ECOGARANTIE®

SPECIFICATIONS

Rules and standards for the inspection and certification of ecological products

PART II
COSMETICS

MAY 2015

VISION & MISSION

The vision of Ecogarantie®

Ecogarantie®, a Belgian trademark, registered at a Community level for ecological products is a management system and a promotional instrument which guarantees the consumer that a given product bearing the label Ecogarantie® meets strict requirements in terms of ecological quality.

Indeed, Social, Economic and Ecological aspects are taken into account, while respecting both life cycle and the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs.

The mission of Ecogarantie® includes

1. Helping consumers and companies to identify easily and reliably ecological products. Thereby guaranteeing as much as possible transparency for consumers and companies through clear rules and a complete labelling of the product.
2. Verifying the use of the trademark Ecogarantie® on ecological product. Actually, the ecological quality of a product is more contained in the principle of *"obligatory means"* than in the principle of *"obligatory results"*. The presence of the trademark Ecogarantie® aims at the ecological quality of the product in the field of :
   - Sustainability,
   - Safety,
   - Minimal impact on the environment.
3. Anticipating - in the aim of a continual improvement of the own specifications - the positive evolution of the regulation by defining standards for fields not yet covered by the European regulation.

This can be accomplished through

- The specifications
- A (good) management of the trademark
- The independent system of inspection and certification

The products

Ingredients and methods of preparation are selected according to their ecological properties and origin.

CONTENT

PART II - COSMETICS

A. GENERAL PURPOSE

1. The selection of the ingredients is based on the principles of sustainability and ecological responsibility. Agricultural ingredients (raw materials and semi-manufactured products) are organically -grown unless it can be proved that they are not available. If such is the case, it will be mentioned in the present specifications. Synthetic products, colouring agents and preservatives will not be used or be used in a very restricted way. The positive list only mentions substances which, because of their specific properties and of their function in the product, cannot be substituted, in the short term, by a better and more ecological alternative.

   The use of genetically modified organisms (GMO's) or of GMO techniques in the production chain is strictly forbidden.

2. The processes used in the production and processing may not be polluting and must respect both our health and the environment. This will be done through measures which take into account biodegradability, recycling of packaging, waste products… The commercialisation of these quality cosmetics takes into account the well-being of the consumer by setting up clear rules as well as by favouring communication and transparency in the chain.

3. End products may not be tested on animals (see § D.4). Alternative methods will be used.

B. FIELD OF APPLICATION

The name "cosmetics" is defined (see 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.

All ingredients must conform to the Regulation N° 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 30th of November 2009 and to the Royal Decree of July 17th 2012 concerning cosmetics products put on 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.

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 Biogarantie® standards.

C. USE OF THE TRADEMARK

The Ecogarantie® logo may be used on:

- Raw materials and/or
- Semi-manufactured products and/or
- Final products

if they meet the requirements of the present specifications and have therefore been submitted to the inspection and certification of one of the approved certification bodies.

D. PREPARATION

D.1. RAW MATERIALS AND PHYSICAL PROCESSES USED IN PROCESSING

D.1.1. Vegetable products

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).

D.1.2. Animal products

Animal products are not forbidden but there seems to be no need for their use. Therefore there is no positive list either.[1]

D.1.3. Animal secretions

Authorised animal secretions are recorded in a positive list, based on the following criteria:

- Not being part of the European and international list of protected species (see the Washington Convention or the Bern Convention),
- From organic husbandry, if available,
- The exploitation of which has no detrimental effect on the ecological balance.

Positive list:

Authorised animal secretions
Butyris Lac
Butyrum
Caprae Lac (goat milk)
Cera alba
Cera flava
Lac (milk)
Lanolin
Lanolin cera
Mel
Ovum
Propolis Cera
Royal Jelly
Shellac
Snail secretion filtrate

[1] For questions on this subject, please contact the Ecogarantie® Technical Committee.

D.1.4. Minerals

Minerals are authorised based on the following criteria:

- Must be used for their intrinsic properties
- Their exploitation causes no pollution or damage to the landscape
- Whole and unmodified
- No disinfection through gamma rays

It is the producer's duty to show to the certification body that he examined these elements while selecting his raw materials.

Examples of authorised products:

- Alumina
- Montmorillonite clay (bentonite)
- Kaolin clay
- Chalks
- Sand
- Talc
- Drinkable water: spring water, reverse-osmosis water, un-mineralised water…
- …

Negative list:

- Petrochemical products

D.1.5. Maritime products

Maritime products are authorised based on the following criteria:

For the vegetable maritime products: see criteria under point D.1.1
For the animal maritime products: see criteria under point D.1.2.
For the mineral maritime products: see criteria under point D.1.4.

D.1.6. Gas

Authorised gasses are recorded in a positive list.

