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Some common toxins found in personal care products. Check your products today.

1,4-DIOXANE

CAN BE LISTED AS: 1,4-DIETHYLENE DIOXIDE; 1,4-DIOXACYCLOHEXANE; DI (ETHYLENE OXIDE); DIETHYLENE DIOXIDE; DIETHYLENE DIOXIDE (OSHA) ; DIETHYLENE ETHER; DIOKAN; DIOKSAN (POLISH) ; DIOSSANO-1,4 (ITALIAN) ; DIOXAAN-1,4 (DUTCH) ; DIOXAN.

****NOTE-** MOST PRODUCTS CONTAINING THIS DO NOT LIST IT AS AN INGREDIENT BECAUSE IT IS A CONTAMINANT. **MOST OFTEN CONTAMINATES: POLYSORBATE-20; SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE; PEG/PPG/DIIMETHICONE; CETEARETH; HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL.**

What is it? An unwanted byproduct of an ingredient processing method called ethoxylation used to reduce the risk of skin irritation for petroleum-based ingredients.

Where is it found? Contaminates just under 50% of personal care products tested, many include, but are not limited to, facial products; moisturizers, baby wipes, make-up and removers, soap, shampoos, body wash, tooth whiteners, hair treatments, mouth wash, and many more.

Why avoid it? Known cancer causing agent, evidence of kidney, cardiovascular, respiratory and organ system toxicant.

ACRYLAMIDE

CAN BE LISTED AS: 2PROPENAMIDE; 2-PROPENAMIDE; 2-PROPENAMIDE (9CI); ACRYLAMIDE (ACGIH: OSHA); ACRYLAMIDE MONOMER; ACRYLIC AMIDE; AKRYLAMID (CZECH); AMID KYSELINY AKRYLOVE (CZECH); ETHYLENECARBOXAMIDE; PROPENAMIDE; PROPENOIC ACID AMIDE.

What is it? Used as a stabilizer and binding agent.

Where is it found? Facial cleansers, moisturizers and facial sponges and more.

Why avoid it? Irritation (skin, eyes, lungs) Evidence as a carcinogen, reproductive and developmental toxicity.

ALUMINUM (Many forms) A few are listed

CAN BE LISTED AS: E173, E520, E521, E523 E541, E545, E554, E555 E556, E559; **ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE:** ALUMINA HYDRATE; ALUMINA, HYDRATED; ALUMINA, TRIHYDRATE; ALUMINIUM HYDROXIDE SULPHATE; ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE SULFATE (AL (OH) (SO₄)); **ALUMINUM OXIDE TRIHYDRATE;** ALUMINUM OXIDE, HYDRATE; ALUMINUM TRIHYDROXIDE; ALUMUNUM HYDROXIDE; CI 77002; HYDRATE ALUMINUM OXIDE; **ALUMINUM CHLOROHYDRATE:** ALUMINIUM HYDROXYCHLORIDE; ALUMINUM CHLORHYDRATE; ALUMINUM CHLORHYDRATE 50% SOLUTION; ALUMINUM CHLORHYDROXIDE; ALUMINUM CHLORIDE HYDROXIDE; ALUMINUM CHLORIDE HYDROXIDE (AL₂CL (OH) 5) ; ALUMINUM CHLORIDE, BASIC; ALUMINUM CHLOROXYDROL; ALUMINUM HYDROXYCHLORIDE; ALUMINUM OXYCHLORIDE; BASIC ALUMINUM CHLORIDE

What is it? **Anti-caking agent, colorant;** Antiperspirant Agent; Cosmetic Astringent; Deodorant Agent

Where is it found? Foods (made with aluminized baking powder, (baby formulas, cookies, processed cheese etc...), over the counter medications, and prescription medications, anti-perspirants, creams and lotions, most cosmetics, shampoos/conditioners, soaps, suntan lotions, lip balms, toothpaste and more.

Why avoid it? Bioaccumulative and moderate to high toxicity concern in humans. Studies have found a build-up of aluminum in Alzheimer patient's brains, breast cancer, and more. Environmental toxin.

ALUMINUM POWDER

CAN BE LISTED AS: ALUMINIUM; ALUMINIUM FLAKE; ALUMINUM; LB PIGMENT 5; PIGMENT METAL 1; A 00; A 95; A 995; A 999; AA 1099; AA1199.

What is it? A colorant made from aluminum.

Where is it found? Make-up and removers, nail polish, facial exfoliators and scrubs.

Why avoid it? Neurotoxicity, respiratory irritant and blood toxin. Easily absorbs into skin.

BENZENE

CAN BE LISTED AS: (6) ANNULENE; BENZEEN (DUTCH) ; BENZEN (POLISH) ; BENZENE (ACGIH:OSHA) ; BENZIN (OBS.) ; BENZINE (OBS.) ; BENZOL (OSHA) ; BENZOLE; BENZOLENE; BENZOLO (ITALIAN) ; BICARBURET OF HYDROGEN.

What is it? A petroleum glycol.

Where is it found? Nail polish and nail treatments.

Why avoid it? Known carcinogen with strong links to cancer, allergies, developmental and reproductive toxicity, blood toxicity, neurotoxicity and wildlife/environmental toxicity.

BHT (BUTYLATED HYDROXYTOLUENE) (TOLUENE BASE)

CAN BE LISTED AS: DBPC; ADVASTAB 401; AGIDOL; AGIDOL 1; ALKOFEN BP; ANTIOXIDANT 29; ANTIOXIDANT 30; ANTIOXIDANT 4; ANTIOXIDANT 4K; ANTIOXIDANT KB; ANTRANCINE 8.

What is it? Preservative, antioxidant, synthetic fragrance ingredient.

Where is it found? Facial moisturizers, body oils, lotions, soaps, exfoliators / scrubs, make-up, sunscreen, and many more.

Why avoid it? Skin irritant and toxicant, organ system toxicity. Can cause allergic reactions, liver, thyroid and kidney problems along with lung function impairment and problems in blood coagulation. Mimics estrogen, becoming a hormone (endocrine) disruptor; Endocrine disruptors interfere with human hormone function and possible reproductive toxicants that may impair human fertility, cause uterine tumors and harm the reproductive and immune systems.

BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE

CAN ALSO BE LISTED AS: 1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID, BUTYL PHENYLMETHYL ESTER; BBP; BENZYL BUTYL ESTER PHTHALIC ACID; BENZYL BUTYL PHTHALATE; BUTYL BENZYLPHTHALATE; BUTYL PHENYLMETHYL ESTER 1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID; BZBP; PHTHALIC ACID, BENZYL BUTYL ESTER; 1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID, BUTYL PHENYLMETHYL ESTER; AI3-14777; BBP.

