



This listing is subject to change at any time

No.	Ingredient:	What is it:	What does it do:	How is it made:	Why We Use It:	Products:
1	Cetearyl Alcohol	Cetearyl alcohol is a white, solid material in the form of waxy flakes. It has properties that both attract and repel water, which is why it's so widely used in skin and hair care products. It can be derived naturally from plant oils or prepared synthetically and actually describes a blend of cetyl and stearyl alcohols. These fatty alcohols are quite different in their properties and should not be confused with primary alcohol (ethanol also known as ethyl alcohol).	Cetearyl alcohol serves as an emulsifier, helping keep the oil and water components in a product from separating (like salad dressing). It includes cetyl alcohol which is often used in skin care products to moisturize dry skin because of its hydrophilic properties, and stearyl alcohol which tends to be gentler than cetyl alcohol, hence it often finds itself used in mild formulations and baby care products.	Cetearyl alcohol can be derived naturally from vegetable sources or made synthetically. Our vegetable derived cetearyl alcohol is a blend of cetyl and stearyl alcohols of palm kernel or coconut oil.	EWG.org lists this ingredient as not expected to be potentially toxic or harmful. We use cetearyl alcohol in our products as a moisturizer. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has deemed cetearyl alcohol safe in cosmetic ingredients, and the Food and Drug Administration has deemed it safe for use in food. Whole Foods has deemed the ingredient acceptable in its body care quality standards.	No. 29 White Willow Acne No. 036 CoWash Horsetail & Sage
2	Panthenol (ProVitamin B5)	Pantothenic acid is a naturally derived vitamin, also known as Vitamin B5. It is widely found in both plants and animals including meat, vegetables, cereal grains, legumes, eggs, and milk. Pantothenic acid is frequently used in combination with other B vitamins in vitamin B complex formulations.	Panthenol is well known for its anti-inflammatory properties. Panthenol conditions and strengthens hair and skin leaving it soft and smooth. Panthenol helps the hair retain water and improves hair elasticity making it less prone to dryness, split ends and breakages. Similarly Panthenol helps keeps the skin hydrated and supports the elastin keeping it supple and soft. The vitamin has regenerative, healing, moisturizing and protective qualities. Provitamin B5 stabilizes the skin barrier, which reduces the amount of water that is lost through the skin and thus helps to improve skin softness and elasticity. Provitamin B5 provides relief from itching and reduces redness.	Panthenol is made from d-pantolactone, which is found in honey. Panthenol is not made from honey, but from one of its components: Panthenol is the alcohol form of pantothenic acid (more familiarly known as Vitamin B5)	EWG.org lists this ingredient as not expected to be potentially toxic or harmful. We use panthenol as a moisturizer in our products. The Cosmetics Ingredient Review has deemed panthenol safe for use in cosmetics, and Whole Foods has deemed the ingredient acceptable in its body care quality standards.	No. 026 Makeup Remover: Gotu Kola No. 29 White Willow Acne No 033 Natural Conditioner Hibiscus & Quinoa Protein No. 032 Natural Shampoo Hibiscus & Quinoa Protein No. 036 CoWash Horsetail & Sage No 034 Protein Treatment Horsetail & Sage
3	Cetyl Alcohol	A naturally derived emulsifying wax, produced from a mixture of fatty alcohols.	Cetyl Alcohol is used in emollients, thickeners, and emulsions. It helps to keep oil and liquid components from separating. These ingredients are also used to alter the thickness of liquid products and to increase foaming capacity or to stabilize foams.	Our Cetyl Alcohol is made by heating coconut oil in the presence of potash (or potassium hydroxide) to form cetyl alcohol.	We use cetyl alcohol in our products as a moisturizer. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has deemed cetyl alcohol safe in cosmetic ingredients, and the Food and Drug Administration has deemed it safe for use in food. Whole Foods has deemed the ingredient acceptable in its body care quality standards. A series of studies also show cetyl alcohol generally does not irritate or sensitize human skin.	No. 026 Makeup Remover: Gotu Kola
