

## Advisory documentation

### BIOEMSAN® natural cosmetics Basic information and ingredients

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January 2008

The basis for all BIOEMSAN® products is provided by EM technology:

1. EM·X ceramic activated water
2. EM·X
3. EM·X ceramic powder
4. EM sea salt
5. EM fermented herbs

## FIVE NAMES THAT STAND FOR SAFETY AND QUALITY

### EM

EM:Effective® Microorganisms, an invention of the Japanese university professor, Dr. Teruo Higa, is a mixed culture of useful microorganisms of constructive character, which provide positive results for both humankind and nature.

[www.multikraft.com](http://www.multikraft.com)

### BDIH-TESTED NATURAL COSMETICS

BDIH is an abbreviation for the Federal Association of German Manufacturers and Retailers of Medicines, Health Foods, Nutritional Supplements and Bodycare Articles. Products bearing the "BDIH-tested natural cosmetic" seal largely consist of natural raw materials such as organic oils, fats and waxes, herb extracts and floral waters, as well as essential oils as natural fragrances, and natural colourings.

[www.kontrollierte-naturkosmetik.de](http://www.kontrollierte-naturkosmetik.de)

### DERMA SERV – EXCELLENT SKIN COMPATIBILITY

DERMA SERV, an independent, investigative laboratory has confirmed the excellent skin compatibility of our products. Under the auspices of specialist physicians, testing was completed on 50 persons with the following skin types:

- Persons with sensitive skins
- Persons with eczema
- Persons with allergies

[www.cosmart.de](http://www.cosmart.de)

### AUSTRIA BIO GARANTIE (ABG)

The ABG is Austria's leading bio-testing body and BIOEMSAN® NATURAL COSMETICS are among the first to carry its extremely strict bio-cosmetic seal.

The CERTIFICATED BIO COSMETIC – AUSTRIA BIO GARANTIE ensures top product quality. At least 95% of the agricultural raw materials employed must derive from controlled, organic farming (BDIH: no obligatory percentage, but recommendations). Protection of the flora, fauna and environment are also taken into consideration, raw materials derived from livestock only being permitted, when the animals are reared under ecologically compatible conditions and the processing of the raw materials only has a minimum impact on the environment and the product. Equally emulsifiers and surfactants must be of natural origin and only a restricted selection of these additives is permitted. For example, as opposed to

the BDIH label, emulsifiers produced from hydrogenated fats are not permitted. Furthermore, no genetically engineered raw materials, synthetic fragrances and colourings, or raw materials derived from nanotechnology (e.g. titanium dioxide and zinc oxide in the micronised forms generally found in natural cosmetics and sun protection products) are employed. In order to guarantee product shelf life, a limited number of preserving agents with a character identical to that found in nature are permitted, e.g. sorbic acids, small amounts of which are contained in BIOEMSAN® natural cosmetic products with a watery content.

Production takes place according to the legally prescribed GMP directives. This means that it follows statutory guidelines for the manufacture of cosmetics (GMP = Good Manufacturing Practice). In this connection hygiene measures are as important as every type of documentation, quality testing and assurance, the creation sample banks, the preparation of dossiers and safety evaluations through authorised specialists.

[www.abg.at](http://www.abg.at)

## LEAPING BUNNY SEAL

This is a globally recognised quality seal allocated to cosmetics for which no animal testing has been employed. The seal was launched by an international association of European and American animal protection organisations and confirms adherence to the standard applying to cosmetics not involving animal testing.

[www.leapingbunny.org](http://www.leapingbunny.org)

## BIOEMSAN® NATURAL COSMETICS

These fulfil:

1. The statutory requirements contained in the Austrian Foods Code, Section B 33 – Cosmetics, Sub-section – Natural Cosmetics. The term NATURAL COSMETICS used in the logo represents an obligation to adhere to all stipulations. This section is currently under revision.

Weaknesses: no obligation to use raw materials from controlled organic farming.

No systematic controls, supervision only within the framework of random checks by the food inspectorate.

2. The BDIH guidelines (Federal Association of German Manufacturers and Retailers of Medicines, Health Foods, Nutritional Supplements and Bodycare Articles) BDIH CONTROLLED NATURAL COSMETICS.

Weaknesses: raw materials from controlled organic farming are recommended, but not compulsorily prescribed. Various partially synthetic raw materials (e.g. surfactants) are permitted. In the case of emulsifiers, hydrogenated (hardened) fats are allowed.

