

Organic and Natural origin Cosmetics Standard

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INTRODUCTION

The sensitivity for environmental issues, for quality in terms of the use of products and processes that are as "natural" as possible, is spreading more and more, in a similar way to what occurred over thirty years ago for organic food production.

Unlike what happens for agri-food products, European and international regulations do not provide for technical production and labeling standards with a mandatory control system that protect and regulate the use of the words "ecological", "organic" or "natural".

Therefore, because of this regulatory deficiency, the need and opportunity to propose a standard and a voluntary certification system arise.

With this Standard Bioagricert (BAC), for over thirty years engaged in the certification of organic products, intends to provide companies - that use labels and claims that refer to the "naturalness" or the use of "organic" ingredients - a tool that allows an independent certification and guarantees the truthfulness of this information.

Together with the growing sensitivity for what concerns the quality and healthiness of lifestyles, the interest of consumers for the composition of products for the care and beauty of the body is spreading and their attention for guarantees that what is stated is controlled by an independent body is also increasing.

BAC Standard for the production of organic and natural cosmetics is in line with the main European specifications.

This voluntary certification and the relative certification marks allow consumers to identify the products that meet the requirements described in the Standard.

The Standard defines the techniques, responsibilities, methods, products and documentary aspects that can be used for the production of natural and organic cosmetics. It describes the requirements relating to the origin of the ingredients and the characteristics of the product, to the process and control system that must be satisfied by applicants for certification.

The control and certification system (meeting the criteria of the EN 17065 standard) aims to ensure, with reasonable certainty, that the products bearing Bioagricert marks are obtained in compliance with the requirements of the Standard.

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The present Standard describes the production, packaging, labeling, and marketing of cosmetic products and their ingredients, so that they can show the terms "Natural" and/or "Organic" according to the methods listed in paragraph 4.1.

The Standard applies to the categories of cosmetic products which are defined by EC Reg. 1223/09 and following amendments and integrations.

The Standard also applies to products (like cosmetics) used for pets if they respect the well-being and ethology of the animals for which they are intended.

The Standard defines what is meant by "ingredient of natural origin", "natural ingredient" and "organic ingredient" within a cosmetic product.

Therefore, BAC will verify the origin of the ingredients, of their characteristics, the production method and/or extraction systems (e.g. from organic agricultural production, vegetable extracts obtained with physical methods, etc.) to guarantee the compliance with this Standard.

2. REGULATORY REFERENCES

- [Regulation \(EC\) No. 1223/2009](#) on cosmetic products.
- [Regulation EU No. 848 of 2018](#) on organic production and labelling of organic products.

- [USDA/NOP National Organic Program](#) and other official standards recognized by Ifoam among the Family of Standards
- [Regulation \(EC\) No 1829/2003](#) of 22 September 2003 on genetically modified food and feed Modified.
- [Regulation \(EC\) No 1830/2003](#) of 22 September 2003 on the traceability and labelling of genetically modified organisms and the traceability of food and feed obtained from genetically modified organisms genetically modified and amending Directive 2001/18/EC.
- [ISO 16128:2016-1](#) - Guidelines on technical definitions and criteria for natural and organic cosmetic ingredients and products - Definitions for ingredients.
- [ISO 16128:2017-2](#) - Guidelines on technical definitions and criteria for natural and organic cosmetic ingredients and products – Criteria for ingredients and products.
- [ISO 9235:2013](#) - Natural aromatic raw materials — Vocabulary.
- Standard EN 45020:1998 – General terms and their definitions concerning standardization and related activities.
- [ISO EN 19011:2002](#) – Guidelines for Quality Management System Audits.
- [ISO EN 17065:2012](#) – Conformity assessment requirements for bodies certifying products, processes, and services.

