

Talc: Talc is a common ingredient used in blush, eyeshadow, foundation and many other beauty products. The soft mineral gives makeup a silky texture that makes it easier to apply. Talc also absorbs oil, prevents caking and makes facial makeup more translucent. Derived from rocks.

Mica: Mica is often used in cosmetics to add a pearlescent effect. Mica is the stuff that makes your eyeshadow, lipgloss or bronzer glow. Mica is common in igneous and metamorphic rock and is occasionally found as small flakes in sedimentary rock

Isopropyl Palmitate: is a colourless, almost odourless, liquid. In cosmetics and personal care products, the Palmitates are used in a wide spectrum of products. The Palmitate ingredients act as lubricants on the skin's surface, which gives the skin a soft and smooth appearance. Isopropyl Palmitate may be used as a binder which is an ingredient added to compounded dry powder mixtures of solids to provide adhesive qualities during and after compression to make tablets or cakes. Derived from coconut oil.

Dimethicone: is a silicone-based ingredient used in many personal care products. It keeps all of the ingredients in a product from separating. It also gives these products a smooth, silky texture. In cosmetics, dimethicone "helps to fill in fine lines and wrinkles. It helps your makeup look even rather than cakey, and gives it a matte finish. Dimethicone is also noncomedogenic, meaning it won't clog pores. Derived from sand or quartz.

Pentaerythrityl tetraisoostearate: is a synthetic compound used as an emollient, skin conditioning agent, and viscosity-increasing agent in cosmetic products. is derived from isosteric acid, a type of fatty acid.

Silica: is one of the most common minerals on earth. You can find it in sandstone, clay, granite and even in parts of plants. You can also make it synthetically in a lab. It improves even distribution of pigments in cosmetics, preventing them from settling in makeup.

Diisostearyl malate: It has medium viscosity which makes it ideal for dispersing pigments. It is a good binder for pigmented products and works as an exceptional additive for providing sheen and gloss in makeup products like lipsticks and lip gloss. Diisostearyl malate is obtained by treating malic acid with isostearyl alcohol. Malic acid is naturally available from unripe fruits.

Squalene: can be derived from multiple sources. Previously this ingredient was derived from animals and came largely from the liver of sharks. However, today plant derived Squalene is available and preferred. It largely comes from the sugarcane fermentation in Brazil. It is lightweight and does not make the cosmetic products greasy or feel heavy on the skin. Squalene imparts hydrating and anti-aging properties to the formulations.

Magnesium stearate: is formed when a bond is formed between a magnesium ion and stearate molecules. Stearate is derived from stearic acid, which is a long-chain saturated fat, majorly found in various plant and animal-based sources including salmon, palm oil, eggs, coconut oil, chicken, beef, cocoa butter, and dairy products. Magnesium stearate is usually

added to many cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, and food items. It is used as a key lubricant in vitamins and medications.

Tocopheryl Acetate: is typically made through a chemical reaction between tocopherol (a natural form of vitamin E) and acetic acid. The resulting compound is a synthetic form of vitamin E that has the same antioxidant properties as the natural form. Tocopheryl Acetate can also be derived from natural sources such as soybean oil, where the tocopherol is extracted and then chemically modified to produce Tocopheryl Acetate. It helps in extending the shelf life of products like lipsticks, foundations, and eye shadows, and preventing them from becoming rancid. It also improves the texture and application of these products, making them smoother and more blendable

Phenoxyethanol: is known as a glycol ether, or in other words, a solvent. It is a oily, slightly sticky liquid with a faint rose-like scent. Many mainstream and boutique cosmetics products contain phenoxyethanol. It's often used as a preservative or stabilizer for other ingredients that might otherwise deteriorate, spoil, or become less effective too quickly.

Ethylhexylglycerin: is a rare, but highly relevant, cosmetic sensitizer. Derived from vegetable oil.

CI 77891: (Titanium Dioxide) is a white pigment that is used in cosmetics and personal care products to obtain a rich opaque colour in the formulations. It can further be mixed with other colorants to obtain different shades and hues in a product. CI 77891 is extracted from naturally occurring minerals like rutile, ilmenite, and anatase. These minerals are all abundant in nature, making titanium dioxide a widely used pigment- it makes up to two-thirds of all the pigments used worldwide. Further, titanium dioxide is produced at nano grade or pigment grade, pigment grade being much larger in size. Nano grade CI 77891 titanium dioxide is generally added to products like sunscreens to offer protection against harmful UV rays. Whereas, the pigment grade is used as a colorant to whiten formulations.

CI 77491: Red iron oxide pigment (or CI 77491) is commonly used as a colorant in cosmetic and skin care products. This ingredient is responsible for imparting a rusty look to formulations. Apart from acting as a colorant, it has a reflective property in makeup that take attention away from imperfections. This ingredient also helps even out the skin tone. Synthetically made iron oxide red is generally used in cosmetic and skin care products.

CI 77492: is a dye of mineral origin also called Iron Oxide. It gives products their yellow colour. It is often mixed with other iron oxides like CI 77491 (red) and CI 77499 (black) to represent different hues. It is authorized in organic. Thermal decomposition of iron salts, precipitation of iron salts, and reduction of organic compounds by iron.

CI 77499: is manufactured synthetically. First, ferrous sulphate is prepared by reacting iron filings with sulfuric acid, and then adding caustic soda and ferric oxide to carry out an addition reaction at 95~105 °C to generate ferric oxide, which is then filtered and dried. The black iron oxide is now obtained from this via pulverization. It provides excellent dispersing properties to the final product and their intense colour adds a unique shade to the product.

CI 77007: Pigment Blue 29 is a mineral-derived inorganic pigment composed of sodium, aluminium, silicate and sulphate; that can range in shade from blue (most common) to violet, pink or even green. It is used to impart colour to various colour cosmetics as well as personal care products.

CI 77288/9: Chromium oxide occurs in nature as the rare mineral Eskolaite, and can also be derived from the salt sodium dichromate. This ingredient is often used with CI 77891 (titanium dioxide white) to create different shades of green or adjust the hues of personal care products and cosmetics.

CI 77742: is a cosmetic colorant that imparts a purple or violet colour to cosmetic products. It is commonly used in various cosmetic formulations, including eyeshadows, lipsticks, and nail polishes. This ingredient adds a beautiful and intense colour to the product. It can also be used along with other pigments to create various shades of purple, lavender, and violet. The pigment is highly stable and does not fade or change colour over time, making it a popular choice for cosmetic manufacturers. In addition to its colour properties, CI 77742 also acts as a filler and binder in cosmetic formulations, helping to give products a smooth and even texture. It is used in both oil-based and water-based cosmetic formulations and is known for its excellent dispersibility in various solvents.

CI 19140: Tartrazine is a very common colorant used in variety of cosmetic products. It is used globally for imparting the colour yellow (lemon shade).

CI 42090: has been deemed safe for use on skin and hair, even though it is synthetic. It does not pose any risk unless it is consumed. Therefore, CI 42090 should not be used in any breathable products such as perfumes. The primary objective of CI 42090 is to add brilliant blue color to cosmetic, skin care, and hair care products. It can further be mixed with tartrazine to result in beautiful shades of green.