4	Caprylic Capric Triglycerides	An oily liquid extracted from Coconuts. It is a mixed ester composed of caprylic and capric fatty acids attached to a glycerin backbone. Caprylic/capric triglycerides are sometimes erroneously referred to as fractionated coconut oil, which is similar in composition but typically refers to coconut oil that has had its longer chain triglycerides removed. Chemically speaking, fats and oils are made up mostly of triglycerides whose fatty acids are chains ranging from 6–12 carbon atoms, in this case the ester is comprised of capric (10 carbon atoms) and caprylic (8 carbon atoms).	Caprylic/capric triglyceride creates a barrier on the skin's surface, which helps to reduce skin dryness by decreasing the loss of moisture. Its oily texture helps to thicken and provides a slipperiness, which helps make our facial care products easy to apply and leaves a non-greasy after-touch. This ingredient also acts as a hair conditioner.	Caprylic/capric triglycerides are naturally occurring in coconut and palm kernel oils at lower levels but to make this pure ingredient, the oils are split and the specific fatty acids (capric & caprylic acid) are isolated and recombined with the glycerin backbone to form the pure capric/caprylic triglyceride.	We use capric or caprylic triglyceride in our products as a conditioning agent. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has deemed capric or caprylic triglyceride safe in cosmetic formulations, and the Food and Drug Administration has deemed capric or caprylic triglyceride as generally recognized as safe (GRAS) in food. Whole Foods has deemed the ingredient acceptable in its body care quality standards. Studies show that capric or caprylic triglyceride have very low toxicity to people and animals when eaten, injected, or put on the skin or eyes (do not eat, inject or put our products into your eyes).	No. 026 Makeup Remover: Gotu Kola No 030 Skin Renewal Bilberry No. 034 Brighten Daisy Blossom No. 29 White Willow Acne No 034 Protein Treatment Horsetail & Sage



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5	EcoCert Sodium Lauroyl Lactylate	Sodium Lauroyl Lactylate is a salt derived from the lauric acid ester of lactyl lactate (milk and coconut oil).	Traditionally used as a food emulsifier, although it is seen in cosmetics and personal care products because of its ability, as a lactylate, to penetrate skin easily, providing residual moisturization, extended fragrance release, and enhanced delivery of actives. Lauric acid is known for its moisturizing abilities, and is also recognized as an acne-fighter thanks to its anti-microbial properties .	This natural surfactant blend utilizes two all plant derived surfactants, top performing Decyl Glucoside coupled with mild, all natural Sodium Lauroyl Lactylate blended together to boost foam, viscosity, and improve moisturization.	This ingredient provides emulsification properties, keeping oil and water components from separating.	No. 026 Makeup Remover: Gotu Kola No. 032 Natural Shampoo Hibiscus & Quinoa Protein
6	EcoCert Gluconolactone (Algae)	Gluconolactone is an Algae derived deep acting molecule to hydrate the skin, composed of multiple water-attracting hydroxyl groups, which hydrate the skin, resulting in enhanced degrees of moisturization.	Gluconolactone is a polyhydroxy acid (PHA) that is capable of chelating metals and may also function by scavenging free radicals, thereby protecting skin from some of the damaging effects of UV radiation. Gluconolactone provided up to 50% protection against UV radiation and UV radiation-induced elastin promoter activation.	Naturally derived from Sea Algae	We use gluconolactone in several of our products as a preservative. It is an ECOCERT-approved ingredient, and Whole Foods has deemed the ingredient acceptable in its body care quality standards. In addition, research shows the ingredient is not a strong skin irritant and provides UV protection. It is also effective at fighting acne. There are no warnings regarding the use of Gluconolactone, and because of its PHA composition, it may be an alternative to products containing AHA or BHA .	No. 026 Makeup Remover: Gotu Kola No 028 Refine Antioxidant Q10 No. 034 Brighten Daisy Blossom No 030 Skin Renewal Bilberry No. 036 CoWash Horsetail & Sage No 034 Protein Treatment Horsetail & Sage