What is it? Plasticizer.

Where is it found? French manicure kits.

Why avoid it? Wildlife and environment toxicity; reproductive toxin; some links to cancer; strong endocrine disruptor. Phthalate exposure has been linked to early puberty in girls, and a risk factor for later-life breast cancer.

BUTYL PARABEN

CAN ALSO BE LISTED AS: 4-HYDROXY- BUTYL ESTER BENZOIC ACID; 4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, BUTYL ESTER, SODIUM SALT; BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-, BUTYL ESTER; BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-, BUTYL ESTER, SODIUM SALT; BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY, BUTYL ESTER; BUTYL 4-HYDROXYBENZOATE; BUTYL ESTER BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-; BUTYL ESTER SODIUM SALT 4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID; BUTYL ESTER SODIUM SALT BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-; BUTYL P-HYDROXY BENZOATE; BUTYL P-HYDROXYBENZOATE.

What is it? Preservative and fragrance ingredients.

Where is it found? Fragrance and products that contain it, moisturizers, make-up and removers, face moisturizers, shampoos, conditioners, exfoliating scrubs, sunscreens, shaving creams, anti-itch cream, foot treatments, acne treatments and so much more.

Why avoid it? Mimics estrogen, becoming a hormone (endocrine) disruptor; Wildlife and environmental toxicity, allergen. Endocrine disruptors interfere with human hormone function and possible reproductive toxicants that may impair human fertility, cause uterine tumors and harm the reproductive and immune systems.

CETEARETH-N

N CAN BE ANY NUMBER – too many variations to list (45) individually.

<http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/search.php?query=ceteareth>

What is it? Cleanser, emulsifier derived from petrochemicals.

Where is it found? Baby wipes, moisturizers, shampoos and more.

Why avoid it? PEG and other “ethoxylated” ingredients (which usually have chemical names including the letters “eth”) may be contaminated with ethylene oxide and 1,4-dioxane. Both contaminants may cause cancer. Also, ethylene oxide may harm the nervous system and interfere with human development, and 1,4-dioxane is persistent.

COAL TAR DYES

CAN BE LISTED AS: COAL TAR SOLUTION, TAR, COAL, CARBO-CORT, COAL TAR SOLUTION, COAL TAR SOLUTION USP, CRUDE COAL TAR, ESTAR, IMPERVOTAR, KC 261, LAVATAR, PICIS CARBONIS, NAPHTHA, HIGH SOLVENT NAPHTHA, NAPHTHA DISTILLATE, BENZIN B70, PETROLEUM BENZIN [3,4]; IT CAN ALSO BE LISTED AS A COLOR PLUS NUMBER, I.E. FD&C RED NO. 6.

What is it? A thickening agent derived from coal, crude oil, and gasoline that may contain PAH's (Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), known for being a carcinogen.

Where is it found? Lotions, shampoos, scalp treatments (lice and dandruff), hair dyes, and soaps, some facial products and creams.

Why avoid it? Linked to cancer or skin, blood, digestive and kidney. Also p sleep disturbances, neurological damage and coordination problems.

COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE

CAN BE LISTED AS: 1-PROPANAMINIUM, 3-AMINO-N- (CARBOXYMETHYL) -N,N-DIMETHYL-, N-COCO ACYL DERIVS., INNER SALTS; 1-PROPANAMINIUM, N- (CARBOXYMETHYL) -N,N-DIMETHYL-3- [(1-OXOCOCONUT) AMINO] -, HYDROXIDE, INNER SALT; 1PROPANAMINIUM, 3AMINON (CARBOXYMETHYL) N,NDIMETHYL, NCOCO ACYL DERIVS., HYDROXIDES, INNER SALTS; CADG;

COCAMIDO BETAINE; COCAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYL GLYCINE; COCOAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE; COCOYL AMIDE PROPYLBETAINE; COCOYL AMIDE PROPYLDI METHYL GLYCINE SOLUTION; COCOYL AMIDE PROPYLDIMETHYL GLYCINE; HYDROXIDE INNER SALT 1-PROPANAMINIUM, N-(CARBOXYMETHYL) -N,N-DIMETHYL-3- [(1-OXOCOCONUT) AMINO] -

What is it? Foam booster, conditioning agent, anti-static, and velocity increaser.

Where is it found? Exfoliating scrubs, body wash, facial cleansers, make-up removers, toothpaste, baby wipes, soap, shampoos, bubble bath, and many more personal care products.

Why avoid it? Contamination concerns with Cocamidopropyl Dimethylamine; 3-Dimethylaminopropylamine (Both allergens); and Nitrosamines (Known cancer causing agent).

CYCLOTETRAILOXANE

CAN BE LISTED AS: CYCLOTETRAILOXANE, OCTAMETHYL; CYCLOTETRAILOXANE, OCTAMETHYL-; DECAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILOXANE; HEXANETHYLCYCLOTETRAILOXANE; OCTAMETHYL CYCLOTETRAILOXANE; OCTAMETHYL- CYCLOTETRAILOXANE; OCTAMETHYLCYCLOTETRAILOXANE.

What is it? Hair and skin conditioner, emollient, solvent.

Where is it found? Make-up; moisturizers; sunscreens; eye serums; hair treatments/serums; mouse, conditioners, hair gel, shampoo, hair spray and more.

Why avoid it? Wildlife toxicity, Mimics estrogen, becoming a hormone (endocrine) disruptor; Endocrine disruptors interfere with human hormone function and possible reproductive toxicants that may impair human fertility, cause uterine tumors and harm the reproductive and immune systems.

DEA (DIETHANOLAMINE)

CAN BE LISTED AS: 2,2'-DIHYDROXYDIETHYLAMINE; 2,2'-IMINOBISETHANOL; 2,2'-IMINODIETHANOL; DEA (EWG); ETHANOL, 2,2 IMINOBISETHANOL; N, N-DIETHANOLAMINE; 2,2'-DIHYDROXYDIETHYLAMINE; 2,2'-IMINOBISETHANOL; 2,2'-IMINODIETHANOL; 2- (2-HYDROXYETHYLAMINO) ETHANOL; BIS (2-HYDROXYETHYL) AMINE.

What is it? (Ethanolamine) PH adjuster.

Where is it found? Exfoliators/Scrubs, foot creams, body wash, foundations, bubble bath, moisturizer, shampoo, styling gel and more.

Why avoid it? Carcinogen – liver cancers, pre-cancerous changes in skin and thyroid, links to hormone disruption, and depletion of choline that is needed for fetal brain development.

DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

CAN BE LISTED AS: 1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID, DIBUTYL ESTER; BUTYL PHTHALATE; DBP; DI-N-BUTYLPHTHALATE; DIBUTYL 1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLATE; DIBUTYL ESTER 1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID; DIBUTYL PHTHALATE; DIBUTYL PHTHALATE; DIBUTYL PHTHALATES; BENZENE-O-DICARBOXYLIC ACID DI-N-BUTYL ESTER; CELLUFLEX DPB; DBP (ESTER).

What is it? Plasticizer, fragrance ingredients, solvent.

Where is it found? Fragrance, nail polish, top-coats and strengtheners and more.

Why avoid it? Developmental defects and is toxic to reproduction and can also harm the unborn and impair fertility. Phthalate exposure has been linked to early puberty in girls, and a risk factor for later-life breast cancer.

DIMETHYL PHTHALATE

CAN BE LISTED AS: 1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER; 1,2BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER; DIMETHYL 1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLATE; DIMETHYL ESTER 1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID; DIMETHYL ESTER PHTHALIC ACID; DIMETHYLPHTHALATE; DMP; PHTHALIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER; 1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLIC ACID, DIMETHYL ESTER; AVOLIN; DIMETHYL 1,2-BENZENEDICARBOXYLATE.

What is it? Fragrance Ingredient; Plasticizer; Solvent.

Where is it found? Hair spray, fragrance, and products that contain fragrance.

Why avoid it? Respiratory toxicant, reproductive toxicity, immune system toxicity, wildlife and environmental harm. Phthalate exposure has been linked to early puberty in girls, and a risk factor for later-life breast cancer.

DISODIUM EDTA-COPPER

CAN BE LISTED AS: COPPER VERSENATE; DISODIUM [[N,N'-ETHYLENEBIS [N-(CARBOXYMETHYL) GLYCINATO]] (4-) -N,N',O,O',ON,ON'] CUPRATE (2-) ; DISODIUM ((N,N'-1,2-ETHANEDIYLBIS (N, (CARBOXYMETHYL) GLYCINATE)) (4-) -N,N',O,O',ON,ON') CUPRATE (2-) ; SODIUM COPPER ETHYLENEDIAMINETETRAACETATE; [[N,N'-1,2-ETHANEDIYLBIS [N-(CARBOXYMETHYL) GLYCINATO]] (4-) -N,N',O,O',O'',O'''-CUPRATE (2-) , DISODIUM; ((ETHYLENEDINITRILO) TETRAACETATO) CUPRATE (2-) DISODIUM; BOVI-CU; COPPER DISODIUM EDTA; DISODIUM CUPRIC EDTA; EDTA COPPER DISODIUM SALT; EDTA DISODIUM COPPER SALT

What is it? Astringent, colorant.

Where is it found? Face moisturizers, acne treatments, shampoos, make-up removers, eye-serums.

Why avoid it? Evidence of respiratory toxicity

ETHANOLAMINE (MEA)

CAN BE LISTED AS: 2-AMINO- ETHANOL; 2-AMINOETHANOL; 2-HYDROXYETHYLAMINE; ETHANOL, 2-AMINO-; ETHANOL, 2AMINO; MEA; MONOETHANOLAMINE; 2-AMINOAEETHANOL (GERMAN); 2-AMINOETANOLO (ITALIAN); 2-AMINOETHANOL (OSHA) ; 2-HYDROXYETHYLAMINE.

What is it? PH adjuster.

Where is it found? Hair treatments.

Why avoid it? Classified as toxic and harmful. Human immune and respiratory toxicant, skin irritant.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL

CAN BE LISTED AS: GLYCOL, 1,2-DIHYDROXYETHANE; 1,2-ETHANEDIOL; 1,2ETHANEDIOL; 2-HYDROXYETHANOL; ETHANE-1,2-DIOL; 1,2-DIHYDROXYETHANE; 1,2-ETHANDIOL; 1,2-ETHANEDIOL; ATHYLENGLYKOL (GERMAN); DOWTHERM SR 1; ETHANE-1,2-DIOL.

What is it? Velocity controlling agent, fragrance ingredient.

Where is it found? Synthetic fragrances and/or any product containing them, make-up, body wash, moisturizers, facial products, lip balm, hair spray, and shampoos.

Why avoid it? Known respiratory toxicant; PEG and other “ethoxylated” ingredients (which usually have chemical names including the letters “eth”) may be contaminated with ethylene oxide and 1,4-dioxane. Both contaminants may cause cancer. Also, ethylene oxide may harm the nervous system and interfere with human development, and 1,4-dioxane is persistent.

ETHYLENE OXIDE

CAN BE LISTED AS: OXIRANE; 1,2-EPOXYAETHAN (GERMAN); 1,2-EPOXYETHANE; AETHYLENOXID (GERMAN); ALPHA,BETA-OXIDOETHANE; AMPROLENE; ANPROLENE; ANPROLINE; DIHYDROOXIRENE; DIMETHYLENE OXIDE; E.O.

****NOTE-** MOST PRODUCTS CONTAINING THIS DO NOT LIST IT AS AN INGREDIENT BECAUSE IT IS A CONTAMINANT. **MOST OFTEN CONTAMINATES: POLYSORBATE-20; SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE; PEG/PPG/DIIMETHICONE; CETEARETH; HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL.**

What is it? A chemical composition used to make other chemical irritants less harsh.

Where is it found: Facial moisturizers, bath salts, make-up & removers, hair treatments, body wash, baby wash, body moisturizers, shampoo/conditioners, and many more.

Why avoid it? Known carcinogen, links to developmental, respiratory and kidney toxicity.

ETHYL PARABEN

CAN BE LISTED AS: 4-HYDROXY- ETHYL ESTER BENZOIC ACID; 4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, ETHYL ESTER; 4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, ETHYL ESTER, SODIUM SALT; BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-,

ETHYL ESTER; BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-, ETHYL ESTER, SODIUM SALT; BENZOIC ACID, 4HYDROXY, ETHYL ESTER; BENZOIC ACID, 4HYDROXY, ETHYL ESTER, SODIUM SALT; ETHYL 4-HYDROXYBENZOATE; ETHYL ESTER 4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID; ETHYL ESTER BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-; ETHYL ESTER SODIUM SALT 4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID.

What is it? Preservative and fragrance ingredient.

Where is it found? Fragrance, and products that contain that ingredient, moisturizers, make-up and removers, face moisturizers, shampoos, conditioners, exfoliating scrubs, sunscreens, shaving creams, anti-itch cream, foot treatments, acne treatments and so much more.

Why avoid it? Mimics estrogen, becoming a hormone (endocrine) disruptor; Wildlife and environmental toxicity; allergen.