Checks are not made prior to the issue of the label.

3. The Austria Bio Guarantee directives  
CERTIFICATED BIO COSMETIC – AUSTRIA BIO GUARANTEE.

The requirements relating to accreditation are extremely strict and go beyond those contained in current, national foods legislation and the demands of the BDIH.

The following represent a selection of these criteria:

- At least 95 % of the agricultural raw materials employed must derive from controlled organic farming or monitored wild gathering.
- Raw materials derived from livestock are only permitted, when this is reared under ecologically compatible conditions. Animal testing with regard to the end product and the raw materials is forbidden. Here, the closing date 1988 applies, i.e. raw materials that entered the market after 1998 and were tested using animals may not be employed.
- Raw material processing as defined in the directives may only have a minimum impact on the environment and the product.
- Emulsifiers and surfactants must be of natural origin and be produced by hydrolysis, esterification, inter esterification or condensation.
- Hydrogenated or ethoxylated raw materials, silicones, paraffins and other oil-based products, synthetic chelating agents, synthetic fragrances and colourings, and nano-technology raw materials (e.g. mineral, micronised UV-filters such as titanium dioxide and zinc oxide) are all forbidden.

# BIOEMSAN®

In Harmonie mit Mensch und Natur



- For microbiological safety, in addition to natural conservation methods, some synthetic preservatives, i.e. natural identical, laboratory produced substitutes are permitted, but must be listed on the label with the rider "preserved with ...".
- Paraben compounds are not permitted. Genetically engineered raw materials and disinfection using radioactive radiation or ozonisation are also forbidden. Adherence to these criteria is audited on an annual basis.



## BIOEMSAN NATURAL COSMETICS AND THEIR RAW MATERIALS

### ORGANIC OILS AND FATS

Our organic oils are obtained from ripe seeds, nuts and fruits from controlled organic farming and represent stored solar energy with highly effective constituents. Indeed, the human knowledge derived from thousands of years of experience that such oils are not only important for nutrition, but are essential to skin care, has now been confirmed by current research.

Our skin has a diversity of important tasks to fulfil and forms part of our immunological system. However, the skin can only carry out this function in full when it is healthy and cared for appropriately. The important bioactive substances contained in organic oils (so-called fat companion substances) such as flavanoids (organic colourings), vitamins, carotinoids, phytosterols, trace elements and aromas penetrate the skin, support its protective and immunological functions, have a balancing and regenerative effect, and in connection with essential fatty acids, delay skin ageing.

The production process is of central significance to the attainment of valuable oils in the purest possible form with all their important constituents. Our oils are cold pressed. Seeds capable of germination or fruits are comminuted mechanically and then fed into presses without preheating. In addition, care is taken that through the use of lowest possible pressure during pressing, the heat generated by the pressed material itself does not exceed 60°C. Nonetheless, the term "cold pressed" is insufficiently defined in legal terms and merely states that pressing occurred without addition heat or refining. It does not determine the temperature to which the pressed material was heated prior to pressing, or how high the temperature was during pressing under increased pressure. The oil emitted can have a temperature of 40°C, but under heightened pressure may well have been as hot as 100°C, which results in higher yield.

Thistle and almond oil, which are contained in both creams, are mechanically pressed in Germany in an oil mill, by means of a new and especially gentle process under the exclusion of light and air at a maximum temperature of max. 40°C. Subsequently, the oils are vacuum filtered and as a result of this process, taste and smell like the fresh nuts and seeds from which they were obtained!

Our cameline oil is pressed in the famous Fandler oil mill in Styria, the original material having come from organic farmers working with EM technology (please see the subsequent precise description below).



## **Thistle oil** (INCI: Carthamus tinctorius oil)

Also known as "safflower oil". The thistle has received this name from its yellow-orange flowers (saffron + flower = safflower), which give off large amounts of colour. The oil is obtained from the ripe seeds of the false saffron and has the highest content of linoleic acids of any of the oil plants. Linoleic acids promote the production of important hormones, which are needed for the development of new cell structures. Therefore, in the cosmetic field, thistle oil is known as a cell renewing "anti-ageing" oil.

As a result of the composition of its fatty acids, thistle oil is not greasy.

## **Jojoba oil** (INCI: Simmondsia Chinensis oil) – a liquid wax

A small bush from the burning deserts of Israel and Mexico supplies a much coveted oil, which in its chemical structure cannot be compared with our food oils. The plants need 5-6 years before the olive-sized nuts can be harvested. These do not contain oil, but a liquid wax that becomes solid in the refrigerator and can survive temperatures of up to 300°C undamaged. Moreover, like all waxes it does not become rancid.