7	Allantoin	A compound that comes from the extracts of a (Symphytum Officinale) comfrey plant.	Acts as an anti-inflammatory by soothing, healing and keratolytic (ability to remove excess skin) properties. It helps shed the outer layer of the epidermis and promotes healthy tissue formation. It also softens the skin and enables it to absorb more moisture. It's particularly effective at treating wounds, burns, skin ulcers, eczema, and any other abrasion in the skin. There's no evidence of anti-aging effects.	Extracts of the Comfrey Plant	We use this ingredient to promote healthy tissue formation and moisture absorption properties. Studies have shown it to be safe and effective to use within recommended concentration limits.	No. 026 Makeup Remover: Gotu Kola No 028 Refine Antioxidant Q10 No. 034 Brighten Daisy Blossom No 030 Skin Renewal Bilberry No. 29 White Willow Acne
8	Potassium Stearate	In its original form, Potassium Stearate is a fine, white powder that has a fatty odor. An emulsifier from the Stearate salt family used in cosmetics and beauty products to stabilize ingredients and increase thickness, or add lubricating properties.	This ingredient is normally used in cosmetic products as a surfactant/cleansing agent or surfactant/emulsifying agent to keep a formula from separating into its oil and liquid components.	It is derived from Stearic Acid—a byproduct of vegetable oil through the saponification process. Potassium Stearate is primarily used as a cleansing agent and emulsifier.	We use this ingredient as an emulsifying agent to keep a formula from separating into its oil and liquid components. It is not considered a carcinogenic, is not listed as an acute toxin, and does not cause endocrine disruption, or reproductive or developmental toxicity. The Stearate salts (including Potassium Stearate) are considered practically nontoxic, and have a low potential for acute dermal toxicity.	No 028 Refine Antioxidant Q10 No 030 Skin Renewal Bilberry
9	Sodium Benzoate	Sodium Benzoate is a salt of Benzoic Acid, found naturally in cranberries, prunes, plums, cinnamon, ripe cloves, and apples and a natural component of essential oils.	Can be used as a fragrance or masking ingredient, anti-corrosive agent, and most frequently, as a preservative. As a preservative, it prevents bacteria and fungi from developing in products and formulas and changing their compositions	Made from the salt of benzoic acid	Sodium benzoate is often used in food, but we use it as a preservative. French inspection and certification body Ecocert has certified the ingredient for use in organic cosmetics, and the Food and Drug Administration considers sodium benzoate "Generally Recognized as Safe" (GRAS). Whole Foods has deemed the ingredient acceptable in its body care quality standards. Sodium Benzoate is accepted by ECOCERT as a preservative in certified organic cosmetics.	No. 026 Makeup Remover: Gotu Kola No 028 Refine Antioxidant Q10 No. 034 Brighten Daisy Blossom No 030 Skin Renewal Bilberry No. 036 CoWash Horsetail & Sage No 034 Protein Treatment Horsetail & Sage



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No.	Ingredient:	What is it:	What does it do:	How is it made:	Why We Use It:	Products:
10	Xanthomonas campestris (Xanthan) Gum	Xanthan gum is a gum formed during the fermentation of vegetable matter. Commercially it is dried up and ground into a fine white powder, widely available at grocery stores and popular in gluten-free baking. It is actually one of the newest food ingredients having been discovered in the 1950s as part of a Department of Agriculture research project to find useful corn products and was approved by FDA only in 1968.	Xanthan gum is a multifunctional ingredient because of its capability to hold water, enhance freeze-thaw stability, and improve shelf life and help with the stabilization of a product. A polysaccharide derived from glucose or sucrose (sugars), Xanthan Gum is able to increase the viscosity of liquids. It is considered safe by the Food and Drug Administration for direct addition to food and functions as a stabilizer, emulsifier, thickener, and suspending agent. It can often be found in salad dressings and sauces. In oral and personal care products it functions much the same way, and is used as a <i>thickener and stabilizer</i> .	