3. DEFINITIONS AND TERMINOLOGY

- **Applicant:** organization requesting certification.
- **Licensee:** organization to which the certificate of conformity is issued.
- **Vegetal products:** substances deriving from agricultural production or from the collection of wild products, used as they are or processed using physical transformation processes, authorized by this Standard.
- **Animal Products:** substances from animal farms, used as they are or processed using physical transformation processes, authorized by this Standard. These animal products can be used to produce raw materials that will be used in the preparation of the finished cosmetic.
- **Mineral Products:** minerals from extraction processes, used as they are or modified using only physical procedures authorized by this Standard. These mineral products can be used to produce raw materials that will be used in the preparation of the finished cosmetic.
- **Ingredient:** raw material, product and/or additive included in the composition of a finished cosmetic product (the ingredients can therefore be natural, of natural origin, of synthetic origin, other allowed additives).
- **Natural ingredient:** vegetable, animal ingredients (except dead vertebrates) and inorganic minerals, substances obtained from them through physical processes and enzymatic and microbiological processes, provided they are used using enzymes and microorganisms present in nature, and their mixtures.
- **Ingredients of natural origin:** substances from the vegetable, animal or mineral kingdom, processed by chemical processes, provided they are included in the list of authorized chemical processing (e.g. glyceryl stearate, coco-glucoside, cocamidopropyl betaine, etc.).
- **Certified organic ingredient:** natural or naturally derived ingredient, obtained with organic farming method, certified by a certification body or by a duly recognized body, in reference to a standard or regulation approved in the IFOAM Family Standards or by this Standard. The main international regulatory systems (Organic EU, NOP, JAS, etc.) are among the standards approved in the IFOAM Family Standards. Certified organic ingredients are normally "natural ingredients" and, much more rarely, "ingredients of natural origin".
- **Additives:** substances used to make a cosmetic product acceptable in terms of stability, functionality, safety and pleasantness to consumption.
- **Physical extraction methods:** extraction of active substances and principles, starting from the plant or part of it, fresh or dried, through physical methods that do not involve chemical changes.

- **Chemical processing methods:** chemical process that involves a change in the structure of the molecules. For the purposes of compliance with this Standard, only certain chemical processes are allowed.
- **Allowed Physical or chemical process:** physical extraction process or chemical transformation process authorized by this Standard to obtain, respectively, "natural ingredients" and "ingredients of natural origin", which can be used in certifiable cosmetic formulations.
- **Genetically modified organism or GMO:** a genetically modified organism, as defined in point (2) of Article 2 of Directive 2001/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, which is not obtained by genetic modification techniques listed in Part B of Annex I of the same directive.
- **Derived from GMOs:** derived entirely or partially from GMOs, but not containing GMOs or made up of GMOs.
- **Obtained from GMOs:** derived using a GMO as the last living organism in the production process, but not containing or consisting of or produced from GMOs.
- **Cosmetic of Natural Origin:** cosmetic which consists of 95% natural ingredients and ingredients of natural origin. A maximum content of 5% - by volume on the total - of additives, fragrances and other synthetic substances is allowed. To calculate the percentage of natural ingredients, the criteria established by ISO 16128 are considered (listed in paragraph 4.4).
- **Organic cosmetic:** cosmetic of natural origin which also contains organic ingredients for at least 51% of the total volume of the product. A maximum content of 5% - by volume on the total - of additives, fragrances and other synthetic substances is allowed (listed in paragraph 4.4).
- **Surfactant:** the surfactants allowed in this Standard must be completely biodegradable, in accordance with the European Union Regulation on detergents 648/2004 / EC.

4. CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

4.1 CLASSIFICATION ON THE BASIS OF COMPOSITION CHARACTERISTICS

4.1.1 COSMETIC OF NATURAL ORIGIN



It is composed of at least 95% "natural ingredients" and "ingredients of natural origin" (including added water) according to the definitions previously reported.

The use of additives and other synthetic substances is allowed up to a maximum of 5% on the total ingredients of the finished formulation.

The use of synthetic perfumes and chemically modified natural perfumes, however, is allowed up to a maximum percentage of 1% on the total ingredients of the finished formulation.

The percentages and quantities indicated above are to be considered as expressed and related to the volume of ingredients and product.

The product that meets the above requirements can be labeled as: **COSMETIC OF NATURAL ORIGIN** (with the *Natural Origin Cosmetic* logo).

This category may also contain certified organic ingredients.