This expensive oil or fat is much in demand in the skin care sector. It is very similar to cutaneous fat and therefore penetrates well, does not leave a shine and stabilises the grease and moisture covering of the skin. Jojoba oil also blends well with other oils and offers natural light protection of 3-4.

## **Almond oil** (INCI: Prunus dulcis oil)

This is one of the most precious oils to be used in skin care. It derives from sweet almond kernels and has a caring, soothing and protective effect. Our almond oil is not imported, but instead the almond shells are first opened shortly before pressing in a German oil mill, which guarantees the highest quality. Due to recent crop failures, the oil is extremely expensive at present.

## **Cameline oil** (INCI: Camelina sativa oil)

This is a top quality oil with a strong, nut-like flavour. It contains high levels of unsaturated fatty acids, linoleic acids and vitamin E. The oil is expensive, as in the case of careful pressing like that completed at the Fandler oil mill in Styria with a stamping press, the yield only amounts to 20%. Prior to pressing, the oil seeds, which come from EM organic farmers, are roasted at 20-30°C in order to enhance their aroma.

## **Olive oil** (INCI: Olea europaea oil)

We employ precious MANI olive oil, which is extra virgin of the highest quality and is obtained by the cold pressing of hand picked olives. The yield amounts to some 56% and the rich, skin-warming oil is especially suitable for dry, cracked and flaking skin, which is subject to poor circulation.

## **Evening primrose oil** (INCI: Oenothera biennis oil)

This oil is obtained from the seeds of the evening primrose, which only opens its flowers at dusk and emanates an enchanting fragrance. The oil contains high levels of gamma linoleic acids, which are an important constituent of the skin and assist the formation of natural messenger substances that prevent inflammation and ease irritation.

## **Hemp oil** (INCI: Cannabis sativa oil)

Hemp oil is another equally high quality substance with a balanced fatty acid composition that is rich in linoleic acids. It has a calming effect on the skin and is frequently used in the treatment of neurodermatitis.

## **Castor oil** (INCI: Ricinus communis oil)

This oil is obtained from the seeds of the castor bean plant, which is found in India, Afghanistan and tropical Africa. These are the only locations where the beans of the plant actually mature, although it is familiar in Europe as an ornamental shrub. The plant, which due to its huge leaves is also known as the Christmas palm, is a fast-growing annual and has an impressive appearance.

Castor oil is syrupy and of a light yellow to green colour. As a rule, it is only known in refined form. It is familiar to most people as a laxative, but its curative properties and positive skincare effects are greatly underestimated. We use it in toothpaste, as the gums absorb the oil, which assists the healing of oral inflammation and injuries.

Warning! Castor oil seeds may not be consumed raw, as they contain toxic protein compounds, which are either removed during refining, or in the case of cold pressed oil, by steaming.

## **Sea buckthorn fruit and seed oil** (INCI: Hippophae rhamnoides)

This is one of the most interesting and expensive oils to be used in cosmetics. It protects the skin against the cell damage caused by excessive sunlight and also repairs the attacked cells so that the skin does not age. Moreover, vitamin E and carotenoids safeguard cell walls against the ravages of free radicals. Sea buckthorn oil provides excellent natural light protection, as in-built skin protection is enhanced by means of increased melanin formation.

## **Shea butter** (INCI: Butyrospermum parkii)

Shea butter is the fat obtained from the seeds of the shea tree. This 15m-high tropical plant occurs in both natural and cultivated form in Sudan and West Africa. Shea butter is an outstanding skincare product with maximum levels of fat companion substances, including an unusually high triterpene alcohol content.

These substances are a constituent of both organic and animal waxes and among other functions, protect plant surfaces against desiccation or attacks by microorganisms.

This is also how they safeguard our skin, while supporting the healing process in the case of injuries and inflammation. Shea butter has a moisture-binding characteristic and feels soft and gentle on the skin.

Vitamins further underpin these outstanding properties. Vitamin E acts as a protection for the cells of the outer skin, while provitamin A normalises the skin keratinisation process. An important substance in shea butter is allantoin, which is familiar as the healing substance in the comfrey plant. This is also a reason for the healing effect of shea butter in cases of



damaged skin. Our shea butter is a "Fair Trade Product" and derives from an organic farming project for women in Burkina Faso.