FORMALDEHYDE

CAN BE LISTED AS: DIAZOLIDINYL UREA (OR 3-DIOL DIAZOLIDINYL UREA) 2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1 (OR BRONOPOL) DMDM HYDANTOIN, IODOPROPYNYL BUTYLCARBAMATE, IMIDAZOLIDINYL UREA, METHENAMINE, QUATERNIUM-15, AND SODIUM HYDROXYMETHYLGLYCINATE

What is it? Formaldehyde releaser used as a preservative.

Where is it found? Cosmetics, baby bath soap, nail polish, eyelash adhesive and hair dyes.

Why avoid it? Carcinogen, allergen, irritant. Linked to joint pain, depression, headaches, fatigue; dizziness and immune system dysfunctions. Immune-system toxicity, respiratory irritation and cancer in humans. Formaldehyde is a recognized human carcinogen.

FRAGRANCE / PARFUM

CAN BE LISTED AS: Fragrance / Parfum, some products that say 'unscented' still contain a synthetic.

What is it? A host of undisclosed synthetic ingredients. Many contain phthalates and petrochemicals.

Where is it found? Moisturizers, Shampoos, conditions, soaps, cosmetics, shaving creams and oils, cleaners, candles, and most personal and essential care products. 95% of chemicals used in fragrance are from petroleum.

Why avoid it? Connected to headaches, dizziness, asthma, dermatitis, lung irritation, and other allergens. Ingredients in fragrances are considered proprietary and are never disclosed on labels.

GLUTEN (WHEAT)

CAN BE LISTED AS: GLUTEN; GLUTEN, TRITICUM VULGARE; GLUTEN, WHEAT; GLUTENS; TRITICUM VULGARE GLUTEN; WHEAT GLUTEN.

What is it? Binding agent.

Where is it found? Hair and skin conditioners, foods and many more.

Why avoid it? Many allergies and sensitivities.

HYDROQUINONE

CAN BE LISTED AS: 1,4-BENZENEDIOL; 1,4-DIHYDROXYBENZENE; 1,4BENZENEDIOL; 4-HYDROXYPHENOL; P-DIOXYBENZENE; P-HYDROXYPHENOL; 1,4-BENZENEDIOL.

What is it? An antioxidant and bleaching agent.

Where is it found? Moisturizer, sunscreen, tooth whitening products, skin lightener, fragrance ingredient.

Why avoid it? Linked to cancer and reproductive toxicity.

ISOPENTANE

CAN BE LISTED AS: 1,1,2-TRIMETHYLETHANE; 2-METHYL- BUTANE; 2-METHYLBUTANE; BUTANE, 2-METHYL-; BUTANE, 2METHYL; 1,1,2-TRIMETHYLETHANE; 2-METHYLBUTANE; ETHYLDIMETHYLMETHANE; ISOAMYLHYDRIDE; ISOPENTANE (ACGIH).

What is it? Propellant; Solvent; Viscosity Decreasing Agent.

Where is it found? Shaving creams and gels, toothpaste, body wash, gel/mouse.

Why avoid it? Skin irritant, lung irritation, allergen.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL

CAN BE LISTED AS: ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL, 1-METHYLETHANOL; 2-HYDROXYPROPANE; 2-PROPANOL; 2PROPANOL; ISOPROPANOL; PROPAN-2-OL; SEC-PROPYL ALCOHOL; 1-METHYLETHANOL; 1-METHYLETHYL ALCOHOL; 2-HYDROXYPROPANE; 2-PROPANOL.

What is it? Degreaser, fragrance ingredient, anti-foaming agent, and velocity controller.

Where is it found? Facial treatments, shampoos, hair treatments, alcohol swabs, anti-fungal treatments, nail polish and gels, and more.

Why avoid it? Irritant, also evidence of developmental, kidney, respiratory and organ toxicity.

ISOPROPYLPARABEN

CAN BE LISTED AS: 1-METHYLETHYL ESTER 4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID; 1-METHYLETHYL ESTER BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-; 1-METHYLETHYL ESTER SODIUM SALT BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY; 1-METHYLETHYL-4-HYDROXYBENZOATE; 4-HYDROXY- 1-METHYLETHYL ESTER BENZOIC ACID; 4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, 1-METHYLETHYL ESTER; BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY, 1-METHYLETHYL

ESTER, SODIUM SALT; BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-, 1-METHYLETHYL ESTER; BENZOIC ACID, 4HYDROXY, 1METHYLETHYL ESTER; ISOPROPYL 4-HYDROXYBENZOATE; ISOPROPYL ESTER PARAHYDROXYBENZOATE.

What is it? Preservative.

Where is it found? Eye treatments/serums; sugar scrubs, face moisturizers, body moisturizers, make-up, cleansers, shampoos.

Why avoid it? Mimics estrogen, becoming a hormone (endocrine) disruptor; Wildlife and environmental toxicity; allergen.

LEAD

CAN BE LISTED AS: Never listed because it's a contaminant, not an ingredient.

What is it: A heavy metal that contaminates other ingredients.

Where is it found? Lipstick, hair dye and more.

Why avoid it? Known carcinogen.

LINALOOL

CAN BE LISTED AS: 1,6-Octadien-3-OL, 3,7-Dimethyl-; 1,6OCTADIEN3OL, 3,7DIMETHYL; 2,6-DIMETHYL-2,7-OCTADIEN-6-OL; 2,6-DIMETHYL-2,7-OCTADIEN-6-OL; 2,7-OCTADIEN-6-OL, 2,6-DIMETHYL-; 3,7-DIMETHYL-1,6, OCTADIEN-3-OL; 3,7-DIMETHYL-1,6-OCTADIEN-3-OL; 3,7-DIMETHYL-1,6-OCTADIENE-3-OL; LINALOOL ESSENTIAL OIL; LINALYL ALCOHOL; 2,6-DIMETHYLOCTA-2,7-DIEN-6-OL.

What is it? Synthetic fragrance ingredient, deodorant (It is a terpene)

Where is it found? Exfoliators / Scrubs, bath salts, men's fragrances, Facial moisturizers, baby oil, body oils, vapor rubs, massage oils, facial cleansers, Baby shampoo, body wash, any ingredient that contains synthetic fragrance, and many more.

Why avoid it? Allergen, immune system toxicant.

METHYLPARABEN

CAN BE LISTED AS: 4-HYDROXY- METHYL ESTER BENZOIC ACID; 4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, METHYL ESTER; 4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, METHYL ESTER, POTASSIUM SALT; BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-, METHYL ESTER; BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-, METHYL ESTER, POTASSIUM SALT; BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-, METHYL ESTER, SODIUM SALT; BENZOIC ACID, 4HYDROXY, METHYL ESTER; BENZOIC ACID, 4HYDROXY, METHYL ESTER, SODIUM SALT; METHYL 4-HYDROXYBENZOATE; METHYL ESTER 4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID; METHYL ESTER BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY.

