CDR

Beauty Wellness Nature

INGREDIENTS WE DO NOT LIKE !

Alcohols > Ethanol, ethyl alcohol, methanol, benzyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol and SD alcohol. While not all alcohols have the same properties, these, which are commonly found in skin care products, are very drying and irritating to the skin. Alcohols such as these strip way the skin's natural acid mantle, making you more vulnerable to bacteria, moulds and viruses.

DEA / TEA / MEA > These are cleaning solvents used in many cosmetics. They are very irritating to the skin.

Essence / Fragrance / Parfum > They are the substances that give an odour or scent to all types of cosmetics, but also to cleaning agents and food. They are derived from petroleum and are rich in allergens. They have nothing in common with botanical essential oils, but are often advertised as such. These perfumed molecules were created during the 50s in chemical laboratories in the USA and are widely used in many sectors due to their very low cost. As a result of the rise in man-made essences, people are losing their natural sense of smell and are no longer able to distinguish though their olfactory nerves between true or false, living or dead, healthy or ill, useful or harmful.

Imidazolidinyl Urea > It is a derivative and releaser of formaldehyde. In many countries its use has been forbidden due to its carcinogenicity and link to leukaemia, but it is widely used in cosmetics as a preservative.

Keratin, Collagen and By-Products > These are substances mainly derived from the hooves of dead animals like bullocks or horses. They are used in various hair products to give hair the impression of more body.

Mineral Oil > This is a petroliferous oil usually used as motor oil for vehicles. Used due to its low cost, it is readily found in fragranced essential oils used to perfume homes and is also used in many hair styling products and oils for body massage. When burned, toxic dioxins are released.

Parabens > There are many types of these petrochemical preservatives, the most common are methly, propyl, butyl and ethyl paraben. It is stated that approximately 98% of personal care products use parabens as preservatives, to increase shelf life, as it is the cheapest way to control the microbes that would otherwise proliferate. They are used despite the rising number of allergic reactions in people. It has been calculated that in 12 months an average person ingests about 2kg of chemical preservatives and 5kg of food chemical additives. Studies suggest that parabens may cause cancer, allergic reactions and skin rashes as well as interfere with the body's endocrine system, as parabens are known to mimic oestrogen. Sperm counts have fallen by half over the past 50 years and breast cancer has increased by more than 30% since 1980, these increases are almost certainly linked.

Paraffinum Liquidum > Also called petroleum jelly this is a petroliferous oil which is mainly used to produce candles and wax. Due to its low cost, it is used on a wide scale in cosmetics of all kinds and in many famous brands.

Petrolatum > This is petroleum treated in refineries for cosmetic use.Used for its low cost, it is present in both high and low cost cosmetics. It is used in creams for face and body, but also as lip protection.

Propylene Glycol > This is a transparent oily fraction, derived from petroleum. Used for its low cost, it is found in thousands of branded cosmetics, professional products, perfumery products, herbal products, and pharmaceutical products. It is also used in hyrdraulic liquids and as anti-freeze in brake fluid. It has also appeared in certain foodstuffs, mostly used in confectionery.

Sodium Lauryl Sulphate (SLS) > SLS is an ester of sulphuric acid. It is also known as 'sulphuric acid monododecyl ester sodium salt', just one of over 150 different it is known by. SLS is a 'caustic cleanser' which actually corrodes the hair follicle from shampoos with SLS, and impairs the ability to grow hair. SLS is also absorbed into the body from skin application and it builds up in the heart, liver and brain. Once absorbed, one of the main effects of SLS is to mimic the activity of the hormone oestrogen which has many health implications. It may be responsible for a variety health problems such as PMS, menopausal symptoms, decrease in male fertility and increase in female breast cancers where oestrogen levels are known to be involved.

Sodium Laureth Sulphate (SLES) > SLES is an ester of sulphuric acid. This is tensioactive material derived from petroleum hydrocarbons, widely used in all cosmetics including professional products as it cleans creating a lot of foam. Once in contact with chlorinated water, its pH increases to 10. Its alkaline effect is very aggressive on hair and skin. The damage that it causes to people and the environment is well known, giving rise to allergies and acute dehydration in people who are frequently exposed to it due to constant use, for example hairstylists as it is found in noticeable quantities in colouring and bleaching products. SLES is also commonly contaminated with dioxane, a known carcinogen. Although SLES is somewhat less irritating than SLS, it cannot be metabolised by the liver and hence its effects are much longer lasting.

Tetrasodium EDTA > It is a pharmacologically inactive substance used as a carrier for the active ingredients of a product and is often used in shampoos. It is a poison that causes oily fish to become sterile.

Sodium Hydroxide > This is caustic soda, used for its low cost in products such as hair straighteners and perms but also in shaving foams. It is very aggressive due to its alkaline pH and in reaction to other chemicals can cause severe irritation to the skin, resulting in dehydration.

Silicone > Long carbon chain silicones such as ciclomethycone, phenyltrimetycone, amodimeticone, dimetyconole, ciclophentazylosane are just some of the silicon substances used by cosmetic companies around the world. These substances are used in products for face, body and hair. The most used ones are those with a long carbon chain, due to their lower cost, but they are not easily photodegradable.