



SPECIFICATIONS

*Rules and standards for the
inspection and certification of
sustainable products*

PART II COSMETICS & WELLNESS

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VISION, MISSION & MEANS

Ecogarantie® VISION:

Ecogarantie® is a Belgium based trademark for the labelling of sustainable commodities, registered at European Community level.

Ecogarantie® see the Sustainable Development Principles as developed from 1987 onwards by the World Commission on Environment and Development, aka the Brundtland Commission, as guiding principles for the future development of society worldwide.

These Principles take in account Ecological, Economical and Social aspects to meet the needs of actual generations, while assuring that future generation will be able to meet their own needs.

Several other ethical principles are also taken in consideration such as:

- *Human Rights* as initiated by the UN in 1948,
- *The Health Definition* of the World Health Organisation,
- *Biodiversity Conservation* as guided by the UN,
- *Life Cycle Approaches*,
- *The Precautionary Principle*,
- *Accountability and Transparency Principles*,
- *Stakeholder Management*

Together they will allow human society to grow into a societal habitus that is in accordance with the essential values of the human being as well as global nature, today and in the foreseeable future.

Ecogarantie® MISSION:

The Mission of Ecogarantie® is to create, develop and maintain a high quality standard based on criteria as defined in their Vision. Ecogarantie® grant a quality label to such commodities that have proven through neutral checks to respond to these sustainable criteria. Under the protection of the Ecogarantie® label, they can guarantee the consumers of such commodities that the labelled products respond to a high level of expectations. Ecogarantie® also aims to act as a go-between with all stakeholders of their Label to convey elementary information.

Ecogarantie® MEANS:

Through independent, systematic audits by external, qualified auditors and at random checks, Ecogarantie® defines if products respond and continue to respond to the criteria of their Standard. Ecogarantie® operates a management system and promotional instruments to act along these ideas, as well as spread them and their practical realization in the labelled products.

Ecogarantie® takes care of the further development of the Standard to be at par with scientific developments, innovative raw materials and improved transformation processes through a permanent exchange with the producers of certified products, the producers of ingredients, and through the involvement of independent external experts.

Ecogarantie® organises exchange opportunities between stakeholders, such as:

- Represent Sustainable Commodities with the authorities;
- Develop training sessions for resellers and information campaigns for consumers;
- Facilitate dialogue with competent bodies and between certified producers.

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INTRODUCTION

GENERAL PURPOSE

This dedicated section of the Ecogarantie® standard deals with the specific requirements for products which are classified as “Cosmetics & Wellness”. These requirements come on top of the criteria of the general part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, which are fully maintained.

For the sake of completeness and to avoid misunderstandings some of the general requirements will be repeated here or references to the General Ecogarantie® Standard will be mentioned.

REGULATION

It is the responsibility of each applicant to conform to the regulations of the European Parliament and to local or national laws in its sector of activity.

Products classified as “Cosmetics” must conform to:

- The Regulation N° 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 30th of November 2009 on cosmetics products,
- The Regulation N° 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 18th December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH),
- The Regulation N° 655/2016 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 July 2013 laying down common criteria for the justification of claims used in relation to cosmetic products,
- Local or national laws concerning cosmetics products where appropriate (for example : the Royal Decree of July 17th 2012 for the Belgian market),

And meet the additional stipulations of the present specification.

Cosmetics are not covered by EC Regulation 834/2007 concerning organically-grown products and therefore do not need to be certified with the EU.

However, the raw materials which would be organically-grown in the framework of the Ecogarantie® specifications, must meet the requirements of:

- EC Regulation 834/2007 and its modifications and/or
- The Ecogarantie® specification.

FIELD OF APPLICATION

The name “cosmetics” is defined following the European Regulation N° 1223/2009 as:

“Any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them or protecting them, changing their appearance, protecting them, keeping them in good condition or correcting body odours.”

By extension Ecogarantie® proposes some complementary points of view to be taken in account when developing and producing sustainable cosmetics.

Sustainable cosmetics are products meant to sustain the human bodily hygiene in the broadest sense.

They are made with selected substances from living nature and minerals, such as to preserve both

human health and the environment. These substances are featured in positive lists.

Fossil derived substances can only be used when no substitute from the above is available, and in minute quantities; they are the subject of a time-limited derogation by Ecogarantie®, as described in the General Part of the Standard.

Cosmetics clean, protect or stimulate the natural functions of skin, hair, nails, lips, oral cavity and external genital organs, correct body odours and/or accentuate or embellish the personal beauty in a respectful way.

These functions can be summarised under the headers *Sustain*, *Prevent* and *Reconnect*.

1. *Sustain* aims at sustaining the very complex life functions that a healthy skin has to fulfil.
2. *Prevent* aims at helping the skin to maintain its proper balance without untimely or excessive phenomena.
3. *Reconnect* aims at a reconquered feeling of self-confidence and well-being that allows the user to reconnect with his fellow humans and the planet.

The intimate contact with selected ingredients taken from living nature and minerals stimulates the organism to fulfil its functions in a dedicated, autonomous way. In adhering to the above principles the Ecogarantie® standard also encompasses and covers many holistic or psycho-emotional approaches which contribute to a general well-being, and which are not covered by the EU regulation.

Cosmetics can be technically distinguished in a few sub-categories. The origin of this distinction is the specific physical, biochemical and functional characteristics these different groups have:

- **Stay-On Cosmetics**, such as creams and lotions which remain on the skin after application;
- **Decorative Cosmetics**, Stay-On Cosmetics with as main purpose the accentuation of the personal beauty.
- **Rinse-Off Cosmetics**, such as shampoos and shower gels which are rinsed off shortly after application;
- **Oral Hygiene Cosmetics**, with exclusive application in the oral cavity.

The criteria of the Ecogarantie® Standard take in account the specific requirements of these groups.

