



SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS

THE SOUTHEAST CHAPTER



Volume XXXII, Number 2

April 2014

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Merck Consumer Care (901) 320-2060 john.wagner2@merck.com Speaker / Dinner Meeting Wednesday, April 16, 2014

Ciao Bella Italian Grill 565 Erin Drive at Poplar Ave. (one block west of Mendenhall) Memphis, TN

Speaker: Yuliya Berezkin, Bayer Material Science Presentation: Polyurethanes

5:30 pm - 6:30 pm - Registration/Cocktail 6:30 pm - Speaker 7:30 pm – Dinner

\$45 SCC member / \$55 non-SCC member

RSVP by <u>noon, April 14th</u> to Paul Allen (901) 320-2252 or e-mail: paul.allen@merck.com

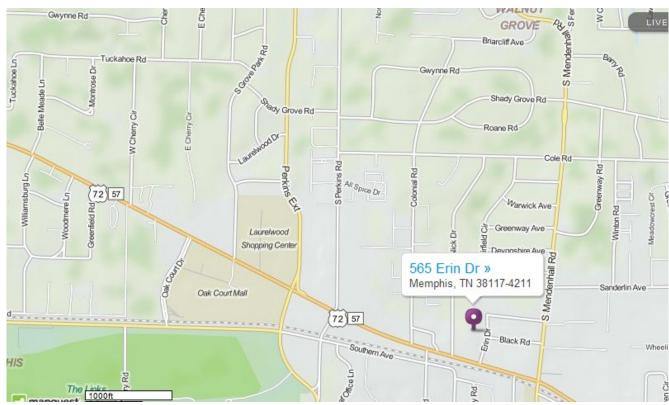


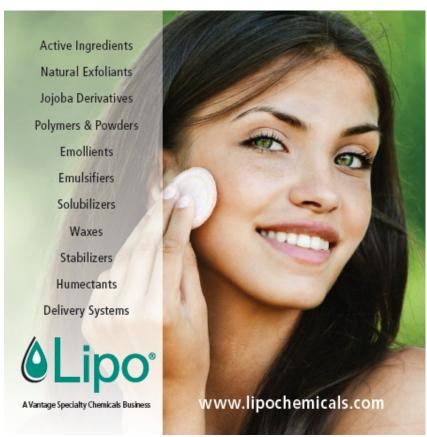
Inside this Issue...

Page 2... Message from the Southeast Chair Page 5 ... Call for paper for 2014 Nauturally Kiawah Symposium

Page 6 "How do Cosmetic Raw Materials Get Their Names"

Directions to Ciao Bella Italian Grill, 565 Erin Drive at Poplar Ave. (one block west of Mendenhall)









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Message from the Southeast Chair

Hello and greetings from the Southeast Chapter Chair. The year has started off great with the first chapter meeting held in the beautiful city of Chattanooga at the Chattanooga Choo Choo train depot. Anna Howe of Evonik provided a great presentation on sustainability and led a lively discussion after the presentation, thank you. Sustainability is a topic many of us are dealing with as leaders in our industry and as consumers.

A great big THANK YOU to Colonial Chemical for sponsoring the cocktail hour and wine at dinner. The food and company were great.

The upcoming April 16th meeting is going to be a good time as well. We are going to Caio Bella, a terrific Italian restaurant in Memphis. It has been a few years since we last visited this fine restaurant and it continues to garner strong reviews.

April's presentation will be on "Polyurethanes", presented by Yuliya Berezkin of Bayer Material Science. Polyurethanes are interesting film formers with many potential applications. Please come hungry and ready to learn.

The Southeast Chapter is a great chapter. We could not do it without all of your support: in attending the meetings, partaking in the fun to being presenters and financial sponsors for our activities. Thank you so much for all you do.

We are in the planning stage for this year's Suppliers Social Event. Mark your calendar for June 18th. You can be sure it will be fun!

See you at our scientific dinner meeting on April 16th and please RSVP to Paul Allen, chapter secretary!

Sincerely, Stephen Baldwin SCC Southeast Chapter Chair





NATURALLY KIAWAH SYMPOSIUM

Kiawah Island, SC September 24 - 26, 2014

SPECIAL EVENTS
Sept. 24 - CEP Course

Sept. 24 Evening - Cocktail Reception & Supplier Showcase at Turtle Point Country Club

Sept. 25 - Full Day Technical Seminar

Sept. 26 - Annual Golf Outing at Turtle Point

Spa Treatment at the Sanctuary

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Michelle Linscott - Michelle@xytrus.com Michael Licciardello - mlicciardello@gracemg.com