Certified organic ingredients are always indicated on the label and/or highlighted in the list of ingredients (INCI).

On a voluntary basis, the percentage incidence of organic ingredients on the total volume of the product can also be indicated on the label.

As part of a formulation, the same ingredient cannot be present in both the organic and conventional version.

4.1.2 ORGANIC COSMETIC



Cosmetic of natural origin, also containing organic ingredients for at least 51% of the total product (excluding added water).

For solid soaps and shampoos (and other similar products) the minimum percentage of organic ingredients required is 25-30%.

Certified organic ingredients are always indicated on the label and/or highlighted in the list of ingredients (INCI).

On a voluntary basis, the percentage incidence of organic ingredients on the total product can also be indicated on the label.

The percentages and quantities indicated above are to be considered as expressed and related to the volume of ingredients and product.

As part of a formulation, the same ingredient cannot be present in both the organic and conventional version.

The product that meets the above requirements may be labeled as **ORGANIC COSMETIC** (with *Bio-organic cosmetic* logo).

4.2 COMMON REQUIREMENTS

Bioagricert issues the certification and the grants the related logos when the product complies with the laws and regulations concerning the production of cosmetic products (ref. EC Regulation No. 1223/2009 and subsequent amendments and additions) and the Good Manufacturing Rules (G.M.P.).

The company requesting the certificate and/or the production laboratory must control and guarantee the entire production process.

Operators must adopt processing methods that ensure the integrity of natural and organic raw materials and the finished product.

The use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), as well as products derived or obtained from GMOs is prohibited.

On the prohibition of GMOs and of products derived from GMOs, operators can refer to Directive 2001/18/EC, to EC Reg. No. 1829/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council, to the EC Reg. N. 1830/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and, for organic production, to EU Reg. N. 848/2018.

For all ingredients and substances that do not fall within the scope of these standards, specific non-GMO certifications and declarations are required.

Micro-organic preparations obtained by the fermentation of microorganisms, in vitro cells or cell and clone cultures are allowed, provided that GMOs or processes that are not allowed by this Standard are not used.

The recombinant enzymes used must be grown under controlled conditions (cf. Directive 2009/41 / EC) and post-production treatments and protective measures must be applied, based on their level of risk.

4.3 PRODUCTION PROCESSES

4.3.1 ALLOWED PROCESSES

In order to minimize the environmental impact, enhance biocompatibility and safeguard the functionality of cosmetic products, the following physical and chemical processes are allowed.

A) PHYSICAL PROCESSES for obtaining "natural ingredients"

TYPE OF PROCESS	DESCRIPTION
ABSORPTION	Uniform penetration of a substance into another substance (on an inert support)
ATOMIZATION	The use of an atomizer allows the pulverization of a product
CALCINATION OF VEGETAL RESIDUES	High temperature heating process applied for the time necessary to remove all volatile substances
CENTRIFUGATION	Centrifugation is a process that uses the force generated by a centrifuge in order to separate the components – which have different densities - of a suspension
DECANTATION AND SEDIMENTATION (SETTLING)	Decantation, or gravitational settling, is a mechanical method used to separate the phases of a mixture or a suspension, based on the process of spontaneous sedimentation due to different specific weights
BLEACHING	Process mainly based on physical bleaching by adsorption of colorant substances on natural supports
DECOTION	The solvent and the drug (part of the plant) are heated for a defined period of time
DEODORIZATION	Process used to neutralize, reduce or correct the odour of a substance by eliminating the volatile substances through the adsorption on inert support and to the injection of low- pressure water vapour
DETERPENATION	Elimination of terpenes and sesquiterpenes from essential oils, for fractional distillation through water vapour. Deterpenated essential oils are obtained.
DISTILLATION	In vapour current: it is a separation technique that uses the different boiling point of different substances that compose a mixture
DESSICCATION–DRYING	Removal of a liquid, water or other solvent from a substance through evaporation
EXTRACTION	Separation of one or more substances from a matrix using allowed solvents (water, vegetal glycerin, ethyl alcohol, vegetal oils, supercritical CO ₂ : <i>see the list of allowed solvents at the end of the table</i>)
FILTRATION and PURIFICATION	Process through which a fluid is passed through a filtering separator that blocks the solid particles and allows the passage of the liquid, separating solid and liquid. ULTRAFILTRATION: separation of solids from fluids by filtration under pressure, through membranes of a certain porosity
HYDRATION	Addition of water
INFUSION	Variant of maceration, operation of aqueous extraction of vegetal substances undergoing short boiling
LYOPHILIZATION	Treatment using low temperature and vacuum conditions which enable the total removal of water by freezing the initial product and reducing it into dehydrated powder, maintaining characteristics very similar to those of origin
MACERATION	Extraction by diffusion and by prolonged immersion of a vegetable source in water or other liquids at room temperature
MIXING	Intimate union - by physical action - of the particles of two or more substances without the intervention of a chemical reaction
PERCOLATION	The solvent, by drop or under pressure, passes through a generally homogeneous layer of pulverized drug, performing a solid-liquid extraction which is based on osmosis and on diffusion and which occurs more dynamically than with maceration
PULVERIZATION O COMMINUZION	Fragmentation process of a powdery substance through (for example) shredding, grinding, abrasion, friction.
REFINING	Physical process which, through decantation, centrifugation, filtration, discoloration and deodorization phases, allows to purify a product
RECTIFICATION	Physical process by which a substance is rectified, that is, refined or purified
HEATING FIRING	Thermal treatment of the material
SIEVING	With special sieves arranged in series, a particle size fractionation is carried out