HARMONISATION AT AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

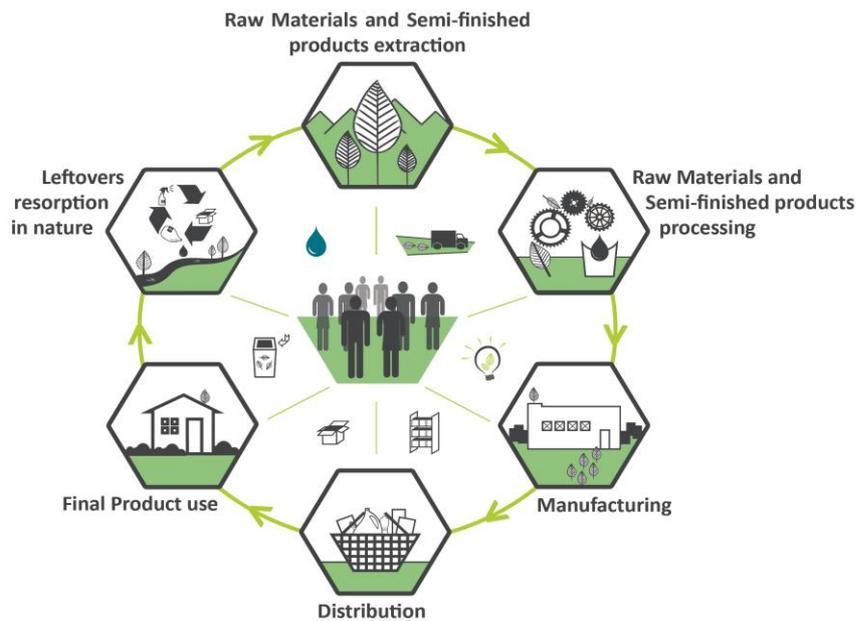
Because it aims at a harmonisation of the rules at an international level, Ecogarantie® defined its standards as a synthesis of the norms developed by the professional associations on natural and/or organic cosmetics or control bodies in France (Ecocert France, Bureau Veritas Greenlife and Cosmebio), Germany (BDIH) and United Kingdom (Soil Association): “*COSMOS-standard: Cosmetics organic and natural standard*”, only for the rules to certify organic products.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Ecogarantie® trademark promotes sustainable non-food goods, amongst them cosmetics, which are produced from sustainable vegetable, animal, microbial or mineral sources, while excluding fossil sources or only assign time-limited derogations to them when for the time being no other solution is available.

An overview of the underlying principles, including the **Life Cycle Approach** (see illustration hereunder), is to be found in the **General part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 17**.

The text and all the elements included in the present specifications are binding.



1. RAW MATERIALS AND SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS EXTRACTION

1.1. Origin of the raw materials and semi-finished products

Definitions of the terms used hereafter are given in the **General part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 18-19**.

Any semi-finished products used in any finished product certified Ecogarantie® has to be featured in the positive list, or profit from a temporary derogation.

Positive list is a closed list; it means that only ingredients mentioned in these lists are allowed and no other ones. To establish the positive lists, Ecogarantie® based its decision on different criteria (origin, processes used, health profile, environmental profile ...).

Should a semi-finished product be missing in the positive list, but in the opinion of the applicant be inherently acceptable, the applicant can submit a documented request for uptake of that molecule in the positive list. Ecogarantie® will then send a questionnaire to the supplier to check if all the conditions of the Standard are met. However, similar molecules from different producers might be generated with different (e.g. unacceptable) processes or have acquired unwanted characteristics. For that reason each position in the list is related to one single type of processing of that molecule.

1.1.1. PLANT, ANIMAL AND MICROBIAL SOURCES

Ecogarantie® aims to have all raw materials and semi-finished products which are carbon-based from the following origins exclusively:

1. Certified Organic agriculture;
2. Wild-harvested in an officially protected zone;
3. Certified Fair Trade agriculture.

The above order is the order requested by Ecogarantie®.

For wild-harvested raw materials and/or semi-finished products; the applicant has to submit to Ecogarantie® an agreement with a recognised organisation that is responsible for and/or manages the officially protected zone.

This document stipulates:

- Over which time period the agreement is valid,
- The physical boundaries of the protected zone, which materials may be collected in that zone,
- The maximum amount thereof which may be harvested,
- The time period in which the harvesting is allowed/not allowed,
- Further possible obligations, restrictions or limitations.

This agreement has to be renewed by the applicant on his own initiative such as to be covered at any time.

For raw materials and/or semi-finished products certified Fair Trade sources, the applicant has to submit to Ecogarantie® the Fair Trade certification document(s) of his supplier(s), which have to be issued by a recognised Fair Trade certificatory from a Fair Trade Standards recognised by Ecogarantie®, which document has to be valid for the time period in which the raw materials and/or semi-finished products have been harvested.

An overview of Fair Trade Standards recognised by Ecogarantie is to find in the **General part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 31.**

More information regarding the basic principles for the use sources and their possible contamination are given in the **General part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 19-20.**

a. PLANT SOURCED MATERIALS

1. **Vegetable products** are authorised based on the following criteria:

- Organically-grown and/or harvested from wild plants according to EC Regulation 834/2007 and its modifications,
- Not being part of the European and international list of protected species (**see the Washington Convention or the Bern Convention**).
- Certified Fair Trade sources following Fair Trade standards recognised by Ecogarantie®, If available

2. Semi-finished products of plant origin authorised

Positive list : semi-finished products of plant origin			
Official nomenclature	Common name	Type	Remarks
Acetic acid	Vinegar	acid	
Caprylic diglyceride, Caprylic triglyceride		emollient/ dispersant	
Caesalpinia spinosa gum		thickener / stabilizer	
Citric acid		acid	
Ethanol	Alcohol	solvent	When the finished product contains fragrances, denaturation is allowed with isopropyl alcohol (IPA) only, otherwise with an addition of denatonium benzoate and/or methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), depending on what the national regulations allow. Whenever possible, MEK should be avoided for health reasons.
Formic acid		acid	
Glycerin		moisturizing agent	
Glyceryl caprylate		fattening, wetting, moisturizing, and co- emulsifying agent	
Lactic acid		acid	
Tocopherol	Vitamin E	vitamin	

b. ANIMAL SOURCED MATERIALS

1. **Animal secretions** are authorised based on the following general criteria:

- From organic husbandry according to EC Regulation 834/2007 and its modifications,
- Not being part of the European and international list of protected species (*see the Washington Convention or the Bern Convention*)
- Certified Fair Trade sources following Fair Trade standards recognised by Ecogarantie®, if available
- The exploitation of which has to respond to the general principles of the Ecogarantie® Standard.