CAROLINA SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS

Call for Papers

2014 Naturally Kiawah Symposium

September 25, 2014

Kiawah Island Golf Resort - Kiawah Island, South Carolina

Authors are invited to submit titles and abstracts of no more than 150 words for original papers to be presented in podium format. All topics related to Natural and Green Science will be considered for presentation. Topics of particular interest for submission of the abstracts are:

— How Are Advances in Science Effecting the Development of New Natural / Green Raw Materials and Products

— How Are Advances in Science Effecting the Development of New Natural /Oreen Raw Materials and Froducts
☐ Eco Friendly Manufacturing (carbon footprints, alternate forms of energy, waste management techniques)
☐ Effect of Natural/Green Products on Skin Biology
☐ Fair Trade Opportunities in Personal Care
☐ Preservation and Stabilization of Natural Products
☐ Marketing and Consumer Trends
☐ Regulatory Updates
☐ Sustainable Sourcing and Manufacturing
☐ Novel Delivery Systems for Natural Products
☐ Green/Natural Packaging

DEADLINE: April 1st, 2014

Abstract Cover Sheets can be obtained by visiting our Carolina SCC website at www.carolinascc.org or by attaching this flyer with information below completed. Abstracts should be submitted on a separate sheet along with this flyer or Abstract Cover Sheet and send via e-mail to esegura@ActiveConceptsllc.com or mail to: Active Concepts, 107 Technology Drive, Lincolnton, NC 28092—Attention Erica Segura. All Abstracts will be reviewed and selected by the CCSCC Education Committee no later than May 1st. After acceptance of abstracts by the Committee, all presenters will be required to submit preprints 6 weeks prior to presentation. Final presentations will be due no later than August 15th 2014.

Cover Sheet Information:

Presenter's Name:

Title: (Prof., Dr., Mr., Mrs., Ms.)

Author(s):

Company Name:

Telephone #:

Fax #

E-Mail Address:

Abstract Title:

Abstracts should be single spaced and typed on a separate sheet (150-200 words). Complete generic names as well the INCI nomenclature are requested for all ingredients. Abstracts should be informative, containing:

- 1. a sentence statement of the study's specific objective
- 2. brief statement of methods, if pertinent
- 3. summary of results obtained
- 4. statement of conclusions

Equipment requirement for presentation: LCD Projector for PowerPoint



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How Do Cosmetic Raw Materials Get Their Names?

by Perry Romanowski on 03/20/2014

I must confess. One of my favorite things about being a chemist is getting to say long words and knowing what they mean. I loved learning the IUPAC system for naming chemicals.

That's why I found ingredient lists on shampoos & conditioners baffling. I didn't know what most of the chemicals were. They were similar to IUPAC terms, but not quite. It turns out that the cosmetic industry doesn't use the IUPAC naming system. Instead, they follow their own system as laid out in the International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients (INCI) dictionary. This volume is produced by the main cosmetic industry trade group called the Personal Care Products Council (PCPC, formerly the CTFA but we'll save that for another time).

List of Ingredients

The first thing to know about cosmetic ingredients is the ingredient list. In the United States, every personal care and cosmetic product is supposed to have their ingredients listed. In the business, we called it the LOI (list of ingredients). Any ingredient above 1% is required to be listed in order of concentration (by weight). At 1% or below, the ingredients can be listed in any order. Typically, preservatives and dyes are listed at the end. In a future post, we'll show how this labeling requirement can help you formulate new products.

Any ingredient above 1% is required to be listed in order of concentration (by weight).

To be proper, companies are supposed to follow the naming conventions as laid out in the INCI.

Cosmetic Ingredient Naming Conventions

While many chemical names in the INCI seem arbitrary, there are some standard rules. The following will help you make heads or tails out of the ingredients on most LOIs. We can't list all the conventions here, but we'll point out the major ones and give examples.

Common Names

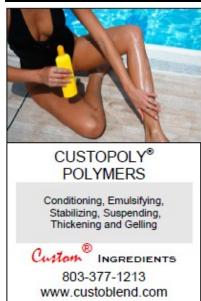
When they first came up with the INCI (originally called the CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary) in 1973, many cosmetic ingredients already had names. These common names were incorporated into the dictionary even though they didn't follow any specific naming rules. Therefore, we use Glycerin instead of the more accurate Glycerol and Menthol instead of (1R, 2S, 5R)-2-isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexanol. Common names are also used for various natural ingredients like Lanolin and Beeswax.

continued on page 7.









Stem Names

Probably the most important thing to learn about naming cosmetic ingredients is to memorize this list of hydrocarbon stem names. It's a bit different than the IUPAC.

So, if you have a 16-carbon alcohol, you call it Cetyl Alcohol instead of Hexadecanol. For an 18-carbon acid, you would use Stearic Acid instead of Ocatdecanoic acid.