The production of xanthan gum involves a multi-step microorganism introduction preparation, followed by fermentation in large stainless steel tanks. After fermentation is complete, the broth is pasteurized to kill the organisms before the product is recovered. Typically, xanthan gum is recovered from the fermentation broth by alcohol precipitation. The alcohol is then removed, and the resulting product dried, milled, tested, and packaged.	We use in our products as a stabilizer and thickener that keeps ingredients from separating. The Cosmetic Ingredient Review has deemed the ingredient safe for use in cosmetics. The FDA has deemed xanthan gum Generally Recognized as Safe, and the World Health Organization has deemed the ingredient safe for consumption. Whole Foods has deemed the ingredient acceptable in its body care quality standards. There are no known risks associated with xanthan gum as it is used in our products.	No 028 Refine Antioxidant Q10
11	Glyceryl Stearate SE	Glyceryl Stearate SE is a "Self-Emulsifying" form of Glyceryl Stearate that also contains a small amount of sodium and potassium stearate. It is the monoester of glycerin and stearic acid. Vegetable origin. It is an emulsifier with a HLB value of 5.8 and thus useful for making water-in-oil emulsions.	This ingredient helps to balance the product's pH value and thereby prevents the product from becoming overly acidic or alkaline.	Naturally derived from vegetable oil, Soy, or Palm Kernel Oil; however, it is also naturally occurring in the human body. This wax-like substance appears white or cream in color and is produced when Glycerin and Stearic Acid undergo esterification.	We use glyceryl stearate in several of our products to help form a barrier on the skin and prevent products from feeling greasy. As an emulsifier, it also allows products to stay blended. Several studies and clinical tests find that glyceryl stearate causes little or no skin or eye irritation and is not a danger in formulations that might be inhaled. Cosmetic Ingredient Review deemed the ingredient safe for use in cosmetics. Whole Foods has deemed the ingredient acceptable <i>in its body care quality standards</i> .	No. 034 Brighten Daisy Blossom
12	Sodium Lactate	Sodium lactate is the sodium salt of lactic acid, and has a mild saline taste.	Sodium Lactate holds a tremendous amount of water for its weight making it fantastic for skin, body and hair care products. Its lightweight but slippery feel makes it perfect for hair conditioning products. It is often used as a preservative or pH buffer in foods but has moisturizing properties that make it useful in gentle cleansers and creams.	Sodium lactate is most often made by the fermentation of a sugar, which can come from corn or beets, to produce lactic acid. Farmhouse uses a sodium lactate derived from corn. The fermentation product, lactic acid, is neutralized to create sodium lactate.	Sodium lactate should not be confused with dairy or lactose. It is not chemically similar and is safe for those individuals looking to avoid lactose. Sodium Lactate is considered a GRAS food additive by FDA. Classified as not likely to be carcinogenic by EWG.	No 030 Skin Renewal Bilberry
14	Glyceryl Stearate	Glyceryl Stearate is naturally derived from palm kernel, vegetable or soy oil and is also found naturally in the human body. Glyceryl Stearate is a white or cream-colored wax-like solid.	Glyceryl Stearate acts as a lubricant on the skin's surface, which gives the skin a soft and smooth appearance. Glyceryl Stearate is used to stabilize products, decrease water evaporation, make products freeze-resistant, and keep them from forming surface crusts. Glyceryl Stearate reduces the greasiness of oils used in certain cosmetics and personal care products. It easily penetrates the skin and slows the loss of water from the skin by forming a barrier on the skin's surface. It has been shown to protect skin from free-radical damage as well.	Glyceryl Stearate is made by reacting glycerin with stearic acid, a fatty acid obtained from animal and vegetable fats and oils.	We use glyceryl stearate in several of our products as a moisturizer; it also forms a barrier on the skin and prevents products from feeling greasy. As an emulsifier, it also allows products to stay blended. Several studies and clinical tests find that glyceryl stearate causes little or no skin or eye irritation and is not a danger in formulations that might be inhaled. In addition, a number of clinical trials have found that glyceryl stearate in moisturizers can lessen symptoms and signs of atopic dermatitis, including pruritus, erythema, fissuring, and lichenification. In 1982 and again in 2015, the Cosmetic Ingredient Review deemed the ingredient safe for use in cosmetics. is considered a GRAS by FDA	No 028 Refine Antioxidant Q10 No. 034 Brighten Daisy Blossom No 030 Skin Renewal Bilberry No. 29 White Willow Acne