TYPE OF PROCESS	DESCRIPTION
COLD AND HOT PRESSING	Extraction by pressure with hydraulic presses, cold or hot
STERILIZATION	It is carried out with high pressure thermal treatments (with a temperature that respects the thermolabile active principles)
ROASTING	Process that subjects the product to roasting by cooking at a temperature varying between 120 ° C and max 140 ° C
TOASTING	Procedure by which a substance is subjected to a slow and very strong heating to dehydrate and toast it.
FERMENTATION (NATURAL, BIOTECHNOLOGICAL, NON-GMO)	Series of biological processes, consisting in the partial demolition of an organic substance, with the accumulation of simpler compounds, operated, through enzymes, by living microorganisms (yeasts, bacteria, fungi)
HYDROLISIS BASED ON MICROORGANISMS AND ENZYMES	Hydrolysis: any reaction in which a molecule splits into two or more by addition of water. Enzymatic hydrolysis leads to the formation of an acid and a base, starting from a salt, by interaction with water

B) CHEMICAL PROCESSES for obtaining "ingredients of natural origin"

The chemical processes authorized to obtain "ingredients of natural origin" are chosen for the minimum environmental impact and for consumers' safety.

TYPE OF PROCESS	DESCRIPTION
ACYLATION	Introduction of an acyl group into a compound
ALKYLATION	Reaction leading to the addition of an alkyl group to a molecule
AMIDATION	Chemical reaction through which an amide is obtained
CARBONIZATION	Conversion of an organic substance into carbon
CONDENSATION	Chemical reaction in which two or more compounds combine with the elimination of water or other simple molecules which have a low molecular weight
ESTERIFICAZTION	Chemical reaction between an acid and an alcohol, with formation of the corresponding ester
ETHERIFICATION	Chemical process that leads to the formation of ethers by dehydrating alcohol
PHOSPHORYLATION	It consists in the addition of a phosphate group (PO ₄) to a protein, sugar or another molecule
GLYCOSYLATION	Joining a carbohydrate group to a non-carbohydrate molecule, for example a protein
HYDRATION	Addition of a water molecule to another molecule
HYDROGENATION	Chemical reaction through which the carbon-carbon multiple bonds of alkenes, alkynes and aromatic compounds are reduced to simple bonds by addition of hydrogen atoms to the molecule
HYDROLISIS	General chemical reaction, with which a molecule is split into two smaller molecules by breaking a bond, by adding water
NEUTRALIZATION	To obtain salts of Na, Ca, Mg, K. Chemical reaction between an acid and a base with formation of a salt.
OXIDATION/REDUCTION	Chemical reaction that involves the increase/decrease of the oxidation number of an atom or a molecule
PROCESSES FOR THE FORMATION OF AMPHOTERI	Amidification and quaternization
REFINING	Chemical treatment of a substance, aimed at its purification, to improve its characteristics according to its use
SAPONIFICATION	Hydrolysis of an ester in basic conditions with the formation of an alcohol and the salt of the corresponding acid, using NaOH and KOH.