Positive list:

Authorised gasses
carbon dioxide
oxygen
nitrogen

D.1.7. Nature of the physical processes used

The hereby authorised raw materials may only be processed through very specific physical processes which are recorded in a positive list based on the following criteria:

- Processes which give good biodegradable molecules
- Processes which respect the naturally active substances
- Processes which allow a good management of the waste and of the energy consumption

Positive list:

absorption (on an inert support[2])
bleaching, deodorisation (on an inert support[2])
grinding
centrifuging (separating solid substance from liquids)
settling and decanting
desiccation, drying (by means of (non) gradual evaporation or sun radiation)
freezing/individually quick frozen
deterpenation (if fractioned steam distillation)
distillation or extraction (steam)
squeezing, crushing
extraction by means of following solvents: with any form of water or with a third solvent of plant origin water ethyl alcohol vegetable glycerine honey sugar vinegar carbon dioxide vegetable oils
filtration and purification (ultra-filtration, dialysis, crystallisation)
lyophilisation
blending
percolation
cold pressure
warm pressure (to extract according to the fluidity of the fatty acids)
sterilisation by means of heat treatment (according to the temperatures respecting the active substances) and UV (only for water)
Sifting
maceration
solar extraction (Eg. flower remedies)
cold extraction
vacuum
decoction (hot or cold)
infusion (hot or cold)
post extraction filtration, micro filter, depth filter (with non-bleached filtering papers) blending different batches of extracted herbs to achieve a specified level of markers/actives concentration by evaporation, vacuum distillation, spray drying clarifying/precipitating agents (permitted additives or processing aids: see appendix VIII of EC reg. 889/2008) nitrogen flushing pasteurisation

[2] Inert support: substance that has no chemical reaction with the original substance.

Examples of forbidden processes:

irradiation (X-rays)
ionising treatments (gamma rays)
extraction by means of following solvents: benzene butylene glycol hexane toluene mineral oils petroleum-derived solvents propylene glycol
extraction with ultrasound[3]
post extraction electron beaming irradiation post packaging sterilisation E.g. UV rectification

[3] Precautionary principle: is forbidden as long as no study has proved the method to be innocuous.

D.2. SEMI-MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS OBTAINED THROUGH CHEMICAL/MICROBIOLOGICAL PROCESSES

D.2.1. Nature of the chemical processes used

In order to produce a semi-manufactured product that conforms to the present specifications, the hereby authorised raw materials may only be treated by means of specific chemical processes which are recorded in a positive list based on the following criteria:

- Processes which give good biodegradable molecules
- Processes which respect the naturally active substances
- Processes which allow a good management of the waste and of the energy consumption

Positive list:

Alkylation
Amidation
Calcination of vegetable residue
Carbonisation (resins, fatty vegetable oils)
Condensation / addition
Esterification and trans-esterification
Etherification
Filtration and purification (crystallisation, electrolysis, ion exchange)
Hydration
Hydrogenation
Hydrolysis
Neutralisation through bases[4]
Neutralisation through acids[4]
Oxidation/reduction
Production processes for amphoterics (amidification)
Saponification
Sulfatation
Roasting

Examples of forbidden processes:

Quaternisation except in the case of amphoterics
Bleaching, deodorisation (on a support of animal origin)
Deterpenation (if not by means of steam)
Ethoxylation (PEG,…)
Sulfonation (in main reaction)
Treatments with ethylene oxide (disinfection…)
Treatments with mercury (production of sodium and potassium hydroxide)
Propoxylation
Chlorine chemistry (chloric gasses, chlorine derivatives), with the exception of tap water

[4] Unable to mention here all the different modalities (catalysts, solvents,…) necessary for the accomplishment of certain processes, we wish to remind you that these must however comply with the criteria mentioned above.

D.2.2. Nature of the microbiological/biotechnological processes used

Microbiological/biotechnological processes are allowed based on the following criteria:

- From vegetable or animal raw materials

Examples of authorised processes:

- In vitro cultivation, wild or controlled fermentation by means of micro-organisms.

Negative list:

Cloning, cell culture, methods based on genetically modified organisms (GMO): organism the genetic material of which has been modified in a way or with results that cannot be naturally achieved through reproduction, traditional forms of crossing, cross breeding, hybridation and/or recombination.

D.2.3. Semi-manufactured product of vegetable origin

Semi-manufactured products of vegetable origin are authorised based on the following criteria:

Only the raw materials and processes above mentioned are authorised. Exception is made for the organic quality of the raw materials: if they are not available in their organic version, raw materials from conventional agriculture may be used to produce the semi-manufactured product.