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15	Cetearyl Glucoside	Formed by the condensation of cetearyl alcohol (fatty acid) with glucose.	An emulsifier used in oil in water formulations. It helps skin and hair retain moisture, and gives a velvety after touch.	Formed by the condensation of cetearyl alcohol (fatty acid) with glucose. Can be naturally derived (from coconut/corn oil) or chemically synthesized. Farmhouse' cetearyl is derived from coconut.	Generally, it's considered a mild ingredient no known to cause any irritation or sensitization on the skin.	No 030 Skin Renewal Bilberry
16	Alpha Bisabolol (Chamomile)	Alpha Bisabolol is the major active component of Chamomile. Alpha-Bisabolol Natural is an optically active viscous colorless to somewhat yellow liquid with slight characteristic floral wood scent.	Scientists isolate this compound specifically because it has proven to be extremely beneficial in cosmetic products. It has long been used in cosmetics for its anti-inflammatory, healing, soothing, and anti-microbial properties. Alpha Bisabolol is well suited for use in skin care preparations and can be useful in both sensitive skin and child/baby products as a soothing agent.	Natural alpha-Bisabolol, also known as Levomenol, may be obtained from the direct distillation of the oil from the tropical shrub canaëda. This shrub, Vanillosmopsis erythropappa, which is of the Asteraceae family, grows in the southeast and Midwest regions of Brazil. This tree yields a white, hard, resinous wood and its leaves, flowers and oil have medicinal properties.	It helps increase the penetration power of other ingredients in the cream or lotion. If you have other essential oils, for instance, like jojoba or olive oil, or additional ingredients like triglycerides, vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, bisabolol will help usher these ingredients more deeply into the skin. This ingredient also tames inflammation, serves as a natural humectant, stimulates healing, kills germs, helps fade/soften lines & wrinkle, fades hyperpigmentation and provides a natural scent	No 028 Refine Antioxidant Q10 No 030 Skin Renewal Bilberry
17	EcoCert Propanediol (Vegetable)	Propanediol is a colorless liquid glycol derived from corn that can be used as a renewably sourced alternative to petroleum-derived glycols	Propanediol is a natural alternative to petroleum-derived products and can be used as a preservative.	Propanediol starts with corn. The harvested kernels are dried and prepared for wet-milling, where the sugar-rich starch is extracted. The dried kernels are then soaked in hot water and mild acid to soften the corn's shell to release the starch. They are then ground, screened and centrifuged to separate the starch from the protein. Sugar derived from the starch is the raw material for the propanediol. At this point, a microorganism is introduced to the corn sugar for fermentation. Once the fermentation is complete, the propanediol is purified and refined.	We use propanediol in some of our products as a preservative; it is a better alternative to formaldehyde. The World Health Organization has found the product safe for consumption below certain thresholds, and the FDA has deemed the ingredient Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) for use in food. Whole Foods has deemed the ingredient acceptable in its body care quality standards. Propanediol is considered a safe and appropriate ingredient; this ingredient has approval from EcoCert™ (an international recognized natural and organic seal) and the Natural Product Association (US based natural personal care certification).	No. 036 CoWash Horsetail & Sage No 034 Protein Treatment Horsetail & Sage
