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# EvenSkin

## Advanced Ingredient List Quick Guide

### Glycerin

- Is a sugar alcohol derived from plant based oils such as soy and coconut.
- Non-comedogenic, prevents irritation and removes dirt and oil without drying the skin.
- Traps the moisture in the skin

### Xanthum Gum

- Is derived from wheat and corn sugar
- Prevents products from separating
- When added to water it creates a gel and helps improve texture of the product
- Water soluble

### Sodium PCA

- Naturally derived from fruit/plant and vegetable oil
- Attracts moisture from the air

### Sodium Ascorbyl Phosphate

- ideal for all skin types
- Evens out skintone, Boosts collagen
- Antimicrobial
- Neutralizes free-radicals

### Propandediol

- Naturally derived from corn sugar
- Moisturising agent, retains moisture
- Preservative booster

### D-Pathenol

- Is a living cell, produced from plant sources
- Attracts moisture from the air
- Improves healing
- Vitamin B5

### Tocopherol Acetate

- Natural Vitamin E
- Derived from vegetable oils- sunflower seed and soybean
- Anti-oxidant

### Benzyl Alcohol

- Plant derived, colourless liquid
- Anti-oxidant
- A preservative to stop micro-organisms from growing

### Betaine

- Is a plant derivative from sugar beet
- Is an Amino acid
- Keeps skin hydrated, plump and youthful
- Is a humectant used to reduce the loss of moisture

### Sodium Hyaluronate

- Is a derivative from Hyaluronic Acid
- It is a salt and the molecular structure is a lot more refined, therefore absorbing into the deeper layers of the skin

### Sodium Phytate

- Is found abundantly in plant tissues
- Helps stabilise products
- Provides a skin-lightening effect

### Sorbic Acid

- Is a preservative and is antimicrobial
- Protects the product from inadvertent contamination
- Naturally plant derived

### Salicylic Acid

- Is a Beta-hydroxy acid
- Reduces acne by exfoliating the skin and keeping pores clean
- It is a naturally occurring compound, which can be isolated from the bark of a willow tree
- Natural plant derivative of the willow bark tree

### Citric Acid

- Found in citric fruits
- Used as a natural preservative

### Polysorbate -20

- Derived from lauric acid, which is derived from coconuts
- Functions as a stabilizer

### Niacinamide (Vitamin B3)

- Builds immunity in the skin
- Regulates oil
- Treats hyperpigmentation
- Minimizes redness, blotchiness, pore appearance
- Minimizes fine lines and wrinkles

### Squalene

- This moisturiser is derived from olives, bran, and sugarcane
- Boosts hydration
- Fights skin damage and free radicals

### Copernicia Cerifera Cera

- Is a botanical ingredient derived from the tropical palm tree
- Used to enhance the texture of the product
- Stops the ingredients from separating

### Sodium Cocoamphoacetate

- Liquid derived from coconut
- Allows water and oils to mix together
- It is a surfactant, allowing molecules to bond together

### Phenoxyethanol

- Is a preservative found naturally occurring in Green tea and chicory
- Works as a stabiliser and prevents products from losing potency

### Ethylhexylglycerin

- Boosts the anti-microbial performance of other ingredients to protect products from spoilage
- Is derived from glycerine obtained by soybeans and coconut oil

### Sodium Chloride

- Commonly known as salt, essential nutrient derived from plants
- Used to bind ingredients together

### Cocamidopropyl Betaine

- Naturally derived from Coconut oil
- It has thickening and foaming properties to help moisturise and cleanse the skin

### Sodium lauroyl methyl isethionate

- Water soluble, derived from coconuts
- Large molecule ingredient which cannot penetrate the skin, perfect for cleansing

### Sodium Lauroamphoacetate

- A natural substance derived from coconut
- Allows water, oils and dirt to mix together
- Natural foam booster

### Caprylyl/Capryl Glucoside

- Is created from plant-derived fatty acids and sugar
- Is a very mild surfactant (foaming agent)

### PEG-120 Methyl Glucose Dioleate

- Naturally derived from corn and palm
- Water soluble and used for cleansing (surfactant)
- The molecular weight of this ingredient makes it impenetratable to healthy skin

### Dicaprylyl Carbonate

- A solid, plant derived fat
- Used to moisturise without leaving a greasy residue
- Provides a protective layer on the skin, enhancing the skin's lipid layer

### Lecithin

- Derived from Soy and Sunflower seeds
- Used as a natural preservative, help fights dry and damaged skin
- Works as a thickener and stabilizer

### Cetearyl Alcohol

- Is naturally derived from Palm Oil and Coconut Oil
- It acts as a stabilizer and prevents products from separating

### Coco-caprylate

- Naturally derived from coconut
- Softens and soothes the skin
- Provides high hydration, spreadability and slip

### Stearate Citrate

- Naturally derived fatty acid produced from citric acid
- Acts as a natural lubricant
- Slows down the transepidermal water loss by forming a film on the skin's surface

### Sodium Acrylates Copolymer

- Salt derived and highly purified
- Enhances the texture and helps bind product together

### Glycerol Caprylate

- Is 100% derived from palm and coconut oil
- Strong antimicrobial activity
- Is used for its moisturising and healing properties
- Prevents products from separating

### Polyacrylate Crosspolymer-6

- Functions to protect the skins surface and lock in moisture
- Helps stabilize the product and its consistency

### Dipropylene Glycol

- Anti-microbial properties
- Helps with the texture and stability of the product
- Is derived from vegetable sources

### Quercus Suber Bark Extract

- The active component found in cork bark oak extract
- Used for its lifting and tightening effect

### Caffeine

- Found naturally in coffee beans and tea plants
- Constricts blood vessels to help reduce inflammation and puffiness
- Tightens and brightens the skin
- Soothing and antioxidant properties

### Hydrolyzed Jojoba Esters

- These are essential fatty acids from the Jojoba plant, broken down by water to form a new complex with different properties from the original source
- An analogy of this process is the manner in which humans digest food to turn it into energy.
- Jojoba Esters function as skin-softening agents

### Sorbitan Olivat/ Cetearyl Olivat

- Is plant derived, functioning as an emulsifier and cleansing agent
- Is a mixture of fatty acids from olive oil and sugar
- Helps blend ingredients together, softens the skin and reduces water loss

### Sodium Acrylates Copolymer

- Salt derived polymer that functions as a texture enhancer, binding and film-forming agent

### Polyglycerol-3 Stearate

- Derived from Glycerin
- It is of plant origin (palm oil or rapeseed oil)
- Acts as an emulsifier and is an excellent stabiliser