Examples of authorised semi manufactured products

Peracetic acid
Produce obtained through fermentation like ethanol, citric acid, formic acid…
Tocopherol
Salts like sodium citrate, zinc gluconate, zinc lactate, zinc ricinoleate, zinc stearate…

D.2.4. Semi-manufactured product of animal origin

Authorised semi-manufactured products of animal origin are recorded in a positive list based, among others, on the following criteria:

Only the above mentioned raw materials and processes are authorised. Exception is made for the organic quality of the raw materials: if they are not available in their organic version, conventional raw materials may be used to produce the semi-manufactured product.

Positive list:

Authorised semi-manufactured products of animal origin
Beeswax acid
Behenyl Beeswax
Behenyl / isostearyl Beeswax
Hydrolysed milk protein
Lactis Proteinum
Lactoferrin
Lactoperoxydase
Lactose
Lanolin alcohol
Yoghurt

D.2.5. Semi-manufactured product of mineral origin

Authorised semi-manufactured products of mineral origin are recorded in a positive list based on the following criteria:

- The only raw materials and processes to be authorised are those defined above

Positive list:

Authorised semi-manufactured products of mineral origin
Cl 77000 aluminium
Cl 77007 lazzurite
CI 77163 bismuth oxychlorure
Cl 77220 calcium carbonate
calcium fluoride
calcium sulfate
CI 77288 and CI 77289 chromium oxides
Cl 77400 copper
iron hydroxide
iron oxides Cl 77480, 77491, 77492, 77499
iron sulfate
Cl 77510 (Prussian blue)
Cl 77711 magnesium oxide
CI 77713 magnesium carbonate (magnesite)
Cl 77742 ammonium and manganese diphosphate
Cl 77745 manganese bis orthophosphate
Cl 77891 titanium dioxide
Cl 77947 zinc oxide
copper oxide
copper sulfate
cupric sulfate
dicalcium phosphate dihydrate
disodium phosphate
hydrated silica
magnesium chloride
magnesium hydroxide
magnesium sulfate
manganese sulfate
potassium carbonate
potassium hydroxide
potassium sulfate
silver chloride
silver Cl 77820
silver sulfate
sodium bicarbonate
sodium borate
sodium carbonate
sodium chloride
sodium fluoride
sodium hydroxide
sodium monofluorophosphate
sodium silicate
sodium sulfate

zinc gluconate
zinc lactate
zinc ricinoleate
zinc stearate
zinc sulfate
aluminium compounds not water soluble: aluminium/magnesium hydroxide stearate aluminium hydroxide aluminium oxide aluminium stearate aluminium sulfate
silicon dioxide
capryllic diglyceride

D.2.6. Semi-manufactured product of maritime origin

Authorised semi-manufactured products of maritime origin are recorded in a positive list based on the following criteria:

The only raw materials and processes to be authorised are those defined above. Exception is made for the organic quality of the raw materials: if they are not available in their organic version, conventional raw materials may be used to produce the semi-manufactured product.

Positive list:

Authorised semi-manufactured products of maritime origin
Algin
Carraghene
calcium alginate
Chitosan
potassium alginate
Xantophyll

D.2.7. Semi-manufactured products of microbial origin

Authorised semi-manufactured products of microbial origin are recorded in a positive list based on the following criteria:

The only raw materials and processes to be authorised are those defined above. Exception is made for the organic quality of the raw materials: if they are not available in their organic version, conventional raw materials may be used to produce the semi-manufactured product.

Positive list:

- Xanthan

D.2.8. Surfactants

Surfactants are authorised according to the following criteria:

- Based only on the raw materials and processes as defined above
- Petro-chemical synthesis is ruled out of the manufacturing process.

Examples of authorised surfactants:

Authorised surfactants
Condensates of proteins/fatty acids
Any kind of soap produced from vegetable fatty acids and anorganic bases (sodium and potassium salts): Palmates, Cocoates, Olivates, Oleates,… and their blends. Exception: soaps based on resin acids from coniferous trees because of their high level of toxicity in water
Alkylsuphates of vegetable origin: Sodium Lauryl Sulphate, Sodium Coco Sulphate, Sodium Octyl Sulphate, Sodium Oleyl Sulphate.
Alkylglutamate of vegetable base
Lipoamines of vegetable origin: Sodium Lauroyl Lipoamines
Alkylpolyglucosides of vegetable origin: Decyl Glucoside, Lauryl Glucoside, Octyl Glucoside, Caprylyl/Capryl Glucoside
Alkylglucosides of vegetable origin: Sucrose Cocoate, Sucrose laurate

Examples of forbidden surfactants:

Linear alkylbenzene sulfonate
Quats (quaternary ammonium connections)
Alkylphenol polyetheneglycolethers (EPEO) like nonylphenolenylethoxylaten
Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEO) or other alkylphenol derivatives (APD's)
Amine ethoxylates
EO/PO polymers in bloc (EO=ethylene oxide, PO=propylene oxide)
Secondary alkane sulphonate (SAS)
Fatty alcohol ethoxylates
Toluolsulphonate
Amphoterics of vegetable base origin: Oleo Ampho Polyglycinate, Alkyl Amido Ampho Polypeptide Carboxylate