SULPHATION	Reaction leading to the formation of sulphates, by treating sulfur dioxide with an oxide, or oxidizing a sulphide
TRANS-ESTERIFICATION	Transformation of one ester into another ester by reaction with an alcohol

4.4 ALLOWED SYNTHETIC SUBSTANCES

The substances indicated below can be used in the formulations if their incidence does not exceed 5% by volume on the total ingredients of the finished product.

If general regulations (e.g. EC Reg. 1223/09) impose more restrictive concentration limits for each individual substance, these limits must be respected.

- Ascorbic acid, its salts and esters/Acido benzoico ed i suoi sali
- Dehydroacetic acid and its salts/Acido formico ed i suoi sali
- Propionic acid and its salts/Acido salicilico ed i suoi sali
- Sorbic acid and its salts
- Citric acid and its salts/Acido glicolico, i suoi sali ed esteri
- Lactic acid and its salts
- Malic acid and its salts
- Tartaric acid and its salts
- Benzyl alcohol
- ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERINA
- Pjenethyl alcohol
- Phenoxyethanol (max 1%)
- Thymol
- Lactoperoxidase – Glucosossidasi
- Denatonium benzoate, Terbutil alcohol and other denaturing agents for alcohol (phthalates excluded)
- Tocopherol and its esters
- Retinol and its salts
- Panthenol
- Synthetic fragrances and perfumes compliant with the IFRA standard (preferring identical natural perfumes) up to a maximum percentage of use equal to 1% by volume of the total ingredients of the finished product.

4.5 OTHER ALLOWED INGREDIENTS

A) ANIMAL INGREDIENTS

Parts of the animal body or organs of vertebrate animals are not allowed (such as fresh animal cells, turtle oil, mink oil, marmot oil, animal collagen). Only ingredients that come from animal production, without this having led to the suffering or suppression of the animal, are admitted

The following ingredients are classified as "natural ingredients":

- Snail slime
- Carmine CI 75810
- Beeswax
- Shellac
- Lanolin and its derivatives
- Milk and its derivatives
- Honey and its derivatives
- Royal jelly
- Propolis
- Sericin (silk extract)
- Eggs and their derivatives

B) INORGANIC MINERALS AND PIGMENTS

The use of the substances listed below is permitted in compliance with the restrictions provided for by current legislation. These ingredients are to be considered as "natural ingredients" whether they come directly from extraction or have undergone a physical or chemical process to obtain them.