18	Niacinamide	A soluble natural derivative of Niacin (Vitamin B3)	Suppresses melanin from reaching the surface of the skin and protects the skin from further UV damage. Niacinamide (vitamin B3) improves skin immunity in order to combat skin cancers and has an anti-inflammatory agent that is useful for sensitive skin, calming flushing and redness. It's also useful in evening out skin tone and color. Niacinamide penetrates the skin readily and has been demonstrated to increase epidermal lipids, enhance keratinocyte differentiation, attenuate UVR damage, increase fibroblast activity, boost skin immunity and inhibit melanin production	Niacinamide is made from niacin, also known as vitamin B3	Topical application of Niacinamide has been shown to increase ceramide and free fatty acid levels in skin, prevent skin from losing water content, and stimulate microcirculation in the dermis. This ingredient is also used to treat acne due to its anti-inflammatory activity.	No. 029 White Willow Acne
19	Myristyl Myristate	A non-greasy solid emollient & naturally derived ester, formed by the combination of Myristyl Alcohol and Myristic Acid, which occurs naturally in animal or vegetable fats or oils. It is originally formed as a white or yellowish waxy solid.	Skin conditioning agent, emulsifier and opacifier in skin care products and cosmetics.	Farmhouse' Myristyl Myristate is 100% natural vegetable derived ester.	Farmhouse uses Myristyl Myristate as an opacifier. It is considered safe and is approved by the CIR for use in cosmetics. The EWG reports a 95% safety rating for it.	No. 029 White Willow Acne



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No.	Ingredient:	What is it:	What does it do:	How is it made:	Why We Use It:	Products:
20	Sodium Hyaluronate (Hyaluronic Acid)	Sodium Hyaluronate is the salt form of Hyaluronic Acid. It is comprised of small molecules that penetrate the skin easily, and can hold up to 1,000 their own weight in water.	This is a water-binding ingredient that has the ability to fill the spaces between the connective fibers known as collagen and elastin. Hydrates and separates the skin, allowing it to retain water and create a plumping effect.	Sodium Hyaluronate is derived by the fermentation of yeast. This ingredient can also be derived from rooster comb. Farmhouse uses Sodium Hyaluronate from yeast fermentation.	When applied topically, Sodium Hyaluronate forms *an air permeable layer and penetrates into the dermis, thus boosting the elasticity and hydration of the skin. Sodium Hyaluronate is generally considered a safe and gentle ingredient, and is rated as a low hazard.	No. 29 White Willow Acne
21	Glyceryl Monostearate SE	Glyceryl Monostearate Self Emulsifying is the vegetable derived glyceryl ester from stearic acid (glycerin and triple pressed stearic acid) combined with potassium stearate (potassium salts). A colorless, odorless, and sweet-tasting flaky powder that is hygroscopic. It is a glycerol ester of stearic acid.	Opacifier stabilizer bodifying agent, emulsifier	Glyceryl Stearate is made by reacting glycerin with stearic acid, a fatty acid obtained from vegetable fats and oils.	We use glyceryl monostearate in our products as a bodifying agent and emulsifier. The FDA has deemed the ingredient generally recognized as safe (GRAS), and Whole Foods has deemed the ingredient acceptable in its body care quality standards. The Cosmetics Ingredient Review has also deemed the ingredient safe for use in cosmetics.	No 033 Natural Conditioner Hibiscus & Quinoa Protein
22	Ubiquinone (CoQ10)	A potent antioxidant naturally produced by the body and important to cell functioning and development. Vitamin-like molecule (ubiquinone, ubidecarenone) obtained from plant material.	An anti-aging ingredient that replaces some of the natural antioxidant produced by the body Ubiquinone is thought to penetrate the skin easily, and reduce free radical damage via its antioxidant properties. Ubiquinone also has properties that allow it to prevent or reduce oxidative damage to tissues.	Naturally derived from plant material.	Farmhouse uses this ingredient in our hair conditioning products to deliver antioxidants to the scalp. This ingredient has also been found to cause contact dermatitis when combined as the compound Hydroxydecyl Ubiquinone. Farmhouse does not use Hydroxydecyl Ubiquinone.	No 034 Protein Treatment Horsetail & Sage No 033 Natural Conditioner Hibiscus & Quinoa Protein
