



Substances we have decided to exclude from our formulas*

A

Ammonia:

Aqueous solution produced from ammonia gas, used in hair colouring as an alkaline agent. It is toxic to the environment and to human health.

INCI: AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE, AMMONIA

B

BHA and BHT:

The IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) classifies BHA as a potential carcinogen and BHT as a substance for which its safety has not been established.

INCI: BUTYLATED HYDROXYANISOLE, TERT-BUTYLHYDROXYANISOLE, BHT, BHA

C

CMR:

The CLP regulation (European Regulation EC No.1272/2008) classifies CMR substances (chemicals) into different categories according to their carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction effects.

D

PPD:

Colorant used in hair dyes which is considered to be an extreme or strong allergen by the Scientific Committee for Consumer Safety (SCCS) of the European Commission.

INCI: P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE

H

Mineral oils:

Synthetic ingredients produced from the distillation and refining of fossil fuels. Given their origin and extraction method, they are irritating to the skin and very polluting (not biodegradable)

INCI: PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM, PETROLATUM, CERA MICROCRISTALLINA, OZOKERITE, CERESIN, MINERAL OIL

M

Microplastics:

A microplastic is a plastic particle with a size below 5 millimetres (mm). Microplastics are known to be endocrine disruptors and can interfere with reproduction.

MIT/MCIT:

Biocide substances used as preservatives which are controversial because of their allergenic nature causing in particular eczema.

N

Nanomaterials:

According to the Cosmetic Regulation (EC) No.1223/2009, a nanomaterial is an insoluble or biopersistent and intentionally manufactured material with one or more external dimensions, or an internal structure, on the scale from 1 to 100 nm. Studies carried out by the SCCS show that certain nanomaterials can present risks to the health of the consumer.

P

Parabens:

Preservatives known for their allergenic power, accused of disrupting the endocrine system and promoting the development of cancer.

INCI: PROPYLPARABEN, BUTYLPARABEN, ISOBUTYLPARABEN, METHYLPARABEN, ETHYLPARABEN

PEG/PPG or polyethylene glycol/ polypropylene glycol:

Polymers manufactured through chemical processes that use highly toxic gases suspected of being carcinogenic. They are also irritating to the skin and mucous membranes and harmful to the environment.

INCI: ingredients containing the prefix "PEG" or "PPG" such as: PEG-100, PEG-40, PEG-8, Polyethylene glycol (PEG), Polypropylene Glycol (PPG)

Peroxide/oxidant:

Hydrogen peroxide is used in hair dyes to remove pigments from hair. Its use is governed by regulations, we have nevertheless chosen to exclude them from our formulas. It can cause skin and eye damage depending on its concentration.

INCI: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

Endocrine disruptor:

According to the WHO (World Health Organization), an endocrine disruptor is an exogenous substance or mixture that alters function(s) of the endocrine system and consequently causes adverse health effects in an intact organism, or its progeny, or (sub) populations.

S

Silicones:

Extremely polluting and non-biodegradable, they flow into the oceans and can take decades to decompose. They are also criticised for their occlusive effect on skin and hair.

INCI: all ingredients ending with the suffix "CONE" and "OXANE" such as: PHENYL TRIMETHICONE, STEARYL DIMETHICONE, DIMETHICONE, AMODIMETHICONE, CYCLOHEXASILOXANE

Formaldehyde-releasing substances (such Imidazolidinyl Urea) :

Substances known to release formaldehyde decompose when in contact with water to release small amounts of formaldehyde, a substance suspected of being carcinogenic and allergenic.

R

Resorcinol:

Colorant used in hair dyes which is considered to be a "strong sensitiser" by the Scientific Committee for Consumer Safety (SCCS) of the European Commission. The ECHA (European Chemicals Agency) has also recognised its nature as an endocrine disruptor for humans.

INCI: RESORCINOL

*We have chosen to exclude these controversial substances from our formulas, even though some are still authorised by the European Regulation within the limit of defined concentrations.