Mixtures

You'll run into names like Cocamidopropyl Betaine that don't match any of the stem names. This is because the raw material uses coconut oil as a starting raw material. In these cases, you use an abbreviation of that starting material. Other ones you might see include Palm Kernel oil, Soybean oil and Sunflower oil. In a future post, we'll show the fatty acid distribution of these materials.

Derivatives

The INCI tries to follow established conventions from other systems. For example, when you want to name an ether, you take the stem names from both fatty acids and add the term ether. Thus, a molecule made with a 14-carbon and 16-carbon chains connected by an oxygen would be called Cetyl Myristyl Ether. An ester of the same molecules would be Cetyl Myristate.

Nitrogen Containing

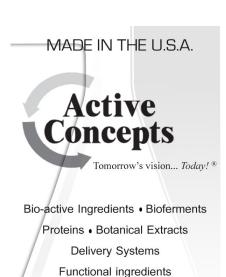
Hydrocarbons that contain nitrogen are amides and have the phrase included in their name. Therefore, Lauramide is used to describe a 12-Carbon molecule (Lauryl) that has a NH2 group on its end. If the Nitrogen has other hydrocarbons attached, those are also named. So, Lauramide DEA would be that same 12-Carbon molecule attached to a Nitrogen which also has Ethyl groups attached to it. When these Nitrogen containing compounds are turned into salts, the suffix "-monium" is added. So, a 16-Carbon attached to a Nitrogen with three methyl groups is Cetrimonium Chloride.

Polymers

A variety of conventions are used to name polymers. For Nitrogen containing polymers, the term "Polyquaternium" is used. There is also a number associated with the ingredient but it doesn't refer to anything chemically. It just happens to be the order in which the material was registered.

Other polymers use common abbreviations. PEG is Polyethylene Glycol. PPG is Polypropylene Glycol, etc. Then a number is included to refer to the moles of ethoxylation in the polymer.

Continued on page 8.



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Silicones

For silicone containing materials, terms like Dimethicone, Cyclomethicone and amodimethicone are used. Whenever you see some form of these words in a chemical name, you know there is some silicone in it.

Colorants

Ten years ago, you used to see the abbreviation FD&C in front of many chemical colorants. Today, however, the INCI has adopted a simplified method for naming colors. They just list the color followed by a number (e.g. Yellow 5). This doesn't tell you anything about the chemical composition but you can get the structure by looking it up in the INCI. An alternative naming system is the EU one in which each colorant is assigned a 5-digit chemical index (CI) number. Yellow 5 in the EU is called CI 19140.

Miscellaneous Rules

There are many other rules that you'll have to learn over time. To give you a flavor here are a few more.

- 1. Water is just called Water. (Not deionized or purified or anything else. Just water)
- 2. Fragrance is called Fragrance no matter what compounds are used to make it. This is changing but for now, it's correct.

Botanicals use the Latin name of the plant or part plus the term Extract. So, if you use an ingredient taken from the leaf of a lemon, the ingredient is called Citrus Medica Limonum (Lemon) Leaf Extract.

Conclusion

The naming of raw materials in cosmetics share some characteristics with the IUPAC system you learned in Organic Chemistry. However, there are many differences and for some things it is impossible to determine the chemical structure from just the name. For more information, your best bet is to go to your company's library (or your city's) and take a look at the latest version of the INCI.



CALL FOR PAPERS – PODIUM PRESENTATIONS

ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING & TECHNOLOGY SHOWCASE DECEMBER 11~12, 2014

NEW YORK HILTON HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY

Authors are invited to submit titles and abstracts of no more than 150 words for original papers to be presented in podium format. All topics related to cosmetic science will be considered for presentation. Topics of particular interest for submission of abstracts are:

- Color Cosmetics (Formulation and Performance for Skin)
- Fragrances in the Cosmetic Industry (Fine Fragrances, Regulations, Fragrancing Personal Care Products)
- Basics of Cosmetic Formulations (Emulsion & Surfactant Chemistry)
- Topical Delivery Systems (Liposomes, Encapsulations, Micro-emulsions, Devices)
- Current Regulations affecting the Cosmetic Industry (US Regulations, OTC Products, cGMPs)
- Online Formulating and Research Tools for the Cosmetic Chemist (Social Media, Computer Apps, Websites, Databases)

Emerging Trends and Innovations in the Cosmetic Industry

SUBMISSION DEADLINE: MAY 2, 2014

All abstracts must be submitted online at our website www.scconline.org.

After acceptance of abstracts by the Committee, all presenters will be required to submit preprints 12 weeks prior to presentation (minimum of 600 words, maximum of 2 pages, including figures). All presenters will be eligible for the Shaw Mudge Award sponsored by BASF Corporation, which is given for the Best Paper presented at the Society's Annual Meeting. The honorarium for this award is \$2,500. Presenters are required to register for the Meeting.



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