Positive List : Authorised Animal Secretions			
Official nomenclature	Common name	Type	Remarks
Butyris lac	Buttermilk	milk	
Butyrum	Butter	butter	
Caprae Lac	Goat milk	milk	
Cera alba	White beeswax	wax	White beeswax is only allowed when it has been bleached by means of air and sun bleach methods, the use of hydrogen peroxide, sodium peroxide, or sodium percarbonate, and/or with the addition of activated carbon and/or fullers earth. The bleaching process has to respond to the processing criteria of Ecogarantie®
Cera flava	Yellow beeswax	wax	
Lac	Cow milk	milk	
Lanolin	Woolfat	fat	
Lanolin cera	Wool wax	wax	
Mel	Honey	emollient	
Molluscan glue protein	Snail secretion filtrate	protein	
Ovum	Chicken egg	egg	
Propolis Cera	Bee glue	oleoresin	
Royal Jelly	Royal Jelly	pollen	
Shellac	Shellac	resin	

2. Semi-finished products of animal origin authorised

Positive list : Semi-finished products of animal origin			
Official nomenclature	Common name	Type	Remarks
Beeswax acid	Fatty acids from beeswax	Fatty acid	
Behenyl beeswax		wax	
Behenyl/isostearyl beeswax		wax	
Hydrolised milk protein		hydrolised protein	Can be produced by acid, alkali or enzymatic processing
Lactis proteinum	Whey protein	protein	
Lactose	Milk sugar	sugar	
Lanolin alcohol		fatty alcohol	
Yoghurt		Fermented milk	

c. MICROBIAL SOURCED MATERIALS

1. Semi-finished products of microbial origin authorised

Positive list : Semi-finished products of microbial origin			
Official nomenclature	Common name	Type	Remarks
Hydrolised wheat protein		skin/hair restructuring	
	Xanthan gum	gum	

1.1.2. MINERAL SOURCES

Mineral raw materials can be sourced from widely occurring minerals through underground or opencast mining and subsequent melting, extraction and/or cleaning processes.

In that case it has to be ascertained that a non-depletion policy, landscape integrity, environmental non-pollution and human rights are fully respected.

A large part of the actual mineral compounds are coming from industrial processing. While this allows a better management of the processes and a significant reduction of human and environmental impact, great care has to be taken in the selection of suppliers who can guarantee and document those conditions.

Minerals must be primarily used for their inherent properties and only secondarily as processing aids or fillers. Treatments of minerals and derivatives with gamma rays are not allowed.

It is the producer's duty to show to the certification body that he checked these elements while selecting his raw materials and semi-finished products.

Examples of authorised products (non-exhaustive listing):

- Alumina
- Montmorillonite clay (bentonite or herculite)
- Kaolin clay
- Chalks
- Sand
- Talc
- Potable water: spring water, reverse-osmosis water, demineralised water, distilled or purified tap water

1.1.3. MARINE SOURCES

Marine raw materials can be obtained from algal sources, or from vertebrate as well as non-vertebrate animal marine sources, or from waste recycling or reprocessing of either source.

When harvesting in the wild is the source, great care should be given to non-depletion, marine biotope integrity and biodiversity.

When marine raw materials are harvested from marine farming (mariculture), it has to be ascertained that the maricultural methods are sustainable and that the suppliers can document this fact. Generally spoken the principles of the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) or Friend of the Sea can be taken as guidance.

The processing of the semi-finished products has to respond to the general requirements of the Ecogarantie® Standard and is a criterion for the uptake in the positive list.

1. Semi-finished products of marine origin authorised

Positive list : Semi-finished products of marine origin			
Official nomenclature	Common name	Type	Remarks
Chitin	Chitosan	chitin	
Chondrus crispus	Carrageen	lichen	
Laminaria ochroleuca			
Phylloxantins	Xantophyll	colouring	

1.1.4. GASES

Some gases may be used as extraction solvents, propellants at use or to create a protective atmosphere in the packaging of the finished product.

Positive list : Authorised Gases			
Official nomenclature	Common name	Type	Remarks
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide	gas	Supercritical CO ₂ , which is a form between a gas and a liquid
O	Oxygen	gas	
N	Nitrogen	gas	

1.1.5. MIXED SOURCES

Semi-finished products of mixed origin are basically plant, animal or microbial sourced raw materials which have been processed to make a chemical bond with a mineral and/or metallic substance, which will mostly be a chemical element and thus non-degradable. Their organic (in the sense of “carbon based”) part, but also their processing have to respond to all the requirements of the Ecogarantie® standard.

Positive list : Semi-finished products of <i>mixed vegetable/mineral/metallic origin</i>			
Official nomenclature	Common name	Type	Remarks
	Magnesium stearate Sodium citrate Sodium lactate Zinc gluconate	salt	

Positive list : Semi-finished products of <i>mixed vegetable/mineral/metallic origin</i>			
	Zinc lactate Zinc ricinoleate Zinc stearate		
Alkylglucosides: Sucrose Cocoate, Sucrose laurate, Sodium coco glucoside tartrate, sodium coco glucoside citrate		surfactant	
Alkylglutamate		surfactant	
Alkylpolyglucosides: Decyl Glucoside, Lauryl Glucoside, Octyl Glucoside, Caprylyl/Capryl Glucoside		surfactant	
Alkylpolypentoside		surfactant	
Alkylsulphates: Sodium Lauryl Sulphate, Sodium Coco Sulphate, Sodium Octyl Sulphate, Sodium Oleyl Sulphate.		surfactant	
Carboxymethylinuline		crystallisation inhibitor	Derogation period allowed : November 2016-2017
Coco glycoside and glyceryl oleate		moisturizing agent	
Disodium cocoylglutamate, Sodium cocoylglutamate		surfactant	
Protein/fatty acid co-condensates		surfactant	
Saccharide isomerate		moisturizing agent	
Soap produced from vegetable fatty acids and inorganic bases (sodium and potassium salts): Palmates, Cocoates, Olivates, Oleates ... and their blends.	Soap	surfactant	Prohibited: soaps based on resin acids from coniferous trees because of their high level of aquatic toxicity
Sodium anisate		fungicide / masking	Only the 'eco' type is acceptable
Sodium Lauroyl Lipoamines		surfactant	
Sophorolipids		surfactant	Free of GMO
Tetra Sodium Glutamate Di Acetate		chelating agent	Derogation period allowed : November 2016-2017