INCI	SUBSTANCE		
Alumina	Alumina (aluminum oxide)		
Aluminium Sesquichlorohydrate	Aluminum Sesquichlorohydrate		
Aluminum Chlorohydrate	Aluminum Chlorohydrate		
Aluminum Hydroxide	Aluminum Hydroxide		
Calcium Aluminum Borosilicate	Calcium Aluminum Borosilicate		
Calcium Chloride	Calcium Chloride		
Calcium Fluoride	Calcium Fluoride		
CI 19140	Yellow Tartrazine		
CI 77510	Ferric ferrocyanide and ferric ammonium ferrocyanide		
CI 75815	Cupric chlorophyll		
CI 73015	Indigo carmine		
CI 77000	Aluminum		
CI 77004	Bentonite, Kaolin		
CI 77007	Ultramarines		
CI 77120	Barium sulphate		
CI 77163	Bismuth oxychloride		
CI 77220	Calcium carbonate		
CI 77231	Calcium Sulphate (Gypsum)		
CI 77268:1	Charcoal		
CI 77288, CI 77289	Chromium oxides		
CI 77400	Copper		
CI 77480	Gold		
CI 77489, CI 77491, CI 77492, CI 77499	Iron oxides		
CI 77510	Prussian Blue		
CI 77711	Magnesium oxide		
CI 77713	Magnesium carbonate		
CI 77742	Ammonium and manganese diphosphate		
CI 77745	Manganese bis orthophosphate		
CI 77820	Silver		
CI 77891	Titanium dioxide		
CI 77947	Zinc oxide		
Copper Sulfate	Copper Sulfate		
Dicalcium Phosphate Dihydrate	Dicalcium Phosphate Dihydrate		
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INCI	SUBSTANCE
Ferric Sulfate	Ferric Sulfate
Iron Hydroxide	Iron Hydroxide
Magnesium Aluminum Silicate	Magnesium Aluminum Silicate (smectitic clays)
Magnesium Chloride	Magnesium Chloride
Magnesium Silicate	Magnesium Silicate
Magnesium Sulfate	Magnesium Sulfate
Manganese Sulfate	Manganese Sulfate
Mica	Mica
Potassium Alum	Potassium aluminum sulphate
Potassium Carbonate	Potassium Carbonate
Potassium Chloride	Potassium Chloride
Potassium Sulfate	Potassium Sulfate
Pumice	Pumice
Silica, Hydrated silica	Silica, Hydrated silica
Silver Chloride	Silver Chloride
Silver Oxide	Silver Oxide
Silver Sulfate	Silver Sulfate
Sodium Bicarbonate	Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Borate	Sodium Borate
Sodium Carbonate	Sodium Carbonate
Sodium Chloride	Sodium Chloride
Sodium Fluoride	Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Sesquicarbonate	Sodium Sesquicarbonate
Sodium Sulfate	Sodium Sulfate
Tin Oxide	Tin Oxide
Zinc Carbonate	Zinc Carbonate
Zinc Sulfate	Zinc Sulfate

C) FRAGRANCES AND AROMAS

Natural fragrances (essential oils) in accordance with [ISO 9235:2013](#) are recommended.

These also include mixtures of essential oils, possibly added with pure molecules, isolated from natural oils. The use of synthetic perfumes and chemically modified natural perfumes, however, is allowed up to a maximum percentage of use equal to 1% by volume of the total ingredients of the finished product.

The recommendations of the International Fragrance Association (IFRA) must be respected when using the permitted perfume and/or aromatic substances,

D) OTHER "NATURAL INGREDIENTS" AND/OR "INGREDIENTS OF NATURAL ORIGIN" ALLOWED *

- Alginic acid and its salts
- Agar agar

- Carrageenan
- Carnauba wax
- Carob seed flour
- Guar seed flour
- Vegetable glycerol
- Adragant gum
- Arabic gum
- Karaga rubber
- Xanthan gum
- Lecithin
- Pectin
- Diatomaceous earth

4.6 SUPPORTS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE COSMETIC PRODUCT

All the support materials (e.g. soaked tissues, disposable wipes and pads) that are used for the cutaneous application of a product must be obtained from renewable raw materials.

4.7 REQUIREMENTS FOR PACKAGING AND PACKAGING MATERIALS

- As far as possible, packages should be kept to a minimum.
- If feasible, the products should be designed for multiple use.
- As far as technically feasible and available, recyclable packaging materials, possibly obtained from renewable materials, must be used.
- Halogenated plastics cannot be used for packaging.
- Products in packs with compressed gas derived from fossil sources cannot be certified.

4.8 HEALTH FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

Operators must apply the production processes with the utmost care and attention and respect for the environment.

Operators are recommended to use biodegradable, recyclable and environmentally friendly packaging for the products subject to certification.

4.9 PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES (examples)

- PEG, PPG derivatives
- Ethoxylated surfactants
- Compounds that can give origin to nitrosamines
- Animal derivatives such as animal collagen, placenta
- Silicones and silicone derivatives
- Acrylic polymers
- Chemical UV filters
- Mineral oils
- Benzene
- Hexane
- Propylene Glycol of fossil origin
- Butylene Glycol of fossil origin
- Animal glycerin
- Petrochemical substances used as ingredients or solvents
- Chelation agents based on EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid) and its salts
- Authorized ingredients, but treated with prohibited processes
- Substances that can cause environmental and ecological damage

5. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFICATION

5.1 INITIAL EVALUATION

A) CONFORMITY OF THE PRODUCTION UNITS/CONTRACTORS USED

BAC verifies data and documents referring to the production, packaging and labeling units, aimed at assessing compliance with the most significant mandatory (compulsory) requirements and with the requirements of the Standard, applicable to the specific situation.

