

Balm ingredients

Water (Aqua)

Cetyl Ethylhexanoate - used frequently in cosmetic formulations as an emollient, emulsifier, thickener, and surfactant

Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride - It helps smooth skin and works as an antioxidant. It also binds other ingredients together, and can work as a preservative of sorts to make the active ingredients in cosmetics last longer. Caprylic triglyceride is valued as a more natural alternative to other synthetic chemicals found in topical skin products.

Hydrogenated Polydecene - synthetic emollient and skin-softening agent. In certain formulations it lends a non-occlusive film for added skin barrier protection.

PEG-20 Glyceryl Triisostearate - It is primarily used as a surfactant that enhances the texture of the products that it is used in and improves the spreadability.

Polyethylene - because of its cleansing and exfoliating properties. This ingredient is often used in the form of microbeads that aid exfoliation or as wax which also has multiple benefits.

PEG-10 Isostearate - PEG-10 Isostearate is commonly used in cleansing balm formulations to remove makeup in water-in-oil form, which can dissolve makeup well. Storage: can be stored at room temperature Protected from sunlight and heat, the product has a shelf life of at least 2 years.

Palmitoyl Tripeptide-1 - Palmitoyl tripeptide-1 is a synthetic fatty acid-linked peptide that can help repair visible skin damage and strengthen skin's underlying supportive elements.

Palmitoyl Tetrapeptide-7 - Palmitoyl tetrapeptide-7 is a synthetic peptide made of four amino acids: glycine, glutamine, proline, and arginine sequence. These amino acids provide anti-aging effects by stimulating cell production and boosting the renewal process, working on the molecular levels in the skin layers.

Ceramide 3 - Ceramides help to moisturise and strengthen the protective skin barrier, and protect the skin from external aggressors such as weather and pollution.

Ceramide 6 II - The most widely known role of ceramide is to form a waterproof barrier on the skin. And combined with other lipids in a certain proportion can strengthen the barrier effect of ceramide. The best proportion is 50% ceramide, 25%

cholesterol and 15% free fatty acids. This "transparent layered structure" mixture has a unique moisturizing function. Therefore, there is a mechanism that can explain the maintenance effect of ceramide.

Ceramide 1 - Ceramides help create a barrier to prevent permeability. This locks moisture into your skin, which helps prevent dryness and irritation. It may also help protect your epidermis from environmental damage. These benefits may have anti-aging effects.

Hydrolyzed Sodium Hyaluronate - Hydrolyzed Sodium Hyaluronate can reduce wrinkles and improve skin elasticity. In the epidermis, it is able to stimulate the production of HA the normal high molecular weight that is naturally found in the skin.

Phytosphingosine - Phytosphingosine is a type of fat that naturally occurs in skin cells. It's often added to serums, creams, toners, and makeup to support your skin's barrier function. With both antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties, it's helpful in treating acne and inflammatory skin conditions like eczema.

Glycerin

Butylene Glycol - Butylene glycol works as an emollient and a humectant and helps retain skin moisture by creating a barrier on the skin. This ultimately prevents water loss and conditions the skin from within. Thus, theoretically, it acts as the perfect skin conditioning agent

Polysorbate 20 - Polysorbate 20 is regarded as a safe chemical in skincare and is used as an emulsifier to combine oil and water.

Carbomer, Xanthan Gum - Xanthan gum in skin care is used as a thickening agent, texture enhancer, and to stabilize emulsions, which is a general term for mixtures of unlike substances such as oil and water. As an added benefit for formulators, xanthan gum is one of the only naturally-derived thickeners commonly used in skincare.

Sodium Lauroyl Lactylate - Sodium Lactate is not only an endogenous and absolutely harmless substance, it significantly supports the NMF and helps to hydrate the skin. This makes sodium lactate an important element for good cosmetics and also perfectly suitable for certified natural cosmetics.

Phenoxyethanol - Phenoxyethanol increases the shelf life of a product, inhibits the growth of bacteria, mold, and fungus in products, and helps keep cosmetics stable¹. It does not have any benefits for the skin

Ethylhexylglycerin - Ethylhexylglycerin is a skin softening agent that offers multiple benefits for skin care and cosmetic products. It acts as a humectant and hydrates skin and hair deeply without leaving them heavy or sticky. Ethylhexylglycerin is also a preservative that increases the shelf life of a wide variety of products.

Caprylyl Glycol - Humectants are used in the formulation of lotions, moisturizers, and cleansers in order to help lock in moisture," explains Solomon. "This is important to prevent dry skin while also slowing down signs of aging.

Geraniol - Geranium Essential Oil is reputed to effectively eliminate dead cells, tighten the skin, promote the regeneration of new skin, and diminish signs of aging. Used medicinally, Geranium Essential Oil works as an anti-inflammatory and anti-septic agent.

Fragrance (Parfum)