D.3. CHEMICALLY SYNTHESISED SEMI-MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS

Definition: ingredients produced by chemical synthesis

General rule: (petro) chemical synthesis is ruled out of the manufacturing process

Examples of forbidden chemically synthesised semi-manufactured products:

- Synthetic colouring agents
- Synthetic perfumes
- Synthetic antioxidants
- Synthetic emollients (soothing agents)
- Synthetic oils and fats
- Synthetic silicones
- Synthetic sun tan lotions
- Chelating agents based on EDTA and its salts

Exceptions to the rule: "petro-chemical synthesis is ruled out of the manufacturing process" can only be granted according the following criteria:

A few exceptions (see positive lists D.3.1. and D.3.2.) are tolerated in these standards when this kind of synthesis does not apply to a main component or when the substances concerned cannot be replaced in the short run by a better and more ecological alternative because of their specific properties and of their function in the product.

D.3.1. Preservatives in the ingredients

Positive list:

Authorised preservatives in the ingredients
acetic acid, its salts and esters
benzoic acid, its salts and esters
benzylic alcohol
dehydroacetic acid
lactoperoxidase
formic acid and its sodium salt
phenoxy-2-ethanol,
phenylethyl alcohol
propionic acid and its salts
sorbic acid and its salts
silver chloride

D.3.2. Preservatives in the end product

Positive list:

Authorised preservatives in the end product
acetic acid, its salts and esters
benzoic acid, its salts and esters
benzylic alcohol
dehydroacetic acid
lactoperoxidase
formic acid and its sodium salt
propionic acid and its salts
salicylic acid and its salts
sorbic acid and its salts
phenylethyl alcohol

D.4. PRODUCTION OF COSMETICS

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

- **Only the nature of physical and/or chemical processes recorded in the positive lists under D.1.7. And D.2.1.**
- **Only the raw materials and semi-manufactured products recorded in the positive lists from D.1.1. To D.1.6. And from D.2.3. To D.2.8.**

End products may not be tested on animals according to European Regulation 1223/2009 and its subsequent modifications.

E. PACKAGING

E.1. MENTION ON THE PACKAGING

Once the operator refers to the ingredients and the organic agriculture, the following rules must be applied:

a) Information about the ingredients

A complete ingredient declaration in common language or with the INCI names must be mentioned on the label, regardless of the quantity involved (see European Regulation 1223/2009).
If the product contains perfumes, this must be mentioned on the packaging.

b) Reference to the organic agriculture

Reference to organic agriculture may be made for agricultural raw materials and semi-manufactured 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

The indications referring to organic production methods make it clear that they relate to a method of agricultural production and are accompanied by a reference to the ingredients of agricultural origin concerned, unless such reference is clearly given in the list of ingredients.

c) Percentage of organic ingredients

If percentages of organic ingredients are mentioned on the packaging, the operator will communicate the method used for the calculation to the attention of the control body and mention it on the packaging. E.g. the operator will mention if the percentage refers to the total of ingredients or only to the vegetable ingredients.

The labelling refers to the name of the inspection body to which the operator is subject.

Evaluation and control: The applicant will submit to his certification body a sample of the packaging of the product.

F. COMPANY

The company must be able to prove that it meets the legal regulations 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.

Control plan

Following procedures must be set up:

- A file per product, containing all the guarantees from the suppliers (analyses and certificates as to the origin of the ingredients and of the production processes)
- A program of the risk analyses in order to supplement and verify the guarantees from the suppliers
- Guarantees concerning the production of raw materials, which may not damage the environment
- A description of the conformity procedures on end products

G. GLOSSARY

Animal products

Products from the animal itself and requiring the slaughtering of the animal (examples are: fat, fresh cells, ox gall, collagen …)

Animal secretions

Products secreted by animals, such as lanoline or milk.

Cosmetics

is defined (see 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, changing their appearance, protecting them, keeping them in good condition or correcting body odour's.

Ingredients

As well raw materials as semi-manufactured products.

Mineral

Inorganic salt, component of the earth's crust extracted rather than manufactured.

Mixture

Mixture or solution composed of two or more substances.

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

Products meeting the EC regulation 834/2007

Raw materials

Vegetable, animal or mineral products, coming from organic, if available, agriculture or obtained by extraction, unprocessed or gained through physical processes, so that the original characteristics have been kept almost intact.

Semi-manufactured products

A product which is obtained through the manufacturing of raw materials, according to physico-chemical and/or microbiological/biotechnological processes and/or chemical synthesis that may sometimes deeply modify the original characteristics, and which is meant to be further processed into a final product.

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.

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