Positive list : Semi-finished products of <i>mixed animal/mineral origin</i>			
Official nomenclature	Common name	Type	Remarks
Lactoferrin		protein	Protein/iron compound extracted from milk.
Lactoperoxidase		preservative	Preservative agent extracted from milk

Positive list : Semi-finished products of <i>mixed microbial/mineral origin</i>			
Official nomenclature	Common name	Type	Remarks
Levulinate	Sodium levulinate	perfume	Cereal and bacteria are non OGM

Positive list : Semi-finished products of <i>mixed marine and mineral origin</i>			
Official nomenclature	Common name	Type	Remarks
Calcium alginate	Algin Ca	thickening agent	
Potassium alginate	Algin K	thickening agent	
Sodium alginate	Algin Na	thickening agent	

Positive list : Semi-finished products of <i>mixed mineral and metallic origin</i>			
Official nomenclature	Common name	Type	Remarks
Aluminium compounds, hydrophobic (not water soluble): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aluminium/magnesium hydroxide stearate • aluminium hydroxide • aluminium oxide • aluminium stearate • aluminium sulfate 		aluminium providers	
Calcium fluoride		salt	
Calcium sulfate		salt	
CI 77000 Aluminium		colourant	
CI 77007 Lazurite		colourant	
CI 77163 bismuth oxychloride		colourant	
CI 77220 Calcium carbonate		colourant	
CI 77288 and CI 77289 Chromium oxides		colourant	
CI 77400 Copper		colourant	

CI 77510	Prussian blue	colourant	
CI 77711 Magnesium oxide		colourant	
CI 77713 Magnesium carbonate	Magnesite	colourant	
CI 77742 Ammonium and manganese diphosphate		colourant	
CI 77745 Manganese bis-orthophosphate		colourant	
CI 77820 Silver		colourant	
CI 77891 Titanium dioxide		colourant	
CI 77947 Zinc oxide		colourant	
Copper oxide		colourant	
Copper sulfate		colourant	
Cupric sulfate		salt	
Dicalcium phosphate dihydrate		salt	
Disodium phosphate		salt	
Hydrated silica		salt	
Iron hydroxide		salt	
Iron oxides CI 77480, 77491, 77492, 77499		colourant	
Iron sulfate		colourant	
Manganese sulfate		salt	
Magnesium chloride		salt	
Magnesium hydroxide		salt	
Magnesium sulfate		salt	
Potassium carbonate		salt	
Potassium hydroxide		salt	
Potassium sulfate		salt	
Silicon dioxide		silicate	
Silver chloride		preservative	
Silver sulfate		salt	
Sodium bicarbonate	Baking soda	salt	
Sodium borate	Borax	salt	
Sodium carbonate	Soda ash	salt	
Sodium chloride	Kitchen salt	salt	
Sodium fluoride		salt	
Sodium hydroxide	Caustic soda	salt	

Sodium monofluorophosphate		salt	
Sodium silicate		salt	
Sodium sulfate	Glauber salt	salt	
Zinc gluconate		salt	
Zinc lactate		salt	
Zinc ricinoleate		odour absorber	
Zinc stearate		lubricant	
Zinc sulfate		salt	

1.1.6. FOSSIL SOURCES

The Ecogarantie® Standard principally excludes the use of raw materials from fossil sources (coal, mineral oil, brown coal, peat). Any semi-finished product on this base is prohibited, be it colouring agents, fragrances, antioxidants, emollients, oils and fats, silicones, sun block filters, chelators, complexing agents or any other functional group.

A few exceptions are tolerated in the Ecogarantie® Standard:

- When the substances concerned cannot be replaced in the short run by a better and more ecological alternative because of their specific properties and/or of their function in the product,
- And when this kind of semi-finished product is not a main component

Remark:

Almost all semi-finished products from fossil sources in the positive list are preservatives.

Preservative agents in a semi-finished and/or finished product guarantee sufficient shelf life during the distribution, transport and storage of the product. Inevitably, a preservative will have a biocidal effect and has to be dealt with in minute quantities and with care.

In the actual state of the art (2016) there are hardly any substitutes for preservative agents from fossil sources. The applicant has to carefully check which preservatives are used by his suppliers, and may he only use preservative ingredients authorised by the Ecogarantie® Standard in his products.

Some raw materials or semi-finished products from plant, animal or mixed sources may have a circumstantial preservative effect when added to a formula, without them being recognised and registered with the authorities as preservative agents. Such substances may **not** be declared as “preservative” by the applicant.

Positive list : Authorised semi-finished products from fossil sources			
Official nomenclature	Common name	Type	Remarks
Acetic acid, its salts and esters		acid, salts	
Benzoic acid, its salts and esters		preservative	
Benzyl alcohol		preservative	
Dehydroacetic acid		preservative	
Formic acid and its sodium salt		acid, salts	
Lactoperoxidase		preservative	

Positive list : Authorised semi-finished products from fossil sources			
Official nomenclature	Common name	Type	Remarks
Parahydroxybenzoic acid, its salts and esters		preservative	
Phenoxy-2-ethanol,		preservative	
Phenylethyl alcohol		preservative	
Propionic acid and its salts		acid	
Salicylic acid and its salts		preservative	
Silver chloride		preservative	
Sorbic acid and its salts		preservative	

For the sake of clarity: Examples of prohibited fossil sourced ingredients (non-exhaustive listing):

Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) or other alkylphenol derivatives (APD's)

Alkylphenol polyetheneglycolethers (PEG)

Amine ethoxylates

Amphoterics plant sources:

Oleo Ampho Polyglycinate, Alkyl Amido Ampho Polypeptide Carboxylate, Cocamidopropyl betaine

EO/PO blockpolymers (EO=ethylene oxide, PO=propylene oxide)

Fatty alcohol ethoxylates

Linear alkylbenzene sulfonate

Nonylphenoethoxylates (NPEO)

Quats (ester & non-ester quaternary ammonium compounds)

Secondary alkane sulphonates (SAS)

Toluolsulphonate

2. RAW MATERIALS AND SEMI-FINISHED PRODUCTS PROCESSING

The general part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 22-23 describes in detail the principles on which the processing of raw materials and semi-finished products has to be based.