What is it? Preservative and ingredient in fragrances.

Where is it found? Make-up, facial moisturizers, pore strips, makeup remover, foundation, sunscreen, Eye serums, diaper creams, vapor rubs, conditioners, shampoos, any product that contains synthetic fragrance, and so much more.

Why avoid it? Mimics estrogen, becoming a hormone (endocrine) disruptor; Endocrine disruptors interfere with human hormone function and possible reproductive toxicants that may impair human fertility, cause uterine tumors and harm the reproductive and immune systems.

MICROBEADS - Finally banned in the U.S.

CAN BE LISTED AS: POLYETHYLENE, POLYPROPYLENE.

What is it? Tiny bits of plastic.

Where is it found? Facial and body exfoliators, body washes, some toothpastes.

Why avoid it? Plastic is not biodegradable and damaging to environment, not to mention that swallowing tiny bits accidentally from toothpaste is harmful to your body.

MINERAL OIL

CAN BE LISTED AS: DEOBASE; HEAVY MINERAL OIL; LIGHT MINERAL OIL; LIQUID PARAFFIN; LIQUID PETROLATUM; PARAFFIN OIL; PARAFFIN OILS; PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM; PETROLEUM WHITE MINERAL OIL; PETROLATUM OIL; WHITE MINERAL OIL, PETROLEUM.

What is it? An emollient derived from petrochemicals, anti-static ingredient, solvent, skin and hair conditioning ingredient.

Where is it found? Baby oil, moisturizers, hair products, synthetic fragrance ingredient, and any product containing fragrance.

Why avoid it? Can coat the skin like a plastic disrupting its ability to breathe; linked to immune system toxicity; respiratory allergen; linked to cancer when used in aerosol products.

OXYBENZONE

CAN BE LISTED AS: BENZOPHENONE-3, (2-HYDROXY-4-METHOXYPHENYL) PHENYL-METHANONE; (2-HYDROXY-4-METHOXYPHENYL) PHENYLMETHANONE; 2-BENZOYL-5-METHOXYPHENOL; 2-HYDROXY-4-METHOXYBENZOPHENONE; 4-08-00-02442 (BEILSTEIN HANDBOOK REFERENCE) ; 4-METHOXY-2-HYDROXYBENZOPHENONE; ADVASTAB 45; AI3-23644; ANUVEX; B3; BENZOPHENONE, 2-HYDROXY-4-METHOXY.

What is it: Active ingredient in sunscreens associated with photo allergic.

Where is it found? Moisturizers (body and face), Sunscreens, lip balms, baby sunscreen lotion, nail polish, lipstick.

Why avoid it? Allergen, hormone disruption, cellular damage, low birth weight. Contaminates the bodies of 97% of Americans according to research by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

PARABENS

REFER TO EACH TYPE OF PARABEN: (METHYLPARABEN, PROPYLPARABEN, ISOBUTYLPARABEN, BUTYLPARABEN, ETHYLPARABEN)

What is it? A preservative used in many products.

Where is it found? Face and body moisturizers, body wash, shampoo, conditioners, cleansers and many more.

Why avoid it? Cancer, endocrine disruption, reproductive toxicity. Detected in human breast cancer tissues. It is estimated that women are exposed to 50mg of parabens per day. They are absorbed through the skin from personal care products and have been identified in biopsy samples from breast tumors.

PARAFFIN

CAN BE LISTED AS: CRYSTALLINE PETROLEUM WAX; HIGH MELTING POINT PARAFFIN; LOW MELTING POINT PARAFFIN; PARAFFIN WAX; PARAFFIN WAXES; PETROLEUM WAX, CRYSTALLINE; WAXES, PARAFFIN.

What is it? Synthetic fragrance ingredients, Emollient, limited use in food additives.

Where is it found? Diaper cream, makeup removes, makeup, moisturizers, wound treatment creams, fragrances, and any product containing synthetic fragrance.

Why avoid it? Allergen, possible environmental toxicity or harm.

PETROCHEMICALS

SEE RESPECTIVE: PARAFFIN WAX; MINERAL OIL; TOLUENE; BENZENE; PHENOXYETHANOL; PEG's (POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL); CETEARETH; DEA (DIETHANOLAMINE); ETHANOLAMINE (MEA); BUTYLPARABEN; POLYBUTYLENE GLYCOL; ETHYLENE GLYCOL; PROPYLENE GLYCOL; COCAMIDOPROPYL BETAINE; METHYLPARABEN; FRAGRANCE/PARFUM.

PETROLATUM

CAN BE LISTED AS: MINERAL GREASE (PETROLATUM); MINERAL JELLY; PETROLATUM AMBER; PETROLATUM WHITE; PETROLEUM JELLY; YELLOW PETROLATUM.

What is it? Emollient, skin conditioner/moisturizer, UV absorber.

Where is it found? Moisturizers, ointments, make-up, wound treatments, eczema treatments, baby lotions, exfoliating treatments, diaper creams, lip balms, mineral sunscreens, children's bath products, and much more.

Why avoid it? Contamination from PAHS (Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons), a known carcinogen, considered toxic.

PTFE (TEFLON)

CAN ALSO BE LISTED AS: PTFE, ETHENE, TETRAFLUORO, HOMOPOLYMER; POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE; TEFLON; TETRAFLUOROETHENE HOMOPOLYMER; AFLON; ALGLOFLON; ALGOFLON SV; ALKATHENE RXDG33; AMIP 15M; BALFON 7000; BDH 29-801.

What is it? Binding agent; skin conditioner; slip modifier.

Where is it found? Creams, moisturizers, shaving creams, make-up and more.

Why avoid it? Contamination with Perfluorooctanoic Acid, which is linked to cancer, endocrine disruption, allergies, and neurotoxicity.

PHENOXYETHANOL

CAN BE LISTED AS: 2-HYDROXYETHYL PHENYL ETHER; 2-PHENOXY- ETHANOL; 2-PHENOXYETHANOL; 2-PHENOXYETHYL ALCOHOL; ETHANOL, 2-PHENOXY-; ETHANOL, 2PHENOXY; ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOPHENYL ETHER; PHENOXYTOL; 1-HYDROXY-2-PHENOXYETHANE; 2-FENOXYETHANOL (CZECH); 2-PHENOXYETHANOL.

What is it? A preservative and a fragrance ingredient.

Where is it found? Face moisturizers, fragrance and any product that contains synthetic fragrance, make-up removers, anti-aging treatments, sunscreens, bubble baths, baby soap, make-up, shampoo, conditioner, body wash, and many other personal care products.

