

Appendix V

Standard Version 4.11

Permitted Substances and Processes and Prohibited Ingredients and Preservatives for Personal Care and Cosmetics Products

1. Permitted Substances and Processes

Whenever possible, plant-based ingredients should be used. Mineral ingredients and inorganic salts are generally allowed unless specifically prohibited. Synthetic and petroleum-based ingredients such as petrolatum or Vaseline should be avoided whenever possible. A list of permitted substances and processes is shown below.

Table 1: Permitted Substances and Processes

Substance	Process
Enzymes, KOH or NaOH from salt water	Hydrolyses, (splitting of fats or oil) to produce glycerin and fatty acids
Hydrogen (from natural gas)	Hydrogenation of oils
Hydrogen (from natural gas) with Methanol from natural gas as catalyst	Hydrogenolysis of methyl esters of oils to obtain fatty alcohols
KOH or NaOH (from salt water)	Alkali-catalyzed transesterification of oils and alcohols to obtain esters
KOH or NaOH (from salt water)	Saponification of oils
KOH or NaOH from salt water as catalysts	Etherification of glycerin as emollient
Metals: Zinc Oxide, Nickel, Palladium, Platinum	Catalysation of triglyceride fats, carbohydrates and sugars for emollients in shampoos, lotions, etc
Phosphorus Trichloride or Thionyl Chloride	Protein fragment acylation (non-petroleum); reagents: KOH or NaOH (from salt water)
Sulfate (made from gas and NaOH)	Sulfation
Toluene Sulfonic Acid (from Petroleum)	Glucosidation

2. Prohibited Ingredients

In case a product contains minor amounts of one ingredient listed in the table below, a temporary variance may be issued by the FairTSA management. The producer has the right to apply for a variance with FairTSA's management, which will issue a decision in the matter within six weeks.

Table 2: Prohibited Ingredients

Common Name	Chemical Form Used in Personal Care Products	Remark
Color pigments made from coal tar		
DEA, MEA, TEA	diethanolamine, monoethanolamine, and triethanolamine	
Dioxin		No traces of any form of the 17 chemical forms of Dioxin stemming from the inclusion of other products shall be detectable.
Hexachlorophen		
Mercury	All compounds	
Phtalate	Dibutylphthalate (DBP), dimethylphthalate (DMP), and diethylphthalate	Absolutely not permitted, even when no declaration necessary as part of a fragrance
Polyethylene Glycol		
Propylene Glycol		
Sodium Laureth Sulfate		
Sodium Lauryl Sulfate		
Triclosan		

3. Prohibited Preservatives

If possible, natural and “gentle” preservatives should be used. If a company has made substantial and well-documented efforts to replace its synthetic preservatives with natural ones and has not found a reasonable natural or permitted replacement, FairTSA may issue a variance for that specific preservative.

However, none of the preservatives listed in Table 3, “Prohibited Preservatives”, are permitted.

Table 3: Prohibited Preservatives

Common Name	Additional Information	Remark
DMDM Hydantoin		
Formaldehyde	Also: all preservatives that can potentially release formaldehyde are prohibited, even if not listed	
Paraben	Esters of p-hydroxybenzoic acid, most common are methylparaben, propylparaben, and butylparaben	Absolutely not permitted, even when no declaration is necessary as part of a fragrance.
Urea	Imidazolidinyl	