

 <p><b>BIOCERTITALIA</b></p>	<p><i>Disciplinary for the eco bio cosmetics B.C.I. Biocertitalia srl</i></p>	<p><b>Document</b></p> <p><i>DISCIPLINARY</i></p>
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B.C.I.	NA.0201	Disciplinary for eco bio cosmetics	Ed.01 Rev.03 Febbraio 2018
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## 1.INTRODUCTION

This specification must be seen as a constantly evolving indication, subject to continuous updates and improvements. In particular, [attachment 1](#), has been elaborated using the special database with information on substances and cosmetic ingredients, called CosIng, of the European Commission, in addition to this inventory, further elaborations and evaluations will be carried out by the Certification Commission of the Control Organization. The raw materials not included in this inventory must be evaluated by the special Certification Board of the Control Organization made up of three experts and renewed every year.

## 2.PURPOSE

Biocertitalia srl and the parties involved above, through this disciplinary pursue the following objectives:

- a) Also allow in the field of body care to use products with low environmental impact and able to express the health of consumers, as well as to meet their expectations through a correct, transparent and complete definition of “Eco Bio Cosmetics”.
- b) Define the minimum requirements for the products of “Eco Bio Cosmetics”, to which the trademark identified in point 9 should be granted.
- c) To promote:
  - the use of raw materials from organic farming or spontaneous harvesting
  - the absence in the products of questionable materials from the ecological point of view, both in the product itself and in the packaging
  - the absence of non-vegetal raw materials considered “at risk”, allergenic, irritants or with evidence of probable damage to human health
  - the reduction of the environmental impact due to superfluous packaging (single packaging) or non-recyclable packaging (we promote packaging from renewable raw materials, recyclable materials or connected to a system for the return of voids)
  - Production using the most modern eco-compatible techniques
  - The consumption of natural and organic cosmetics, allowing the consumer the easy and immediate recognition of truly natural cosmetics.

### **3. PRINCIPLES**

Priority factors in the selection of raw materials to be included in the list of prohibited substances were:

- **poor dermocompatibility**
- **toxicity and undesirable effects on humans**
- **poor eco-compatibility**
- **synthetic origin**

In the list of banned substances, some classes of substances have been considered and included:

- PEG,PPG derivatives (surfactants,solubilizers, emollients, solvents,etc.);
- ethoxylated compounds (surfactants, emulsifiers, solubilizers, etc.);
- surfactants known to be aggressive and not very skin compatible;
- substances that can give rise to nitrosamines (carcinogens);
- animal derivatives such as collagen,tallow,placenta,etc.;
- silicones and silicone derivatives;
- acrylic polymers (emulsifiers, rheological modifiers, filming agents, antistatic agents, etc.);
- preservatives such as formaldehyde and its salts, thiazolinones, derivatives of phenylmercury, carbanilides, borates, halogenated phenols, halogenated cresols;
- dyes of synthetic origin;
- aluminum and silicon derivatives of synthetic origin.

### **4.FIELD OF APPLICATION**

The products covered by the product specification are those that fall within the scope of the REGULATION (EC) No. 1223/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products and subsequent amendments and additions.

### **5.MAIN REGULATORY REFERENCES**

- REGULATION (CE) No.1223/2009 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products and subsequent amendments and additions.
- database with information on cosmetic substances and ingredients, called CosIng, of the European Commission.
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No. 655/2013 of 10 July 2013
- Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) UNI EN ISO 22716:2008.

### **6.RAW MATERIALS**

For each product must be completed a form made public on the website of the Control Organization with a complete declaration of the components, with their INCI denominations. The certification procedure can only be initiated once the declaration has been completed. In case of doubts about the upstream process of the raw materials used, the Certification Organization may request further explanations that guarantee its safety and ecologicality. For further consumer protection, the manufacturer takes care to communicate any additives

present in the raw materials before their use, such as preservatives. This will also serve to the Control Organization during the verification to evaluate the presence of underdeclared substances on the basis of the data provided in the cosmetic dossier.

As for the essential vegetable oils used as perfumes in cosmetics, they may not be declared, as permitted by the law that allows them to be called “Parfum”, without specifying their nature or percentage. All fragrances, essences, fragrances, aromas and mixtures used must in any case be accompanied by a special declaration from the supplier and/or manufacturer that certifies their conformity to Annex 2 except obviously those substances naturally present in the essential oils.

### **6.1 Substances contained**

It should be remembered that natural raw materials have evolved over time that has gone hand in hand with that of man, and therefore may present an infinitely lower toxicological risk for the human organism. This motivation is based on the points listed below.

The transformation of raw materials should result in finished products that are not very aggressive and obtained with contained chemical processes. Each finished product must meet the criteria listed below to be certified.

### **6.2 Vegetable raw materials**

Vegetable raw materials, intended as plants or parts of them, must be from organic or certified spontaneous harvesting. The organic production method must be certified on the basis of a Regulated Control and Certification System (eg Reg. EU 834/2007, NOP, JAS, etc) or voluntary, as long as it conforms to the basic IFOAM standard and criteria. The Certification Committee of the Control Organization may from time to time accept exceptions only if the certified ingredient can not be found on the national market. For each cosmetic product certified according to this Disciplinary, at least one raw material from certified organic farming must be used. In any case, genetically modified plant raw materials or irradiated with ionizing radiation are excluded.

