31-7/ 30784-27-1
	p-(1,1-dimethylpropyl) phenol	80-46-6
PHTHALATES (EU REACH SVHCs)	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate; DEHP	117-81-7
	Diisobutyl phthalate; DIBP	84-69-5
	Dibutyl phthalate; DBP	84-74-2
	Benzyl butyl phthalate; BBP	85-68-7
BENZOPHENONES	Benzophenone-1; 2,4- Dihydroxybenzophenone;	131-56-6
	Benzophenone-2; 2,2',4,4'-tetrahydroxybenzophenone	131-55-5
	Benzophenone-3; Oxybenzone	131-57-7
	4,4'-dihydroxybenzophenone	611-99-4
3-BC, MBC, EHMC	3-Benzylidene camphor (3-BC); 1,7,7- trimethyl-3- (phenylmethylene)bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-one	15087-24-8
	3-(4-Methylbenzylidene) camphor; 1,7,7-trimethyl-3-[(4-methylphenyl) methylene]bicyclo[2.2.1] heptan-2-one	36861-47-9
	2-ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate	5466-77-3 / 83834-59-7
BISPHENOLS F AND S	Bisphenol F	620-92-8
	Bisphenol S	80-09-1
BHT AND BHA	Butylated hydroxytoluene	128-37-0
	Tert.-Butylhydroxyanisole (BHA); tertbutyl-4-methoxyphenol	25013-16-5

Category	Substance	CAS No.
CARBON DISULPHIDE	Carbon Disulphide	75-15-0
DITHIOCARBAMATES	Metam-sodium	137-42-8
	Zineb	12122-67-7
	Ziram	137-30-4
	Thiram	137-26-8
MTBE	Tert-butyl methyl ether; MTBE	1634-04-4
PARABENS	Methylparaben	99-76-3
	Ethylparaben	120-47-8
	Propylparaben; propyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	94-13-3
	Butylparaben; butyl 4-hydroxybenzoate	94-26-8
OTHER PHENOL DERIVATIVES	4-nitrophenol	100-02-7
	2,4,6-tribromophenol	118-79-6
	Resorcinol	108-46-3
PCP, TEBUCONAZOLE, AND TRICLOSAN	Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	87-86-5
	Tebuconazole	107534-96-3
	Triclosan	3380-34-5
PHTHALATES (NON-EU REACH SVHCs)	Diethyl phthalate (DEP)	84-66-2
	Dihexyl phthalate (DHP)	84-75-3
	Dicyclohexyl phthalate (DCHP)	84-61-7
	Dioctyl phthalate (DOP)	117-84-0
	Diisodecyl phthalate (DiDP)	68515-49-1 / 26761-40-0
	Diundecyl phthalate (DuDP), branched and linear	3648-20-2
QUADROSILAN	2,6-cisDiphenylhexamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	33204-76-1
TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE	Triphenyl Phosphate	

APPENDIX III: 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
COCOGLYCERIDES
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 DECAOLEATE
POLYGLYCERYL-10 STEARATE
POLYGLYCERYL-10 DIISOSTEARATE
POLYGLYCERYL-10 LAURATE
POLYGLYCERYL-10 OLEATE
POLYGLYCERYL-10 MYRISTATE
POLYGLYCERYL-10 CAPRYLATE/CAPRATE
POLYGLYCERYL-2 CAPRATE
POLYGLYCERYL-2 DIPOLYHYDROXYSTEARATE
POLYGLYCERYL-2 LAURATE
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 COCOATE
POLYGLYCERYL-3 DICITRATE/STEARATE
POLYGLYCERYL-3 DIISOSTEARATE
POLYGLYCERYL-3 LAURATE
POLYGLYCERYL-3 OLEATE
POLYGLYCERYL-3 PALMITATE
POLYGLYCERYL-3 PCA
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
TRIHEPTANOIN
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