23	EcoCert Gluconodeltalactone	A naturally occurring food ingredient and is one of a class of ingredients known as <i>a. cidulants</i>	Preservative that's soluble in water, is completely non toxic and is completely metabolized by the human digestive system.	GDL is made through the fermentation of plant-derived glucose, generally rice or maize. It is not made from wheat or from any other gluten-containing grain. The final product, which is a fine white powder, is 100% free of wheat, gluten and dairy.	Gluconodeltalactone and Sodium Benzoate is accepted by ECOCERT as a preservative in certified organic cosmetics.	No 033 Natural Conditioner Hibiscus & Quinoa Protein No. 032 Natural Shampoo Hibiscus & Quinoa Protein
24	Lactic Acid (Corn)	Lactic acid is part of a class of compounds known as alpha hydroxy acids (AHA). It is a white, water-soluble solid or clear liquid that can be produced naturally or chemically synthesized. The natural production method features bacterial fermentation of carbohydrates (sugars, starches). Lactic acid is made from beet sugar, cane sugar, corn and tapioca. Lactic acid is frequently used as an exfoliant and in anti-wrinkle products, and in our body wash, it functions as a natural preservative. Lactic acid is also a substance the human body produces. When a person exercises, their body uses oxygen to break down glucose for energy. During intense exercise, if there isn't enough oxygen available to complete the process, lactic acid is made. The body then converts lactic acid to energy without using oxygen. Lactic acid is also one of the acids that can be produced in the mouth and is responsible for causing cavities. Sourdough breads get their flavor from lactic acid.	A powerful but gentle exfoliator that is frequently used in skincare thanks to its skin smoothing properties. Lactic acids works to smooth out the skin, decongesting and sloughing off the dead skin cells. It also promotes collagen growth in the skin cells and helps promote younger skin.	The lactic acid we use in our products is produced by the fermentation of sugar, which is sourced from corn but may also be made from beet sugar, cane sugar and tapioca. The corn sugar is fermented with lactic acid bacteria which convert the sugar into an acid.	Lactic acid is used to exfoliate the skin surface, lighten dark spots and improve the look of fine lines and wrinkles. Lactic aside speeds up the cell turnover & stimulates cell renewal.	No 030 Skin Renewal Bilberry No. 036 CoWash Horsetail & Sage



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25	Stearamidopropyl Dimethylamine (Vegetab	Stearamidopropyl dimethylamine, a common replacement for silicones, is a fatty mine salt that is derived from vegetable oil, and, like silicones, is used to keep oils and waters properly blended. This ingredient is water soluble and can be easily blended with other ingredients.	This is a conditioning and anti-static agent in shampoos and conditioners, and is also sometimes used for its luminescent, pearl-like properties. It serves in some cases as a mild detergent that can remove hair build-up	Derived from vegetable oil.	We use this ingredient as mild alternative to harsh cleansers. Stearamidopropyl Dimethylamine is a low hazard ingredient that is classified as not expected to be potentially toxic or harmful.	No. 036 CoWash Horsetail & Sage
26	Behentrimonium Methosulfate (Vegetable	Behentrimonium methosulfate is naturally derived from Rapeseed Oil. It is cationic and self-emulsifying; it is made up of cetearyl alcohol and behentrimonium methosulfate. This ingredient does not coat the scalp and leave excess build up on the surface of the scalp but penetrates hair up to the roots.	A very mild yet effective ingredient known for its de-tangling and hair thickening properties. Because this ingredient directly deposits onto the hair follicle to smooth out the cuticles, it's highly regarded for its conditioning abilities. It also acts as an emulsifying agent.	Naturally derived from Rapeseed Oil	We use this ingredient to give our hair products detangling properties and assist with conditioning. The EWG Cosmetic Database rates behentrimonium methosulfate as a low hazard ingredient. However, Hair care products which contain Behentrimonium methosulfate must not be used for people with open wounds on scalp, cuts or broken skin as well.	No. 036 CoWash Horsetail & Sage No 034 Protein Treatment Horsetail & Sage