Why avoid it? Skin and immune system toxicity.

PHTHALATES

SEE: BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE, DIETHYL PHTHALATE, DIMETHYL PHTHALATE.

What is it? Plasticizer.

Where is it found? Flexible plastics, Fragrances, products containing synthetic fragrances, nail kits, and more.

Why avoid it? Cancer, liver damage, lung damage, kidney damage, mimics estrogen, becoming a hormone (endocrine) disruptor; Endocrine disruptors interfere with human hormone function and possible reproductive toxicants that may impair human fertility, cause uterine tumors and harm the reproductive and immune systems.

POLYBUTYLENE GLYCOL-8/5/3 GLYCERIN**CAN BE LISTED AS:** PEG/PPG/POLYBUTYLENE GLYCOL-8/5/3 GLYCERIN.**What is it?** Emulsifier, velocity increaser, and binding agent.**Where is it found?** Moisturizer, shampoo/conditioners, hair treatments, face moisturizers and more.**Why avoid it?** PEG and other “ethoxylated” ingredients (which usually have chemical names including the letters “eth”) may be contaminated with ethylene oxide and 1,4-dioxane. Both contaminants may cause cancer. Also, ethylene oxide may harm the nervous system and interfere with human development, and 1,4-dioxane is persistent.**PROPYLENE GLYCOL****CAN BE LISTED AS:** 1,2-DIHYDROXYPROPANE; 1,2-PROPANEDIOL; 2-HYDROXYPROPANOL; METHYLETHYL GLYCOL; PROPANE-1,2-DIOL; 1,2-DIHYDROXYPROPANE; 1,2-PROPYLENE GLYCOL; 1,2-PROPYLENGLYKOL (GERMAN); ALPHA-PROPYLENEGLYCOL; DOWFROST; METHYLETHYLENE GLYCOL.**What is it?** Skin conditioning agent, fragrance ingredient.**Where is it found?** Synthetic fragrances or any product containing them, exfoliators, moisturizers, deodorants, sunscreens, eye treatments, wipes, hair treatments and thousands more products.**Why avoid it?** Skin irritant.**PROPYLPARABEN****CAN ALSO BE LISTED AS:** 4-HYDROXY- PROPYL ESTER BENZOIC ACID; 4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, PROPYL ESTER; 4-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, PROPYL ESTER, SODIUM SALT; BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-, PROPYL ESTER; BENZOIC ACID, 4-HYDROXY-, PROPYL ESTER, SODIUM SALT; BENZOIC ACID, 4HYDROXY, PROPYL ESTER; BENZOIC ACID, 4HYDROXY, PROPYL ESTER, SODIUM SALT; POLYPARABEN; POTASSIUM PROPYLPARABEN; POTASSIUM SALT PROPYLPARABEN; PROPYL 4-HYDROXYBENZOATE.**What is it?** Preservative, fragrance and perfume ingredient.**Where is it found?** Moisturizers, exfoliate, foods, sunscreens, gels, makeup & remover, cosmetics, creams/tropical, acne treatments, shampoos, conditioners, shaving products, any product containing synthetic fragrance and so much more.**Why avoid it?** Mimics estrogen, becoming a hormone (endocrine) disruptor; Endocrine disruptors interfere with human hormone function and possible reproductive toxicants that may impair human fertility, cause uterine tumors and harm the reproductive and immune systems; allergen.

**PEG'S (POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL)
TOO MANY TO LIST, OVER 900 PEG'S.**

<http://www.ewg.org/skindeep/search.php?query=PEG>

What is it? Penetration enhancer, skin conditioner, degreaser.

Where is it found? Thousands of everyday personal care products from makeup, to baby wipes, to deodorants and bath products.

Why avoid it? PEG and other “ethoxylated” ingredients (which usually have chemical names including the letters “eth”) may be contaminated with ethylene oxide and 1,4-dioxane. Both contaminants may cause cancer. Also, ethylene oxide may harm the nervous system and interfere with human development, and 1,4-dioxane is persistent.

RETINOL (SYNTHETIC VITAMIN A)

CAN BE LISTED AS: RETINOL, 3,7-DIMETHYL-9- (2,6,6-TRIMETHYL-1-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL) -2,4,6,8-NONATETRAEN-1-OL; DRY FORMED VITAMIN A; VITAMIN A; 2,4,6,8-NONATETRAEN-1-OL, 3,7-DIMETHYL-9- (2,6,6-TRIMETHYL-1-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL) -, (ALL-E) -; 3,7-DIMETHYL-9- (2,6,6-TRIMETHYL-1-CYCLOHEXEN-1-YL) -2,4,6,8-NONATETRAEN-1-OL; ACON; AFAXIN; AGIOLAN; ALL-TRANS-RETINOL; ALL-TRANS-VITAMIN A ALCOHOL; ALPHALIN.

What is it? Skin conditioning agent.

Where is it found? Bath Salts/soaks, eye Serums, eyelash adhesive; creams; facial moisturizers; shaving creams; sunscreens; make-up; hair gel; cuticle treatments; shampoos; conditioners; wound treatments; acne treatments and more.

Why avoid it? Linked to Cancer and organ system toxicity.

STARETH-N (N CAN BE ANY NUMBER THROUGH 100) & PEG'S

CAN BE LISTED AS: 2- [2- (OCTADECYLOXY) ETHOXY] ETHANOL; 2- [2-OCTADECYLOXY) ETHOXY] - ETHANOL; ETHANOL, 2- [2-OCTADECYLOXY) ETHOXY] -; PEG-2 STEARYL ETHER; POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL (100) STEARYL ETHER; POLYOXYETHYLENE (2) STEARYL ETHER

What is it? Emulsifying Agent.

Where is it found? Facial Scrubs, Moisturizers, cosmetics, creams, Shaving creams, foot creams, hand creams, deodorants, and more.

Why avoid it? Organ system toxicity; classified as toxic and harmful; often contaminated with Ethylene oxide and 1,4-Dioxane. Both contaminants may cause cancer. Also, ethylene oxide may harm the nervous system and interfere with human development, and 1,4-dioxane is persistent

STARETH-4: A POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL ETHER OF STEARYL ALCOHOL (Q.V.).

CAN BE LISTED AS: 3,6,9,12-TETRAOXATRIACONTAN-1-OL; PEG-4 STEARYL ETHER; POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 200 STEARYL ETHER; POLYOXYETHYLENE (4) STEARYL ETHER

What is it? Emulsifier.

Where is it found? Shampoo, conditioner, body wash, and make-up.

