

B-Kleer Blemishout™ Gel

Indications:

- To use on oily skin to grade 1 acne to control blemishes with willow bark extract
- A spot or all-over area treatment to keep skin clear

Key Features:

- A cocktail of blemish control ingredients
- Nice, light feel on the skin
- Organic 72%
- Non-irritating
- Use 2 times per week, best when used at bedtime
- Easy to rinse off following 15 – 20 minutes of application

Directions:

- Cleanse the affected areas. We highly recommend the use of our B-Kleer™ Antimicrobial Cleansing Gel
- For normal use: Apply a thin and even amount to the affected area(s)
- Allow to dry
- Leave on for 15 – 20 minutes
- Rinse with lukewarm water
- Blot dry
- Do not rub into the skin.
- For leave-on use: This can be left on the skin overnight
- When doing so do not add any other Acneic (drying) products if using this product that day
- Should your skin need a light moisturizer, use our Ultra Lite Facial Hydrator or our E2Lipid Crème.
- This product should not be used more than 2 times per week. Works best when applied at bedtime.

Warnings:

- Do not use this product more than twice a week.
- External use only.
- Do not store near direct heat or sunlight.
- Keep out of reach of small children.
- Do not get into or near the eyes.
- If irritation occurs stop the use of this product for 3 days then try again using less product and removing at 10 minutes.
- If you are using any other oily / Acneic skin treatments to help dry the skin or to exfoliate, do not use this product that night.

Sizes	Item	Bottle	pH	Shelf Life
0.2 oz / 7.4 ml	1300	Sample	N/A	24 Months
1.0 oz./29.57 ml	1301	Airless Pump	N/A	24 Months
2.0 oz./59.14 ml	1302	HDPE Bottle	N/A	24 Months

Category: Acne	Product: B-Kleer Blemishout™ Gel					
Skin Type	Sensitive	Dry/ Mature	Normal	Combo	Oily	Acne
	X			X	X	X
Face	For face: 30ml airless pump should last 120-150 days. For larger areas, 60-75 days. Recommended once a week and not more than twice. See Directions above for more details.					

Ingredients:

Aqua (Deionized Water), Hamamelis Virginiana Water (Witch Hazel), Salix Alba Bark Extract (Organic Willow Bark), Colloidal Silver, Eugenia Caryophyllus Bud Oil (Clove Essential Oil), Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice (Organic Aloe), Centella Asiatica Extract (Organic Gotu Kola), Equisetum Arvense Extract (Horsetail), Geranium Maculatum Extract (Wild Geranium), Taraxacum Officinale Extract (Organic Dandelion), Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer, Sodium Hydroxide, Phenoxyethanol, Ethylhexylglycerin.

Purpose of each Ingredient:

- Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer: A synthetic polymer that functions as an emulsion stabilizer and to create viscosity. It is an increasing agent and typically found in moisturizing preparations. More commonly known as Carbopol.
- Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice (Organic Aloe): This is the juice expressed from the leaves of the aloe plant. It is in the chemical class of botanicals and its function is Skin-Conditioning Agent – Miscellaneous. It is utilized in over fifty product categories.
- Aqua: see (Water, Deionized)
- Centella Asiatica Extract (see Organic Gotu Kola): An extract from the leaves and roots of the hydrocotyl plant. It is in the chemical class of Botanicals. It functions as a Cosmetic Astringent and a Skin Conditioning Agent – Miscellaneous. It is found in more than a dozen product categories including Skin Care preparations, Body Cleansing Products, Skin Fresheners, Face and Neck Preparations, and Face Masks. Commonly used in Traditional Chinese and Ayurvedic medicine. The above-ground parts are used to make medicine. Uses include wound healing and circulation issues.
- Clove Essential Oil: Obtained from the buds of Eugenia Caryophyllus plant, which produces eugenol. It is prepared by steam distillation of the dried buds. Traditionally known to kill intestinal parasites due to broad antimicrobial properties against fungi and bacteria. Japanese researchers have found antioxidant properties which help prevent cell damage that eventually causes malignant disease. It is believed to have both pro and anti-cancer effects.
- Colloidal Silver: Silver particulates that keep the body healthy by fighting microorganisms. Typically used for antiseptic or antimicrobial issues.
- Equisetum Arvense Extract (see Horsetail)
- Ethylhexylglycerin: An organic compound in the Chemical Class of Alcohols; Ethers. Its functions include a Deodorant agent and a Skin Conditioning Agent – Miscellaneous. It is used to blend certain ingredients that mix well together.