Raw materials and semi-finished products may only be processed through specific physical and physicochemical or microbiological/biotechnological processes which are recorded in the positive list. **Positive lists are closed lists; it means that only processes mentioned on these lists are allowed and no other ones.**

Physical processing (such as pressing, filtering, dissolving, macerating ...) doesn't change the molecular structure of the raw material.

Chemical or biochemical processing mostly change this structure with as a result a molecule that obtained extended or even different characteristics than those of the raw materials. Chemical processing (i.e. saponification) involves the use of chemically active, mostly mineral substances, whereas biochemical processing (i.e. lactic acid production) requires a microbial interference, such as fermentation.

A general approach for creating and maintaining a positive list for sustainable processing can be taken from the principles of Green Chemistry (aka Sustainable Chemistry), developed within the US EPA and described in the *General part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 22.*

2.1. Physical processes

Positive list : Authorised Processing		
Official Nomenclature	Common Name	Remarks
	Absorption	On an inert support ¹
	Bleaching, deodorisation	On an inert support ¹
	Blending	
	Centrifuging	Separating solids from liquids
	Clearance	
	Cold pressure	
	Decoction	
	Desiccation, drying	(Non) gradual evaporation
	Deterpenation	By fractionated distillation
	Distillation or steam extraction	
	Extraction with one or more of the following solvents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon dioxide • Ethyl alcohol • Glycerin • Honey • Sugar • Vegetable oils • Vinegar • Water 	The solvents used have to respond to the Ecogarantie® criteria
	Filtration and purification	Also ultra-filtration, dialysis, crystallisation
	Freezing	
	Grinding	
	Infusion (warm or cold)	
	Maceration	
	Percolation	
	Post extraction treatments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blending • Clarifying/precipitating with agents • Concentration by evaporation • Filtration (depth filter) • Microfiltration • Nitrogen flushing • Pasteurisation • Spray drying • Vacuum distillation 	Permitted additives or processing aids: see appendix VIII of EC reg. 889/2008

¹ Inert support: substance that has no chemical reaction with the original substance.

Positive list : Authorised Processing		
Official Nomenclature	Common Name	Remarks
	Settling and decanting	
	Sieving	
	Solar extraction	
	Squeezing, crushing	
	Sterilisation by heat	
	Sterilisation by UV	Only allowed for water
	Vacuum extraction	
	Warm pressure	Extraction according to the fluidity of the fatty acids
Lyophilisation	Freeze-drying	

<i>For the sake of clarity: Examples of prohibited processes (non-exhaustive listing)</i>
<i>Extraction by means of following agents:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benzene • Butylene glycol • Hexane • Toluene • Mineral oil and derivatives • Petroleum derived solvents • Propylene glycol
<i>Extraction with ultrasound (precautionary principle in the absence of innocuity proof)</i>
<i>Ionising treatments (gamma rays)</i>
<i>Irradiation (X-rays)</i>
<i>Post extraction:</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electron beaming • Irradiation • Post-packaging sterilisation (e.g. UV) • Rectification (except for Essentials Oils when fractionated distillation only is used for their rectification)



2.2. Chemical/microbiological processes

Positive list: Authorised processing	
Nomenclature	Remarks
It is impossible to mention here all the different modalities (catalysts, solvents...) necessary for the accomplishment of certain processes. We nevertheless remind that these must in any case comply with the general criteria and the criteria mentioned higher.	
Alkylation	
Amidation	Only for production processes for amphoteric surfactants plant sourced
Calcination of vegetable residue	
Chlorine chemistry (inorganic part)	
Carbonisation	Resins, plant based oils
Condensation/addition	
Esterification and trans-esterification	
Etherification	
Fermentation	Wild or controlled by means of micro-organism
Filtration and purification	Crystallisation, electrolysis, ion exchange
Hydration	
Hydrogenation	
Hydrolysis	
In vitro cultivation	
Neutralisation through bases	
Neutralisation through acids	
Oxidation/reduction	
Saponification	Of vegetable or animal fats and oils by means of sodium or potassium hydroxide
Sulfatation	
Roasting	

For the sake of clarity: Examples of prohibited processes (non-exhaustive listing)
<i>Bleaching, deodorisation (on a support of animal origin). Bleaching is only allowed when it uses air and sun bleach methods, hydrogen peroxide, sodium peroxide, or sodium percarbonate, and/or the addition of activated carbon and/or fullers earth.</i>
Cell culture (except for the production of probes and materials used in-vitro environmental and/or health testing of cosmetics)
<i>Cloning</i>
<i>Cross breeding</i>
<i>Deterpenation (if not by means of steam)</i>
<i>Ethoxylation (PEG, ...)</i>
<i>Halogen chemistry (with chlorine/fluorine/iodine/bromine or derivatives), with the exception</i>

<i>For the sake of clarity: Examples of prohibited processes (non-exhaustive listing)</i>
<i>of chlorinated tap water</i>
<i>Hybridation and/or recombination</i>
<i>Methods based on genetically modified organisms (GMO): organism the genetic material of which has been modified in a way or with results cannot be naturally achieved through reproduction</i>
<i>Propoxylation</i>
<i>Quaternisation (ester & non-ester)</i>
<i>Sulfonation (in main reaction)</i>
<i>Traditional forms of crossing</i>
<i>Treatments with ethylene oxide (e.g. disinfection)</i>
<i>Treatments with mercury (production of sodium and potassium hydroxide)</i>

3. MANUFACTURING OF COSMETICS

The final products and their processing have to feature minimal health, environmental and social aspects in a cradle to cradle perspective that is to say a procedure in which hazardous materials are identified and followed as they are produced, treated, transported and disposed off by series of permanent, linkable, descriptive documents. When the manufacturing or parts of it are outsourced or subcontracted, the same rules apply to the supplier.