Why avoid it? Ecotoxicology, Organ system toxicity (non-reproductive), classified as toxic and harmful; often contaminated with Ethylene oxide and 1,4-Dioxane. Both contaminants may cause cancer. Also, ethylene oxide may harm the nervous system and interfere with human development, and 1,4-dioxane is persistent

STARETH-10: A POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL ETHER OF STEARYL ALCOHOL (Q.V.).

CAN BE LISTED AS: 3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27,30-DECAOXAOCTATETRACONTAN-1-OL; PEG-10 STEARYL ETHER; POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 500 STEARYL ETHER; POLYOXYETHYLENE (10) STEARYL ETHER.

What is it? Emulsifying Agent.

Where is it found? Moisturizers, anti-aging creams; shampoo/conditioners, face moisturizers, sunscreen, hair treatments.

Why avoid it? Organ system toxicity; classified as toxic and harmful; often contaminated with Ethylene oxide and 1,4-Dioxane. Both contaminants may cause cancer. Also, ethylene oxide may harm the nervous system and interfere with human development, and 1,4-dioxane is persistent

STARETH-16 IS A POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL ETHER OF STEARYL ALCOHOL (Q.V.).

CAN BE LISTED AS: PEG-16 STEARYL ETHER; POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL (16) STEARYL ETHER; POLYOXYETHYLENE (16) STEARYL ETHER.

What is it? Emulsifying Agent.

Where is it found? Hand and cuticle treatment; shampoo and hair treatments.

Why avoid it? Organ system toxicity; classified as toxic and harmful; often contaminated with Ethylene oxide and 1,4-Dioxane. Both contaminants may cause cancer. Also, ethylene oxide may harm the nervous system and interfere with human development, and 1,4-dioxane is persistent.

STARETH-20: STEARETH-20: SYNTHETIC POLYMER COMPOSED OF PEG (POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL) AND STEARYL ALCOHOL.

CAN BE LISTED AS: PEG-20 STEARYL ETHER; POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 1000 STEARYL ETHER; POLYOXYETHYLENE (20) STEARYL ETHER.

What is it? Emulsifying agent.

Where is it found? Moisturizers, Eczema creams, Deodorants, after shaves, eye serums, hair gels, mascaras, and more.

Why avoid it? Organ system toxicity; classified as toxic and harmful; often contaminated with Ethylene oxide and 1,4-Dioxane. Both contaminants may cause cancer. Also, ethylene oxide may harm the nervous system and interfere with human development, and 1,4-dioxane is persistent.

STEARETH-21: A SYNTHETIC SURFACTANT COMPOSED OF POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL POLYMER AND STEARYL ALCOHOL.

CAN BE LISTED AS: PEG-21 STEARYL ETHER; POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL (21) STEARYL ETHER; POLYOXYETHYLENE (21) STEARYL ETHER.

What is it? Emulsifying agent; cleaning agent.

Where is it found? Body scrubs, moisturizers, make-up, sunscreens, facial moisturizers, deodorant; eye serums, acne treatments, and much more.

Why avoid it? Organ system toxicity; classified as toxic and harmful; often contaminated with Ethylene oxide and 1,4-Dioxane. Both contaminants may cause cancer. Also, ethylene oxide may harm the nervous system and interfere with human development, and 1,4-dioxane is persistent.

STEARETH-100 IS A POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL ETHER OF STEARYL ALCOHOL (Q.V.).

CAN BE LISTED AS: PEG-100 STEARYL ETHER; POLYOXYETHYLENE (100) STEARYL ETHER.

What is it? Emulsifying agent; cleaning agent.

Where is it found? Moisturizer, make-up, sunscreens, deodorant; sunscreen, hair treatments, facial cleansers, and much more.

Why avoid it? Environmental toxicity; Organ system toxicity; classified as toxic and harmful; often contaminated with Ethylene oxide and 1,4-Dioxane. Both contaminants may cause cancer. Also, ethylene oxide may harm the nervous system and interfere with human development, and 1,4-dioxane is persistent.

STYRENE

CAN BE LISTED AS: BENZENE, ETHENYL; ETHENYLBENZENE; BENZENE, VINYL-; CINNAMENE; ETHENYLBENZENE; ETHYLENE, PHENYL-; NCI-C02200; PHENETHYLENE; PHENYLETHENE; PHENYLETHYLENE (OSHA); STIROLO (ITALIAN).

What is it? Perfume agent.

Where is it found? Sunscreens, wrinkle creams.

Why avoid it? Environmental concerns, carcinogenic, immune and repertory toxin; kidney, gastrointestinal or liver toxicity evidence.

SULFATES (SLS OR SLES)

SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE

CAN BE LISTED AS: ALPHA-SULFO-OMEGA- (DODECYLOXY) POLY (OXY-1,2-ETHANEDIYL) , SODIUM SALT; DODECYL SODIUM SULFATE; PEG- (1-4) LAURYL ETHER SULFATE, SODIUM SALT; POLY (OXY-1,2-ETHANEDIYL) , .ALPHA.-SULFO-.OMEGA.- (DODECYLOXY) -, SODIUM SALT; POLY (OXY-1,2-ETHANEDIYL) ,A -SULFO-W (DODECYLOXY) -, SODIUM SALT; POLY (OXY1,2ETHANEDIYL) , $\hat{I}\pm$ SULFO \hat{I} % (DODECYLOXY) , SODIUM SALT; POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL (1-4) LAURYL ETHER SULFATE, SODIUM SALT; POLYOXYETHYLENE (1-4) LAURYL ETHER SULFATE , SODIUM SALT; SODIUM PEG LAURYL ETHER SULFATE; SODIUM POLYOXYETHYLENE LAURYL ETHER SULFATE; SODIUM POLYOXYETHYLENE LAURYL SULFATE.

What is it? Emulsifying agent, cleaning agent. (Derived from ethoxylated lauryl alcohol and used as a surfactant; may be contaminated with potentially toxic manufacturing impurities such as 1,4-dioxane).

Where is it found? Exfoliates/ scrubs, shaving gels/creams, moisturizers, rash/itch creams, baby wash and shampoo, hand soaps, shampoo, body wash, make up and many more.

Why avoid it? Skin, lung and eye irritation, environmental concern.

SODIUM LAUREL SULFATE (SLS)

CAN BE LISTED AS: MONODODECYL ESTER SODIUM SALT SULFURIC ACID; SODIUM DODECYL SULFATE; SODIUM DODECYL SULPHATE; SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE; SODIUM SALT SULFURIC ACID, MONODODECYL ESTER; SULFURIC ACID MONODODECYL ESTER SODIUM SALT; SULFURIC ACID, MONODODECYL ESTER, SODIUM SALT; A13-00356; AKYPOSAL SDS; AQUAREX ME; AQUAREX METHYL.

