

## INGREDIENTS (INCI):

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**Glycyrrhiza Glabra Extract** Licorice has an anti-inflammatory and lightening activity similar to cortisone. This enhances the active ingredient, Kojic Dipalmitate.

**Kojic dipalmitate** is derived from Japanese mushrooms. Kojic dipalmitate inhibits the production of Melanin by deactivating the enzyme Tyrosinase (which stimulates Melanin formation). Kojic dipalmitate also possesses both antibacterial and antifungal activities

**Octadecenedioic Acid** is the latest scientifically developed skin whitening agent.

**Morinda citrifolia fruit extract.** -This fruit juice is a natural anti-septic and is effective against bacteria, fungus and parasites.

**Citrus unshiu peel extract:** -Reduces inflammation and strengthens skin's barrier function.

**Arctostaphylos uva-ursi L. Sprengel.** Bearberry-leaf extract possesses marked antioxidant activity.

**Morus Nigra extract-(Mulberry extract)** - the tract of the bark and root contains substances that hinder the formation of melanin so it is used in cosmetic as part of a whitening complex.

**Stevia rebaudiana Extract** contains glycoside stevioside, which is used in external application for blemishes.

**Undaria pinnatifida** Wakame leaf is a brown seaweed species that contains a carotenoid called fucoxanthin ; in cosmetics this has been shown to reduce allergic inflammation.

**Caesalpinia spinosa** (commonly known as **Tara** or **Spiny Holdback**). Tara gum is used as a thickening agent and stabilizer. This also gives the skin deep and long lasting moisture by regulating exfoliation and rebuilding the epidermis.

**Caesalpinia spinosa oligosaccharides** is a new development to increase the , and the base material is extracted from the seed of the Caesalpinia spinosa.

**Luffa cylindrical seed oil.** -Excellent lubricant.

**Helianthus Annuus Seed Oil.** In cosmetics, it has smoothing properties and is used in cosmetic formulations as an emollient.

**Daucus Carota Oil.** Carrot seed oil also assists in removing toxin and water build up in the skin giving it a fresher & a firmer appearance. Carrot oil is rich in beta carotene, vitamins A and E and provitamin A. Carrot oil helps to heal dry, chapped and cracked skin, balances the moisture in skin.

**Daucus Carota Sativa (carrot) root extract** - Can help protect the skin from free-radical damage and promotes production of new cells.

**Beta Carotene.** An anti-oxidant (Vitamin A – retinol) found in different plants and animal tissues. When applied topically it helps protect the skin from the effects of free radicals.

**Glyceryl Stearate** A monoester of glycerin and stearic acid. An emollient and emulsifier.

**Ceteareth-20**-Derived from cetearyl alcohol, it is used with the parent alcohol or with other fatty alcohols and functions as a primary emulsifier and thickening agent.

**Ceteareth-10** is a non-ionic surfactants compound, frequently used as emulsifiers in cosmetics.

**Cetearyl Alcohol** A mixture of fatty alcohols derived from coconut oil consisting predominantly of cetyl and stearyl alcohols. Used as emollients, thickeners and emulsion stabilizers.

**Cetyl Palmitate**-Emollient.

**Cetyl Alcohol** Derived from coconut oil or produced synthetically. This wax-like substance helps emulsify oils into a water base and can also be used as an emollient.

**Propylene Glycol**- Combination of glycerin and water, an organic humectant similar to Butylene Glycol used in cosmetics. Clear, colourless liquids that are among the most common moisture-carrying vehicles in skin care. It delivers superb permeation through the skin and excellent humectant properties (softens and moisturizes the skin).

**Cetearyl isononanoat.** A liquid wax with water-resistant properties that protects against dehydration.

**Acrylates / Acrylamide Copolymer.** Synthetic compound used in cosmetic as afilm former.

**Mineral Oil.**-A liquid blend of hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum.-

Excellent moisturizer.

**Polysorbate 85** is used as an emulsifier in combination with a variety of other hydrophobic emulsifiers to cover a wide range of oil in water, and water in oil emulsion systems. Alone, it is an excellent solubilizer of vegetable oils and fragrances, a wetting agent, viscosity modifier, stabilizer and dispersing agent.

**Isopropyl Palmitate**  
An ester of palmitic acid from coconut oil used to impart silkiness to the skin. A synthetic moisturizer.

**Glycerin**- A humectant that absorbs moisture from the air to keep the skin moist. It is also used as an emollient (skin smoother and softener), lubricant (skin lubricator that helps prevents moisture loss), emulsifier (thickener) and diluting agent in cosmetics.

**Butylene Glycol** Solvents used to dilute. An organic humectant (promotes the retention of moisture in the skin) similar to propylene glycol.

**Sodium lactate** is natural salt that is derived from a natural fermentation product, lactic acid. Salts of lactic acid are a more powerful pathogen inhibitor than the lactic acid itself, making it a very good conservant.

**Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate** can effectively resist ultraviolet radiation and catch the free radical of oxygen, promoting the production of the collagen cell. Excellent Whitening agent.

**Tocopheryl Acetate** Vitamin E acetate is a powerful antioxidant, possessing the ability to increase the moisturisation of the skin's horny layer and thereby improve surface relief. It can diffuse into skin cells where it is converted to d-alpha-tocopherol. D-alpha-tocopherol may protect skin against ultraviolet damage and is also a skin moisturizer.

**Ethylhexyl palmitate** is used in cosmetic formulations as a solvent, carrying agent, pigment wetting agent, fragrance fixative and emollient.

**DMDM Hydantoin** Preservative, antimicrobial to fight bacteria.

**Iodopropynyl butylcarbamate**- is mainly used as a cosmetic conservant.

**Methylparaben.**-Food grade preservatives used to ensure shelf life, hygienic stability of cosmetic products; non-irritating, non-sensitizing and non-toxic. It is effective against a wide range of bacteria and fungi

**Disodium EDTA** Disodium EDTA is a chelating agent and a viscosity adjuster. The function of a chelating compound is to prevent ingredients from binding to any trace elements that may be present, resulting in a more stable product.

**Hydroxycitronellol**- also known as 3,7-dimethyl-1,7-octanediol, is a synthetic flavouring substance. It has a weak, sweet, floral-rose odor. It occurs naturally in high bush blueberries.

**Alpha-Isomethyl Ionone** is used in cosmetic as a fragrance.

**Hexyl cinnamal**, is a common additive in perfume and cosmetic industry as aroma substance.

**Limonene** Chemical used as a fragrance additive.

**Linalool** A natural fragrance chemical that is found in several fragrant oils such as lavender oil, bergamot oil and coriander oil. Used for its deodorizing properties.

**Geraniol** A naturally occurring fragrant compound found in many essential oils, including geranium oil, which can be prepared synthetically.