Are authorised in the processing of ingredients into a cosmetic product:

- Only the raw materials and semi-manufactured products recorded in the positive lists
(See: 1. Raw materials and semi-finished products extraction, p.6-16)
- Only the nature of physical and/or chemical processes recorded in the positive lists
(See: 2. Raw Materials and semi-finished products processing, p.16-20)

3.1. Social management

Ecogarantie® requests manufacturers of sustainable products to have special attention for the social and societal aspects related to the production, commercialisation and use of sustainable non-food products, as detailed in the ***General part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 23-24.***

3.2. Environmental management

Ecogarantie® has specific expectations in terms of Environmental management, and more precisely concerning the sustainable management of water, energy and waste flow as detailed in the ***General part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 24-27.*** At the moment of writing (Summer 2016) these are recommendations, which will however become compulsory in a next revision of the Ecogarantie® Standard, and will be subject to assessment in the future.

In the meantime, the applicants are requested to sign the ***Sustainable Development Charter*** of Ecogarantie® which is to be found as **Appendix 6 of the said General part.**

3.3. Storage, cleaning and disinfecting

The criteria for the cleaning and disinfection of premises and equipment in Cosmetics' production follow the rules described in the ***General Part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 27***

3.4. Traceability

The applicants and their suppliers must be able to prove that they meet the legal requirements in terms of cosmetic production (European Regulation 1223/2009, Royal Decree of July 17th, 2012), and that it busies itself with a system such as HACCP and traceability.

The production of cosmetics requires a high level of hygiene which should also be reached by sustainable measures. The legislation on production hygiene for cosmetics as given by the European Regulation 1223/2009, and/or other local or national laws, such as the **Royal Decree of July 17th, 2012 for the Belgium market**, must be respected.

With a next upgrade the Ecogarantie® Standard will provide in a specific annex indications and suggestions on sustainable hygiene in production.

Whenever possible the applicants and their suppliers have to commit themselves proactively to expand the traceability of sources, processes, contamination levels, health and environmental data, energy consumption and waste production, and help increase the transparency in the whole of the supply chain, upstream and downstream.

Following procedures must be set up:

- A file per product, containing all the data delivered by the suppliers of the semi-finished products;
- A description on how and by which means the information provided by the suppliers is checked, evaluated and gets a follow-up on its consistency
- Data concerning the production of the raw materials and semi-finished products, to illustrate that they are not a burden to the environment and a risk for human health;
- A description of the conformity procedures on final products

3.5. Tests on animals

Finished products may not be tested on animals according to European Regulation 1223/ 2009 and its subsequent modifications. Further details regarding animal testing are described in the **General Part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 28.**

3.6. Input

The Ecogarantie® Standards for non-food products go beyond what is usual practice in the labelling of such products. Details on this issue can be taken from the **General Part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 28.**

3.7. Packaging

Ecogarantie® has some specific requirements for the packaging of sustainable non-food products. Details can be taken from the **General Part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 29.**

4. DISTRIBUTION

Ecogarantie® has for the time being no strict requirements as to the distribution of sustainable non-food products, but some recommendations are listed in the **General Part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 29.**

5. FINISHED PRODUCT USE

The Use Phase is the ultimate destination of any consumer product, but it is altogether the phase which is the least controllable and influenceable. Nobody can assure that the consumer will use the product in an appropriate and correct way. As this can lead to risks for health and environment, it is of the utmost importance to deliver all useful and/or necessary information to the user, beyond what is legally required.

5.1. Labelling

Ecogarantie® has a set of requirements and recommendations on the labelling of sustainable non-food products. A detailed overview is to be found in the **General Part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 30-34. Below is a summary of the main rules to apply.**

5.1.1. Reference to “organic” agriculture

Reference to organic agriculture may be made for agricultural raw materials and semi-finished products which conform to the following texts:

- EC Regulation 834/2007 and its modifications;
- Ecogarantie® specifications, namely for the conditions regarding the physical and chemical/microbiological processes.

Products under organic certification:

- Must indicate on the label the percentage of organic ingredients by weight in the total product, as “X%” organic of total”
- May also indicate the percentage of organic origin ingredients by weight in the total product without water and minerals (as defined hereafter B.1. & B.2. – pages 23), as “y% organic of total minus water and minerals”
 - Prominence must be given to the above percentage indication
- Must indicate the percentage of natural origin ingredients² by weight in the total product, as “x% natural origin of total”
- Must indicate organic ingredients and those made from organic raw materials in the INCI list. This must be limited to the wording:
 - “from organic agriculture” for ingredients processed physically and
 - “made using organic ingredients” for ingredients chemically processed or similar expressions using the same text as used for the INCI list.

² Substances harvested from living nature (plants, animals, microorganisms) used as such, without further modification. If treatment is necessary, only the physical processes included in the positive list of Ecogarantie specifications are allowed.

Rules for cosmetics products under organic certification

A. Composition of the product

A.1 Ingredients

At least 95% of the ingredients physically processed must be organic

A.2. Total product

At least 20% of the total product must be organic.

By exception, at least 10% of the total product must be organic for rinse-off products, non-emulsified aqueous products and products with at least 80% minerals or ingredients of mineral origin.

B. Calculation rules for organic percentage

The calculation rules below must be used to determine the proportion of organic content for each cosmetic ingredient. All ingredients calculated according to this Standard must be provided on the technical documentation.