What is it? Emulsifying agent, cleaning agent (Sodium salts of lauryl sulfate).

Where is it found? Toothpaste, hair colorant; Bath salts/soaks, mouth wash, soaps, facial cleansers, shaving cream, lip balms, lotions, sunscreens, and more.

Why avoid it? Skin, lung and eye irritation.

SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE-12

CAN BE LISTED AS: 3,6,9,12,15,18,21,24,27,30,33,36-DODECAOXAOCTATETRACOSODIUM SALT; PEG-12 LAURYL ETHER SULFATE, SODIUM SALT; POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 600 LAURYL ETHER

SULFATE, SODIUM SALT; POLYOXYETHYLENE (12) LAURYL ETHER SULFATE, SODIUM SALT; SODIUM POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 600 LAURYL ETHER SULFATE; SODIUM POLYOXYETHYLENE (12) LAURYL ETHER SULFATE; SODIUM SALT PEG-12 LAURYL ETHER SULFATE; SODIUM SALT POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 600 LAURYL ETHER SULFATE; SODIUM SALT POLYOXYETHYLENE (12) LAURYL ETHER SULFATE.

What is it? Cleansing agent. (Sodium salt of the sulfate ester of the polyethylene glycolether of lauryl alcohol.)

Where is it found? Makeup.

Why avoid it? Skin, lung and eye irritation, environmental concern.

SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE-8

CAN BE LISTED AS: LAURETH-8 CARBOXYLIC ACID, SODIUM SALT; PEG-8 LAURYL ETHER SULFATE, SODIUM SALT; POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 400 LAURYL ETHER SULFATE, SODIUM SALT; POLYOXYETHYLENE (8) LAURYL ETHER SULFATE, SODIUM SALT; SODIUM POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 400 LAURYL ETHER SULFATE; SODIUM POLYOXYETHYLENE (8) LAURYL ETHER SULFATE; SODIUM SALT LAURETH-8 CARBOXYLIC ACID; SODIUM SALT PEG-8 LAURYL ETHER SULFATE; SODIUM SALT POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 400 LAURYL ETHER SULFATE; SODIUM SALT POLYOXYETHYLENE (8) LAURYL ETHER SULFATE.

What is it? Cleansing agent. (Sodium salt of the sulfate ester of the polyethylene glycolether of lauryl alcohol).

Where is it found? Facial cleansers, makeup removers, Bubble bath, shampoo, body wash, and more.

Why avoid it? Skin, lung and eye irritation, environmental concern.

SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE-40

CAN BE LISTED AS: PEG-40 LAURYL ETHER SULFATE, SODIUM SALT; POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL (40) LAURYL ETHER, SODIUM SALT; POLYOXYETHYLENE (40) LAURYL ETHER, SODIUM SALT; SODIUM POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL (40) LAURYL ETHER SULFATE; SODIUM POLYOXYETHYLENE (40) LAURYL ETHER SULFATE; SODIUM SALT PEG-40 LAURYL ETHER SULFATE; SODIUM SALT POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL (40) LAURYL ETHER; SODIUM SALT POLYOXYETHYLENE (40) LAURYL ETHER.

What is it? Cleansing agent. (Sodium salt of the sulfate ester of the polyethylene glycolether of lauryl alcohol).

Where is it found? Styling gel.

Why avoid it? Skin, lung and eye irritation, environmental concern.

TALC

CAN BE LISTED AS: COSMETIC TALC; FRENCH CHALK; TALC (MG3H2 (SIO3) 4); AGALITE; ASBESTINE; B 13; B 13 (MINERAL); B 13 (MINERAL); B 9; B 9 (TALC) ; BEAVER WHITE 200.

What is it? Hydrous magnesium silicate sometimes contaminated with aluminum silicate.

Where is it found? Baby powders, cosmetics, and deodorants.

Why avoid it? Contaminated with asbestos fibers. Linked to ovarian cancer and respiratory problems.

TEA (TRIETHANOLAMINE)

CAN BE LISTED AS: 2,2',2''-NITRILOTRIS [ETHANOL]; 2,2',2''-NITRILOTRIETHANOL; ETHANOL, 2,2',2 NITRILOTRIS; ETHANOL, 2,2',2''-NITRILOTRIS-; TEA; TROLAMINE; 2,2',2''-NITRILOTRIETHANOL; ALKANOLAMINE 244; DALTOGEN; NITRILO-2,2',2''-TRIETHANOL; STEROLAMIDE.

What is it? PH adjuster, synthetic fragrance ingredient.

Where is it found? Makeup removers, facial moisturizers, creams, moisturizers, shaving creams, sunscreens, cosmetics, vapor rubs, shampoos, conditions, anti-fungal treatments, hormone creams, synthetic fragrance ingredient, and products that contain synthetic fragrances, and many more.

Why avoid it? Suspected carcinogen. Human skin toxicant or allergen, immune system toxicity or allergen.

TOLUENE

CAN BE LISTED AS: BENZENE, METHYL; BENZENE, METHYL-; METHYL- BENZENE; METHYLBENZENE; TOLUOL; ANTISAL 1A; BENZENE, METHYL-; CP 25; METHACIDE; METHANE, PHENYL-; METHYLBENZENE.

What is it? A neurotoxicant petrochemical.

Where is it found? Nail Polish, hair products, synthetic fragrances and the products that contain it.

Why avoid it? Known to disrupt the immune and endocrine systems. Has been associated with nausea, respiratory breathing, fetal development issues. Studies have shown a possible link to blood cancers as well.

TRICLOSAN

CAN BE LISTED AS: 2,4,4'-TRICHLORO-2'-HYDROXY DIPHENYL ETHER; 5-CHLORO-2- (2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY) - PHENOL; 5-CHLORO-2- (2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY) PHENOL; PHENOL, 5-CHLORO-2- (2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY) -; PHENOL, 5CHLORO2 (2,4DICHLOROPHENOXY) ; 2,4,4'-TRICHLORO-2'-HYDROXYDIPHENYL ETHER; 5-CHLORO-2- (2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY) PHENOL; CH 3565; IRGASAN; IRGASAN DP300; PHENOL, 5-CHLORO-2- (2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY).

What is it? An additive used to reduce or prevent bacterial contamination.

Where is it found? Personal care products, cosmetics, soaps, body washes, deodorant, some hand sanitizers, toothpastes, cleaning products, clothing, cookware, furniture and toys.

Why avoid it? Skin irritation, endocrine disruption, bacterial and compounded antibiotic resistance, aquatic ecosystems impact. Some links to cancer.

The Chemical F