27	Guar Hydroxypropyl	A Self-hydrating quaternized guar that offers efficient thickening and cationic conditioning without buildup.	An organic compound that is a water-soluble quaternary ammonium derivative of guar gum. It is used in shampoos as a conditioning agent. It is cationic (positively charged) and works by neutralizing the negative charges on hair strands that cause static and tangling.	Guar is a natural hydrocolloid and belongs to the legume family. The gum is derived from the endosperm of the guar bean which contains protein, fiber and moisture. Through multistage grinding, sifting the endosperm is separated out and then ground into a fine powder called guaran.	We use this ingredient as a conditioning agent. With an EWG score of 1 and a rating of GOOD from Paula's Choice, guar hydroxypropyl is deemed to be very safe, a non-irritant, and is biodegradable. No adverse side effects could be find for Guar Hydroxypropyl and it has been approved for use by the Environmental Working Group .	No 034 Protein Treatment Horsetail & Sage
28	Hydrolyzed Keratin (Vegetable)	Keratin Amino Acids is a mixture of amino acids resulting from the complete hydrolysis of Keratin. Arginine reinforces hair fibers and helps resist hair breakage. Serine acts as a precursor to ceramides and aids in providing intense conditioning properties. Finally, threonine is an essential amino acid that supports the maintenance of protein balance in the body.	Wheat & soy amino acids along with arginine HCl, serine and threonine makes up the plantbased alternative to hydrolyzed keratin that have been carefully selected to mimic the functional ratios of amino acids in human hair.	Naturally derived from wheat & soy.	This ingredient helps rebuild the hair's natural protective layer, making it stronger and more elastic while reducing hair breakage and splitting. It is used to improvements in elasticity and strength of the hair. Elasticity is an important attribute of healthy hair and can be defined as the ability of the hair to be stretched without damage. As a result, the more elastic the hair, the less prone it is to damage from styling. Improvement in strength means that hair is less susceptible to breakage when wet, and damage due to harsh cleansers, chemical and heat treatments .	No 034 Protein Treatment Horsetail & Sage
29	Trimonium Chloride	A polymeric quaternary ammonium salt. A waxy solid derived from Colza oil. Colza oil comes from the seeds of Brassica rapa olifera, also called canola or rapeseed, which is part of the mustard plant family. The plant has signature yellow flowers.	An antistatic and hair conditioning agent; it is also an emulsifying agent. It is a type of trimonium that makes cationic chains attract to anionic charges in the protein structure of skin and hair, which creates a conditioning effect. It tends not to dissolve in water, which means it remains on the hair, making it popular in rinse-off hair conditioners.	Naturally derived from Colza oil.	We use this ingredient as a hair de-tangler as it is a much more natural alternative to harsh silicones. Whole Foods has deemed the ingredient acceptable in its body care quality standards.	No 034 Protein Treatment Horsetail & Sage
30	Potassium Cocoate	A potassium salt that originates from the fatty acids present in coconut oil. While coconut oil is edible, potassium cocoate is not. The substance, also known as potassium coco soap, is a translucent pale-yellow liquid that contains glycerin, a moisturizer.	A natural derived high foaming liquid surfactant, a chemical that removes dirt from the surface of objects and skin when you mix it with water. This substance loosens and keeps dirt and grease off surfaces until they flow down the drain. Surfactants such as potassium cocoate spread molecules apart, reducing a surface's tension. As a result, the dirt and grease trapped by those molecules are released. The grime rises, leaving the surface below clean	It is made with 100% coconut oil or fatty coconut acid.	We use Potassium Cocoate as a natural foaming, emulsifying and cleansing agent in our shampoos.	No. 032 Natural Shampoo Hibiscus & Quinoa Protein