General conditions:

- If alcohol is used as an extraction solvent, it must be organic
- If an ingredient physically processed is diluted with water, non-organic solvent or carrier mixed with other additives after processing, the organic percentage will be reduced proportionately.
- To calculate the equivalent fresh weight of dried plants in the calculation of organic content of extracts, it is possible:
 - Either to use the actual dry to fresh ratio for material (information to be provided)
 - Or use the following ratios:
 - Wood, bark, seeds, nuts and roots 1 : 2.5
 - Leaves, flowers and aerial parts 1 : 4.5
 - Watery fruits 1 : 8
- It is possible to reconstitute pure concentrates and dried powders to their natural state provided :
 - The reconstitution is done before adding to a formulation, and
 - The concentrate or powder must not contain and other ingredients, additives or carriers. For example, those mixed with carriers such as maltodextrin cannot be reconstituted.

To calculate the percentage of ingredient physically processed in extracts if the fresh plant is non-organic (that is to say wild harvested or Fair Trade), a calculation analogous **for water-based extracts** and **non-water based extracts (see B.3.)** must be used by substituting organic fresh plant with fresh plant from wild harvested or Fair Trade.

B.1. Water

Water cannot be calculated as organic. This includes water that is:

- Added directly, or
- Added indirectly as mixtures with or components of other ingredients

The liquid (juice) content of fresh plants is not considered as water.

B.2. Minerals and ingredients of mineral origin

Minerals and ingredients of mineral origin cannot be calculated as organic.

B.3. Ingredients physically processed

For ingredients processed physically using only organic primary raw materials or organic primary raw materials and organic solvents, the organic percentage is 100%

For water-based extracts, the organic percentage is calculated as follows:

First step:

Ratio = [organic fresh plant/ (extract- solvents)]

If the ratio is greater than 1, then is counted as 1.

Second step:

% organic = {[ratio x (extract – solvents)/extract] + [organic solvents/extract]} x 100

Conditions:

- Solvent should be understood as the quantity of solvent present in the final extract. Water is not considered as solvent.
- Mixtures of organic and non-organic of the same plant cannot be considered as organic.

For water-based extracts using only water, the organic percentage is calculated as follows:

% organic = (organic fresh plant/ extract) x 100

For non-water based extracts, the organic percentage is calculated as follows:

% organic = (organic fresh plant + organic starting solvents)/ (fresh plants + all starting solvents) x 100.

Conditions:

- Mixtures of organic and non-organic of the same plant cannot be considered as organic.

B.4. Ingredients chemically processed

The organic percentage of an ingredient chemically processed is calculated as the proportion (by weight) of the organic primary raw materials in that ingredient, taking into account all the starting primary materials used to make that ingredient.

% organic = [(all organic starting primary raw materials – all starting primary material in excess)/ (all starting primary raw materials-all starting primary material in excess)] x 100

Conditions:

- Non-reacting solvents are not considered as starting primary raw materials
- Excess means the amount of starting primary raw materials that is recycled or remove later on
- If an ingredient chemically processed is diluted in water, non-organic solvent or carrier, the organic percentage will be reduced proportionately
- Any ingredient chemically processed obtained by cleavage of 100% organic primary raw materials only would be counted as 100% organic.

Ingredients processed chemically may be certified in their own right according to this Standard, however:

- There is no minimum percentage of organic content,
- The percentage of organic content, as measured above, must be clearly displayed.

5.2. Performance tests

In general, cosmetic products do not have to provide performance test results: they are only compulsory when they are necessary to underpin certain claims on the packaging. In that case the producer of the finished product has to submit test results from an accredited, external lab.

For washing cosmetics it is strongly recommended to provide similar test results documenting the skin impacts when using such products.

5.3. Semi-finished products health profile

Ecogarantie® has for the time being no strict requirements as to the health profile of sustainable semi-finished products, but some recommendations are listed in the **General Part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 34-35**.

Legal obligations and further requirements on low VOC percentage and the Global Harmonisation System (GLP) are detailed in the **General Part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 35-36**.

6. LEFTOVERS RESORPTION IN NATURE

6.1. Semi-finished and finished products environmental profile

When raw materials and semi-finished products have been selected with care for their health and environmental impacts, they will hardly cause any problem once the finished product has been used and its leftovers go off in nature.

With cosmetics, it will be mainly rinse-off products (such as shampoos, conditioners, shower gels, soaps, toothpastes, mouth washes, cleansing products and the likes) and amongst them mainly those which contain surfactants, that can have an impact on aquatic toxicity and/or biodegradation.

General rules on their environmental impacts can be taken from the **General Part of the Ecogarantie® Standard, p. 36-38**.

GLOSSARY

Accountability

Accountability is the acknowledgement and assumption of responsibility for actions, products, decisions, and policies including the administration, governance, and implementation within the scope of the role or employment position and encompassing the obligation to report, explain and be answerable for resulting consequences

Animal secretions

Products secreted by animals, such as lanolin, honey, propolis or milk.

Animal testing

Animal testing, also known as *in vivo* testing, is the use of animals in experiments that seek to control the variables that affect the behaviour or biological system under study. Ecogarantie® is opposed to and prohibits animal testing, which is already illegal for cosmetics.

Aquatic toxicity

Aquatic toxicity is the outcome of the effects of manufactured chemicals and other anthropogenic and natural materials and activities on aquatic organisms at various levels of organization, from subcellular through individual organisms to communities and ecosystems.

(Bio)degradation (aerobic, anaerobic)

Biodegradation is the disintegration of materials by bacteria, fungi, or other biological means. Although often conflated, biodegradable is distinct in meaning from compostable. Aerobic degradation is occurring in the presence of oxygen. Anaerobic degradation is ongoing in the absence of oxygen, i.e. in sludge. Most modern waste water plants operate in anaerobic conditions.

Biodiversity Conservation

Part of the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), biodiversity conservation aims at protecting vulnerable biotopes and endangered nature and secure a sufficient balance.

Cleaning and disinfecting

In a transformation or manufacturing environment great care has to be given to overall hygiene, to avoid contamination of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products as well as the equipment.

Cosmetics

Sustainable cosmetics are products meant to sustain the human bodily hygiene in the broadest sense. They are made with selected substances from living nature and minerals, such as to preserve both human health and the environment. They clean, protect or stimulate the natural functions of skin, hair, nails, lips, oral cavity and external genital organs, and/or accentuate or embellish the personal beauty in a respectful way.