**Cacao butter** (INCI: Theobroma cacao butter)

This is a by-product from the production of cacao and contains traces of formic acid, which means that it virtually never becomes rancid. This high quality organic fat, smoothes and calms the skin.

**Coconut oil and fat** (INCI: Cocos nucifera oil)

A soft fat is obtained from coconuts, which melts at 24°C and is therefore called coconut oil in its tropical homeland. Our coconut oil is a rarity, as it is entirely natural, contains all the important fat companion substances and above all, retains its typical aroma. It protects, cools and stabilises the skin and is thus helpful in the case of skin complaints such as neurodermatitis and psoriasis.

## NATURAL EMULSIFIERS AND CONSISTENCY REGULATORS

**Lanolin** (INCI: Lanolin)

Lanolin is the water-free fat contained in sheep's wool and should not be confused with the lanolin available from apothecaries, which according to the German Pharmacopoeia (DAB) consists of a mixture of 65% wool wax, 15% paraffin oil and 20% water.

Our lanolin is freed from pesticide residues by very gentle technical means and is deodorised through slow stirring at product safeguarding temperatures. This contrasts radically with industrial production during which the product is "shot through" with air at high temperatures, in order to accelerate the process. Moreover, our lanolin contains none of the carcinogenic preservatives that are frequently used to prolong shelf life.

Lanolin is employed in our cream with a water-in-oil emulsion as an emulsifier and serves as a water and oil binder. At the same time, it is an excellent skincare product, retaining moisture in the skin and providing valuable substances such as cholesterol and provitamin D.

The lanolin that we use is of a special quality, derives exclusively from live sheep and is extremely clean, so that no rejection reactions or irritations occur.

## **Organic emulsifier** (INCI: Cetearyl glucoside (and) cetearyl alcohol)

An emulsifier produced from sugar, palm seeds and coconut, which is used for the production of light oil-in-water emulsions.

## **Bees wax** (INCI: Cera alba)

Natural bees wax with a high level of propolis from a controlled, organic beekeeping undertaking in Styria is employed. It is used in products as a consistency regulator and also has a gently emulsifying effect.

## **HYDROLATES (FLORAL WATERS)**

The most frequently used method for the production of high-quality essential oils is steam distillation, which involves the placing of plants on a grate above a water container that can be heated. The rising steam releases the essential oils from the plants, which then drop into the water. Following condensation in a cooling spiral, the oil can be separated from the water, as they cannot be mixed. In this way, distilled waters (known as floral waters or hydrolates) are obtained, which retain all the water soluble substances contained in the plants and various quantities of essential oils.

Our fragrant hydrolates originate from controlled organic sources in France, Iran (organic rose growing project, which supports orphanages) and Turkey. They are stabilised with 10% pure organic spirit of wine and then conserved, as otherwise they would decay very quickly and do more harm than good to the skin. The organic alcohol content does not damage the skin, as when applied or sprayed on it evaporates immediately and actually activates numerous skin functions.

The following hydrolates are processed for BIOEMSAN® natural cosmetics:

- Orange blossom hydrolate
- Chamomile flower hydrolate
- Rosemary hydrolate
- Sage hydrolate
- Rose petal hydrolate
- Witch hazel hydrolate

## **Aloe vera gel** (INCI: Aloe barbadensis gel)

Aloe vera (Latin: true/genuine) is a type of lily and flourishes in the dry zones of Europe, Africa, the Americas and Asia. Organically grown plants are not additionally watered and only receive organic fertilizer, with the result that they grow slowly. The harvest and shelling takes place manually and further processing is extremely gentle. The fresh plant juice thus obtained contains a high percentage of acemannan and other vital substances such as vitamins, minerals, trace elements, amino acids and secondary organics. It is especially valuable from a nutritional physiological perspective and has therefore been used in regenerative skin care since time immemorial. Aloe is indispensable as a provider of moisture and a source of active ingredients for every type of skin. Our fresh aloe plant juice comes from an organic project in the rain forest of Brazil.

## **Hyaluronic acid** (INCI: Sodium hyaluronate)

Hyaluronic acid was originally obtained from cock's combs, but now it is produced biotechnically from streptococci and numbers among the polysaccharides. The hyaluronic acid that we employ has an especially low molecular weight, which allows it to penetrate the deeper layers of the skin and fulfil its task of storing moisture.