Parts or parts of them are also excluded when their use can contribute to putting them at risk of extinction; the use of these raw materials is allowed if they are certainly coming from cultivation. The use of vegetable glycerin is permitted.

### **6.3 Animal raw materials**

The raw materials produced by animals must be certified by organic farming so that the well-being of the animal is guaranteed. The organic production method must be certified on the basis of Regulated Control and Certification System (eg Reg. EU 834/2007, NOP, JAS, etc) or voluntary, as long as it conforms to the basic IFOAM standards and criteria. The Certification Committee of the Control Organization can only admit exceptions if it is not possible to find the certified ingredient. Raw materials from animals can not be used when they are suppressed. Raw materials from bacterial fermentation and/or biotechnology are allowed. The use of glycerine of animal origin is forbidden. The use of collagen, keratin, chitosan, chitin, ceramides, elastin, heparin, hyaluronic acid (and their derivatives) of animal origin is prohibited.

#### **6.4 Inorganic raw materials**

Inorganic raw materials are generally permitted, with the exception of those listed in the annexes. When the cosmetic product is composed exclusively of natural inorganic raw materials (for example, “bath salts”, clay, “thermal waters”, etc.), the Certification Commission of the Control Organization may grant conformity to this Disciplinary exclusively for the purpose of completing the line of these products.

#### **6.5 Chemical raw materials**

Raw materials produced by chemical processes are only permitted in cases where there are no valid alternatives and must meet the following criteria:

- ethoxylation of the raw material is not permitted.
- the use of chemical sunscreens is not permitted.
- the substances included in the classes of substances referred to in point 2 and indicated in the annexes (list of prohibited substances) all.1 are not permitted.
- for the purpose of completing the cosmetic line certified from time to time, the Certification Commission of the Control Organization may admit the use of athidone acid only in the case of cosmetic product based on basic oleate (solid soaps) or the use of denaturing agents in the case of organic alcohol (perfumes, lotions, etc.).

#### **6.6 GMOs**

The use of genetically modified ingredients is forbidden.

The Control Organization will have to carry out particular supply chain verifications regarding the use of ingredients deriving from raw materials such as corn, potatoes and soy and others strongly at risk of GMO contamination.

#### **6.7 Irradiation**

The irradiation of the finished product with ionizing radiations and the use of ingredients irradiated with them for germicidal or bactericidal/fungicidal purposes is prohibited.

### **7. PACKAGING**

For primary packaging (in contact with cosmetics, bottles, cylinders, etc.) only recyclable containers are allowed, preferably allowed for food; no dangerous substances are allowed for health and they release monomers that are dangerous for the environment.

For secondary conditioning, as well as not being allowed hazardous materials for health, we require packaging, preferably from natural and renewable raw materials, guaranteeing choices that respect natural resources.

The packaging material must be as small as possible, unless this is necessary due to the characteristics of the product and communication to the consumer. All the materials used for conditioning the cosmetic product must be evaluated expressly and approved by the Certification Commission of the Control Organization for the purposes of the principles of this point.

The materials listed in Annex II are not permitted for any kind of conditioning.

Some examples of correct application of the above criteria are:

- label and cap of the same material as the bottle to allow correct recycling;

- use of monomaterial sprayers or metering devices;
- in the case of products which include, in the container, the multi-material spraying pump or metering device (eg containing metal elements) it is desirable to market this article also in the “recharge” version and invite the consumer, through visible labels, to use the most repeated repetition of the pump. In fact, the presence of metal prevents proper recycling.

## **8. LABELING**

For the best awareness and information of the consumer it is absolutely desirable to indicate on the label the certified raw materials and their quantitative percentage on the finished product.

The label must contain sufficient indications that help the consumer to understand what the ingredient is, to allow the correct interpretation ( ex:”decyl glucoside”, in the explanation, which follows or precedes the complete INCI declaration, can be referred to as “surfactant”, “Potassium sorbate” may be referred to as “preservative”).

The label must be legible, especially the part concerning the ingredients. If it is not possible to specify this information on the label, it is necessary to provide adequate information.

All the labels and all the informative material related to the BioEcoCosmetics certified products must contain logos and label compliant with this Disciplinary and must be evaluated expressly and approved by the Control Organization.

Product bearing the quality mark without being properly certified must be withdrawn from the market at the expense of the manufacturer.

## **9. BRAND**

The “Bio Eco Cosmetics” trademark is granted to:

- Products that meet the requirements of this specification and are part of a line of certified products.
- In the event that the company also produces non-certified cosmetics, the “eco-bio-cosmetics” line must have a commercial brand and a graphic design distinct from non-certified products, so that the consumer can immediately distinguish the certified products, so that the consumer can immediately distinguish the certified product from those not certified.
- However, in the case of companies where the trademark corresponds to the same name of the manufacturer, in order not to create disadvantage, it allows the maintenance of the same trademark, provided that the certified line is immediately recognizable by the consumer compared to non-certified products.

## **10. ATTACHMENTS**

The scopes of the specification and the list of unacceptable and permitted raw materials will be updated from time to time.

The aforementioned lists have been elaborated using the special database with information on substances and cosmetic ingredients, called CosIng, of the European Commission. The substances that are added must be submitted to the specific evaluation of the Certification Commission.