

Updated Cosmetics and Skin Care Products Additional requirements to the AOS2006

2008 Edition

6.6.2 COSMETICS AND SKINCARE PRODUCTS

The following specifications permit certification of products under the ACO logo as organic. Operators also need to comply with Section 3.4, 3.5 and 6.1 of this Standard, including relevant Annexes.

Additional Definitions (to be added to Definitions section of main standard)

Natural: Any material, not otherwise expressly prohibited in this Standard, which has been harvested, mined, or collected, which may be processed without chemical reaction (allowing washing, distilling, grinding/milling, separation and/or concentration of the material by physical (including steam) or biological means) to yield a material that is identifiable in the original source material.

Catalyst: A substance used in small quantities to accelerate chemical reactions without itself being affected.

Reagent: A substance to start a chemical reaction.

Mineral/Mined mineral: A naturally occurring substance formed through geological processes that have a characteristic chemical composition. Note: petrochemicals sources are not permitted in this Standard.

6.6.2.1 Ingredients

a. Products from agricultural sources shall come from certified organic or certified wildharvest (in accord with this organic standard) sources to a minimum of 95% of all ingredients (also refer Section 3.5) for the end product to be labeled as "Certified Organic". Refer to marketing and labeling specifications in this Standard for ingredients where less than 95% of agricultural origin sources are from certified organic sources.

b. Mineral and other non-agricultural origin ingredients shall be from natural sources. Mined mineral such as montmorillonite and kaolin clays, chalks, sand, pumice and epsom salt are permitted.

c. Alcohols and tinctures shall be naturally produced using natural fermentation processes and shall be from certified organic sources where commercially available. Onus is on the operator to confirm and then continually review this availability as per section 3.5.16.

d. Hydrogenation of fats and oils are prohibited, except where biological, mechanical and / or physical processing methods consistent with this standard are undertaken.

e. Petrochemical based ingredients are prohibited. Using petrochemicals as catalysts during the process of producing ingredients is permitted.

f. Non organic ingredients shall be natural and naturally produced except for the following synthetic ingredients which are permitted:

Zinc Oxide

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Iron Oxide

Sodium citrate

Potassium lactate

Potassium sorbate

Sorbic Acid

Esters of fatty acids and alcohols (i.e. cetearyl olivate) Glyceryl esters of fatty acids (i.e. glyceryl mono stearate) Alkylglucosides (i.e. sucrose cocoate, sucrose stearate)

g. Potassium hydroxide and Sodium hydroxide are permitted for use in saponification.

h. The following anti-oxidants are permitted:

Ascorbic acid

Natural Tocopherol

Other plant derived anti-oxidants produced without synthetic solvents.

6.6.2.2 Restrictions and Prohibitions

a. Substances not listed in the is Standard in Annexes 3 and in this section shall require submission to the CO for review and approval as to their status prior to addition into or use with certified products.

b. No product ingredients or testing processes shall include testing on animals.

c. Floral waters (Hydrolats or Hydrosols) shall be recognized as certifiable based upon their being sourced from certified organic farming systems and processed in accordance with organic processing requirements. Floral waters not produced by distillation may not be sold as organic.

d) Synthetic colouring agents; synthetic fragrances and parfums; Silicones; Paraffin and other petroleum or petroleum derived products are all prohibited.

e) Where a preservative is required for the safety and/or stability of a product, only preservatives derived from natural sources are to be used. Use of preservatives requires the addition of a statement "Preserved with (name of the preservative)" on the label.

6.6.2.3 Allowed processes

For both organic and non organic ingredients, the following methods of producing ingredients are also allowed:

Distillation

Pressing and pressure

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Spray and freeze drying

Vacuum

Fermentation/Microbial digestion

Supercritical fluid extraction

Steam Splitting

Esterfication

Transesterification

Saponification

6.6.2.4 Prohibited processes

For both organic and non organic ingredients, the following methods of producing ingredients are not permitted:

Ethoxylation

Sulfonation, sulfuration and sulfation

Petroleum reagents

Hydrogenation

6.6.2.5 Extraction

a. Permitted solvents to produce Organic ingredients are:

Organic alcohol

Organic glycerin

Organic vegetable oils

Organic honey

Organic sugar

Organic vinegar

C02

Water

b. Permitted solvents to produce non organic ingredients are:

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Ethanol

CO₂

Glycerin

Other natural solvents

c. Prohibited solvents

Mineral oils and petroleum derived products

Benzene

Hexane

Propylene glycol

Butylene glycol