## **Sorbite** (INCI: Sorbitol)

Sorbite occurs in large quantities, e.g. in all pears, plums, apples, apricots, peaches, currants and all types of dried fruit. Sorbitol is the sugar alcohol from glucose and was previously produced on an industrial basis from the rowan or mountain ash. Today, maize or wheat are used on the basis of glucose.

Sorbitol is employed mainly as a sugar replacement (interesting for diabetics, as sorbitol needs no insulin for the metabolic process). In the medical area, sorbitol serves largely as an additive in bacteriological nutrients and an osmotic diuretic as a prophylaxis against cerebral oedema. Sorbitol has a hygroscopic effect and is therefore utilised in toothpaste. Moreover, it is not cariogenic like normal sugar.

Sorbite and organic glycerine serve as excellent stabilisers for the cream, as they are pleasant from a tactile standpoint and prevent drying.

## **Organic glycerine** (INCI: Glycerin)

Glycerine is contained in all natural fats as a polyvalent alcohol. In the cream it has a moisturising, skin smoothing and product stabilising effect, while in the toothpaste, it serves as an important moisturiser.

## **SURFACTANTS**

Surfactants are wash activating substances, which are used in our shampoos, shower gels and toothpastes. We use two organic surfactants, which are not only gentle on the skin, hair and gums, but also entirely environment-friendly as they are completely biodegradable.

## **Sugar surfactant** (INCI: Coco glucoside)

The initial raw materials used for the sugar surfactant comprise coconut and palm nut oil together with cane sugar. It consists of a combination of fatty acids and core sugar. It is fully biodegradable and causes no irritation to the skin, mucous membranes and eyes. In the toothpaste it has the task of ensuring that the healing substance content is retained in the mouth for as long as possible.

## **Acyl glutamate** (INCI: Disodium cocoyl glutamate)

This mild, active washing substance is produced from amino acids in combination with coconut fat acids. The initial raw material is coconut oil, which is fully biodegradable and non-irritant.

As a result of its light foam formation, in the toothpaste it has the task of ensuring that the healing substance content is retained in the mouth for as long as possible. In addition, it supports chalk as a cleaning agent with the removal of dental plaque.

## **HERBS**

These are of the highest quality and are already obtained partially from farmers working with EM technology. Their composition is carefully considered and was established with Miriam Wiegele, a respected herbal medicine expert and author of books on herbalism. The herbs for BIOEMSAN® natural cosmetics are fermented by Messrs Multikraft using EM technology, which enhances their effect on the skin.

### **Veronica** (INCI: Herba veronicae)

As a result of the wealth of constituents that it contains, this is a so-called cure-all and its effects, especially on the skin, are generally underestimated. It is especially effective in the case of inflamed and irritating skin conditions.

### **Marshmallow** (INCI: Althea officinalis)

The mucilage in the roots reduces swelling and eases inflammation of the skin and in the mouth and throat.

### **Ivy leaves** (INCI: Hedera helix)

Acts against cellulite, has an astringent and circulation stimulating effect and also helps to remove water from tissue. It is an important ingredient in our shower salt.

### **Chamomile** (INCI: Chamomilla recutita)

The flowers of Roman chamomile contain wound-healing azulenes, emit a delicate, fine fragrance and have an anti-inflammatory, cleaning, healing and calming effect.

### **Lavender** (INCI: Lavandula angustifolia)

Lavender is one of the most versatile of the medicinal plants. The name derives from "lavare" or washing. It has an antiseptic effect, promotes the healing of wounds and kills bacteria. It supports the forming of scar tissue in the case of injuries and has a calming effect in the psychological area, soothing away spiritual agitation.

### **Balm** (INCI: Melissa officinalis)

In particular the essential oils, resin and bitters derived from balm have a claming effect on the skin.

### **Marigold** (INCI: Calendula officinalis)

Has a balancing, anti-inflammatory and wound-healing effect.

## **Liquorice** (INCI: Glycyrrhiza glabra)

Liquorice plays an important role in Chinese medicine, but is also a significant factor in skin care due to its anti-inflammatory, calming and strengthening properties. We are familiar with liquorice as an ingredient in cough sweets, as it promotes expectoration and is antispasmodic.

## **Iris root** (INCI: Iris germanica)

This perennial with a lateral root is dug up in August, whereby the root must be at least three years old. The chopped roots are then dried in the sun and provide a large volume of essential oils, which help to store moisture in the skin. Warning! The fruits of the iris are toxic.

## **Field horsetail**(INCI: Equisetum arvense)

With its high silicic acid content this plant strengthens the skin and improves the elasticity of the tissue.