- Eugenia Caryophyllus Bud Oil (see Clove Essential Oil)
- Geranium Maculatum Extract (see Wild Geranium)
- Gotu Kola (Organic): See Centella Asiatica Extract. Hamamelis Virginiana Water (seeWitch Hazel)
- Horsetail: The extract of the whole herb of Equisetum arvense, an herbaceousperennial horsetail plant native throughout the arctic and temperate regions of thenorthern hemisphere. It is in the chemical class of Botanicals. It functions as a Skin-Conditioning Agent – Miscellaneous. It is utilized in dozens of product categories.
- Dandelion (Organic): See Taraxacum Officinale.
- Phenoxyethanol: An aromatic ether alcohol in the Chemical Class of alcohols; ethers. Itfunctions as a preservative and a Fragrance ingredient. It is utilized in well over 50product categories. It is a synthetic preservative that is manufactured using a complexprocess where phenol is treated with ethylene oxide. Phenol is a mildly acidic whitecrystalline solid that can be obtained from natural or chemical sources.
- Salix Alba Bark Extract (Willow Bark, Organic): The extract from the bark of the whitewillow tree, Salix Alba. It is in the Chemical Class of Biological Products. It functions as aHair Conditioning Agent; and Skin Conditioning Agent – Occlusive.
- Sodium Hydroxide: In the Chemical Class of inorganics that functions as a Denaturant;pH Adjuster. It is utilized in 40 different Product Categories from Baby Products toTanning Preparations. Used in many manufacturing capacities and for our use as acleansing agent.
- Taraxacum Officinale Extract (Dandelion, Organic): Steam distilled extract from therhizomes and the root of the dandelion plant. It is in the Chemical Class of BiologicalProducts and functions as a Skin Conditioning Agent – Miscellaneous. It has beenknown for both antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties.
- Water, Deionized: Synonymous with demineralized water / DMwater. This is water thathas had almost all of its mineral ions removed, such as cations like sodium, calcium,iron, and copper, and anions such as chloride and sulfate.
- Willow Bark (Organic): see Salix Alba Bark Extract
- Wild Geranium: An extract from the flowers of Geraea canescens. It is in the ChemicalClass of Biological Products of Alcohols. It can function as a Fragrance Ingredient. Thisis not the essential oil format.
- Witch Hazel: An aqueous solution containing volatile oils obtained by the distillation oftwigs, bark and leaves of Hamamelis Virginiana, is a species of witch-hazel native toeastern North America, from Nova Scotia west to Minnesota, and south to central Floridato eastern Texas. Traditional uses for witch hazel include hemorrhoids, burns, cancers,tuberculosis, colds and fever. Its primary use through the years has been for threatment of skin conditions, especially as an astringent.

Definitions:

Organic: An organic compound; or any substance containing carbon-based compounds, especially produced by or derived from living organisms.

Preservatives: A preservative is a substance or a chemical that is added to products to prevent decomposition by microbial growth or by undesirable chemical changes.

Synthesis: the composition or combination of parts or elements so as to form a whole. The production of a substance by the union of chemical elements, groups, and simpler compounds, or by the degradation of a complex compound.

Synthetic preservative: Man-made or artificial preservatives are chemical substances added to foods or products. These substances may be sprayed on or added into formulations. The exact definition of an artificial preservative is problematic, however, as many artificial preservatives are in fact derivatives of natural compounds.