B) CONFORMITY OF THE FORMULATIONS

During the start-up phase or in the event of a request to extend the scope of the certification (new products), BAC checks the compliance of the formulation for all the products for which certification is required, the technical and safety data sheets of the raw materials, labels and other communication materials.

Before the release or extension of the certification, BAC assesses the conformity of the labels and claims indicated, regarding the requirements subject to certification.

The following are, by way of example, the documents, information and records that BAC can request during the evaluation phase:

- a) qualitative-quantitative formulation that includes the INCI nomenclature of each ingredient for each finished product subject to certification, for the purpose of verifying compliance with the composition requirements set out in this Standard;
- b) certificates of conformity for organic ingredients;
- c) documents certifying the natural origin of the ingredients;
- d) technical data sheets and safety data sheets of all the ingredients with the indication of the materials of origin; the typology and description of the transformation processes both for physical and chemical processes;
- e) records and documents to prove the conformity of the product;
- f) a description of the processing method, including the equipment used;
- g) evidence of the effects attributed to the cosmetic product, if justified by the nature of the effects or of the product.

C) TECHNICAL REPORT (o company quality plan)

The applicant organization must define and document all the measures that it will take to ensure compliance with the requirements that this Standard imposes.

The following are, by way of example, the documents, information, and records that the company should provide to BAC in this regard.

- a) the description of the entire cosmetic production process and, when necessary, of the raw materials;
- b) the description of the requirements and the selection and qualification criteria of the suppliers of organic and natural raw materials and of the subcontractors used to guarantee compliance with this Standard.
- c) the criteria followed for the choice of packaging material and other support materials;
- d) the methods for recording the loading/unloading of the raw materials used in the preparation, so that their traceability is guaranteed and verifiable during the purchase and use phase.

5.2 NUMBER/FREQUENCY OF INSPECTIONS

During the certification start-up phase, BAC checks all production units, managed directly or by subcontractors, deemed critical and significant for the purpose of verifying the compliance requirements of this Standard.

BAC defines the number and type of plants to be audited based on the criticality and the type of activities carried out on the production site.

BAC will carry out subsequent surveillance audits at least annually.

BAC will define the control plan, and any analyzes on the basis of a careful risk assessment.

BAC reserves the possibility to perform additional inspections (also not announced) and/or to intensify the surveillance activity, in case of serious non-conformities found during ordinary controls or reported by referenced stakeholders.

5.3 ELEMENTS SUBJECT TO BAC CONTROLS

BAC will evaluate – during the inspection - all aspects of the quality system, applicable to obtaining the product and summarized in the following list:

1. Quality system related to the product/process/service
2. Control of documents and data
3. Supplies and qualification of suppliers
4. Identification and traceability of the product
5. Process control
6. Tests and analysis
7. Control of the non-compliant product
8. Corrective and preventive actions
9. Handling, storage, packaging, conservation, and delivery
10. Control of records concerning quality
11. Internal audits on quality
12. Training
13. Complaints
14. Review of the quality system

6. HOW THE CONFORMITY IS DECLARED

The company must always refer to the certification only in reference to the products and formulations subject to certification.

Once the Licensee Organization obtains the certificate of conformity, it can use the following certification logos provided for the specific type of product (NATURAL ORIGIN COSMETIC or ORGANIC COSMETIC)

Certification logos must be clearly visible on the label and they must always respect the graphic and chromatic characteristics shown below.

Any other combination must be previously authorized by BAC.

ORGANIC COSMETIC



NATURAL ORIGIN COSMETIC



Organic ingredients must always be reported and identified in the ingredient list. On a voluntary basis, the operator may indicate the percentage incidence of organic ingredients on the total formulation on the label.