## **Neem bark** (INCI: Melia azadirachta)

Neem bark and leaves contain a diversity of properties, which are used in medicines, cosmetics and crop protection.

In India, due to its antiseptic nature and stimulatory effect on blood circulation, neem is traditionally employed for oral hygiene and against inflammation of the gums. Toothpastes containing neem can be found throughout the subcontinent.

## **AROMAS – ESSENTIAL OILS** (INCI: Aroma)

Essential oils are fragrant substances, which are stored in various quantities in all parts of plants in the form of tiny droplets. They can contain as many as 200 constituents, serve to secure the further existence of the plant and like human hormones, play an important role in plant metabolism. Our essential oils come from controlled, organic farming and are used as natural aromas and ingredients in our products. They are also part of the natural conservation process.

It should be noted that both creams contain a hydrolate with an essential oil content of up to 0.5%. This provides a certain fragrance and naturally, the essential oils contained in the hydrolate are to be regarded as effective substances. However, in no way do they cause irritation, which can occur when sensitive persons come into contact with essential oils.

## **Chalk** (INCI: Chalk)

We use very finely ground calcium carbonate, which is found in nature as chalk or marble, as the basis of our toothpastes. In addition to its low abrasiveness, which protects tooth enamel, our chalk in precipitated form has a mean particle size of 3µ. In combination with excellent cleaning properties, chalk offers the advantage of an alkaline pH value, which in turn results in healthy oral flora. In the past, prepared chalk containing traces of silicon and aluminium oxides, was avoided as it can damage the tooth enamel. Alumina and EM ceramic, which are both alkaline and rich in minerals, serve as natural cleaning agents. Accordingly, our cleaning bodies offer excellent cleaning in combination with complete protection of the tooth enamel.



**Veegum** (INCI: Magnesium aluminium silicate)

Natural, cleaned vulcanic rock, which is also known as bentonite, is employed in the new toothpaste, which is compatible with homeopathy, as a moisture retaining agent.

**Coral algae powder** (INCI: Corralina officinalis)

This contains important minerals and trace elements, strengthens the skin and has positive effects on the oral mucous membranes.

**Pongamol extract** (INCI: Pongamol)

In addition to EM X ceramic and sea buckthorn oil, this extract which is produced from the seeds of the Indian Karanja (neem) tree, serves as natural light protection.

**Rock salt** (INCI: Sales)

Salt is characterised by an ability to bind moisture into the skin and thus enhance its tone. Our natural rock salt, which is employed in our shower salt is mined in Germany and is not bleached, refined, boiled, leached or mixed with additives. The crushed salt lumps are merely comminuted mechanically and ground to the required grain size. The salt has a high mineral content of 2% (normal sea salt: 0.8%, standard eating salt: 0.0..%).

**Spirit of wine** (INCI: Alcohol)

96 % produced from organically grown grain. Biological, spirit of wine, which has not been denatured, is extremely expensive and is used in BIOEMSAN® natural cosmetics both as part of natural conservation an a herb extract. On the skin, it creates impulses, but evaporates quickly and is not absorbed, which excludes skin irritation.

**Sorbic acid** (INCI: Sorbic acid)

Sorbic acids occur in rowan tree berries, but in such limited amounts that the costs of extraction would equal those of essential rose oil production, which practically no longer takes place. Therefore, for conservation purposes we have decided to use small amounts of synthetic sorbic acid, which is identical to that found in nature. This is irritation-free and is a permitted preservative for natural cosmetics. The addition of the text, "Conserved with sorbic acid" is mandatory.

**Natural vitamin E** (INCI: Tocopherol)

Vitamin E counteracts premature ageing through protection against free oxygen radicals. It is contained in natural organic oils and fats in differing quantities. In our creams, it not only has a skin cell protective effect, but is also part of natural conservation. It is produced without any genetic engineering.

**Xanthan gum** (INCI: Xanthan gum)

This derives from the fermentation of bio-technically produced gelling agents and is used in the toothpaste and creams as a natural thickener.

# BIOEMSAN®

In Harmonie mit Mensch und Natur



BIOEMSAN® natural cosmetic products are highly skin compatible, of top quality and a boon for both the senses and the skin. They neither create environmental impact during production, nor as finished products and can be used by people of both genders and all ages, from infants to the elderly.

They are life-friendly products in every sense,

**Be kind to your body, so that your soul desires to live inside it.**

Teresa v. Avila