Cradle-to-Cradle (C2C)

Cradle to Cradle design (also referred to as Cradle to Cradle, C2C, cradle 2 cradle, or regenerative design) is a biomimetic approach to the design of products and systems. It models human industry on nature's processes viewing materials as nutrients circulating in healthy, safe metabolisms.

Decorative Cosmetics

Stay-On Cosmetics with as main purpose the accentuation of the personal beauty.

Depletion

This is the exhaustion of one or more raw material resources of all kinds, within a region or worldwide.

Derogation

Ecogarantie® can allow derogation from one or other of its criteria when there is a documented need that makes it impossible to fulfil the criterion. Derogations are always limited in time.

Finished product

A raw material or a blend of raw materials and/or semi-finished products that has taken its final form to be sold to the end user.

Fossil raw materials

Leftover products from fossilized organisms, such as lignite, pit coal or petroleum.

Genetically Manipulated Organisms (GMO)

A genetically modified organism (GMO) is any organism whose genetic material has been altered using genetic engineering techniques (i.e., a genetically engineered organism). Ecogarantie® prohibits the use of GMO's.

Green Chemistry

Green chemistry, also called *sustainable chemistry*, is an area of chemistry and chemical engineering focused on the designing of products and processes that minimize the use and generation of hazardous substances.

Health Definition of the World Health Organisation (WHO)

“Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.”

Human Rights

In 1948 the United Nations published the Universal Human Rights Declaration in Paris representing the first global expression of what many people believe to be the rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled.

Ingredients

As well raw materials as semi-finished products.

Life Cycle

In the actual context the Life Cycle of a finished product is considered, from the extraction of its raw materials down to the resorption of leftovers in nature after use.

Mineral

Inorganic salt, component of the earth's crust, extracted from the mineral reign or manufactured by imitating the natural processes.

Mixture

A blend composed of two or more substances.

Oral Hygiene Cosmetics

Cosmetics with exclusive application in the oral cavity.

Organic farming

Organic farming is an alternative agricultural system which originated early in the 20th Century in reaction to rapidly changing farming practices. It relies on fertilizers of organic origin and places emphasis on techniques such as crop rotation, companion planting. Biological pest control, mixed cropping and the fostering of insect predators are encouraged. Generally, organic standards are designed to allow the use of naturally occurring substances while prohibiting or strictly limiting synthetic substances.

Organic products (coming from organic farming) or wild vegetable products:

Products meeting the EC regulation 834/2007

Positive List

A positive list contains the enumeration of raw materials, semi-finished products or processes which have been evaluated as not causing a threat to human health and/or the environment. Only products or processes figuring in the positive lists may be used in an Ecogarantie® context.

Precautionary Principle

The precautionary principle to risk management states that if an action or policy has a suspected risk of causing harm to the public, or to the environment, in the absence of scientific consensus (that the action or policy is not harmful), the burden of proof that it is *not* harmful falls on those taking an action that may or may not be a risk.

Prevent

By this function sustainable cosmetics help the skin to maintain its proper balance without untimely or excessive phenomena.

Processes

To become a raw material or semi-finished product the substances extracted from living nature or the mineral reign have to be submitted to physical, chemical or biochemical processes to be purified and/or gain the functionality which is desired.

Raw materials

Vegetable, animal or mineral products, coming from certified organic agriculture, harvesting in the wild or Fair Trade sources, if available, obtained by extraction, unprocessed or gained through physical processes, so that the original characteristics have been preserved.

REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)

REACH addresses the production and use of chemical substances, and their potential impacts on both human health and the environment. It took seven years to pass, and it has been described as the most complex legislation in the Union's history and the most important in 20 years.

Reconnect

This function aims at a reconquered feeling of self-confidence and well-being that sustainable cosmetics can help to realise.

Recyclable

Matter that still has useful physical or chemical properties after serving its original purpose and can, therefore, be reused or re-manufactured into additional products. Plastic, paper, glass, used oil, tin and aluminium cans as well as household and industrial waste, after sorting out, are examples of recyclable materials.

Renewable

Matter that can be replaced or replenished, either by spontaneous processes over a short time scale or by human action. Air, water, sun, agricultural products and forests are often considered to be examples of renewable resources. Minerals and fossil materials are examples of non-renewable resources.

Rinse-Off

Cosmetics, such as shampoos and shower gels, which are rinsed off shortly after application.

Semi-finished products

A product which is obtained through the transformation of raw materials as described above, according to physicochemical and/or microbiological/biotechnological processes and/or chemical synthesis that may deeply modify the original characteristics, and which is meant to be further processed into a final product.

Social management

Ecogarantie requests manufacturers of sustainable products to have special attention for the social and societal aspects related to the production, commercialisation and use of sustainable non-food products.

Stakeholder Management

A stakeholder is any individual, group or organization that can affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a programme. Effective Stakeholder Management creates positive relationships with stakeholders through the appropriate management of their expectations and agreed objectives.

Stay-On Cosmetics

The type of cosmetics that is meant to stay on the skin after application, such as creams, lotions and oils.

Substance

Chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or obtained by any manufacturing process, including any additive necessary to preserve its stability and any impurity deriving from the process used but excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition.

Sustain

This is what sustainable cosmetics have to do towards the very complex life functions that a healthy skin has to fulfil.

Technical Data Sheet (TDS)

Documents with the main physicochemical and/or technical characteristics of a raw material or semi-finished product, also giving information on its application. Not to be confounded with (Material) Safety Data Sheet (M)SDS), which have a more legally binding character and a greater detail.

Waste management

Waste management is all the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inception to its final disposal. This includes amongst other things, collection, transport, treatment and disposal of waste together with monitoring and regulation.

World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED)

Nicknamed the Brundtland Commission, it was this UN commission which under the presidency of Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland, former Prime Minister of Norway, created the Sustainable Development approach and published the so-called Brundtland Report in 1987 with the title “Our Common Future”.