



Key	
New Zealand Actives	
Core Actives	
Dynamic Actives	



EWG Verified: **Yes** EWG Overall Rating: **1**

Glacial Melting Cleanser

287-039

Ingredient <small>(in order from highest to lowest quantity)</small>	EWG	Why we used it
Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	1	Derived from coconut oil and glycerin, it is non-sensitizing and considered an excellent emollient and skin repairing ingredient. This is due to the mix of fatty acids that the skin can use to repair its surface and resist moisture loss.
Glycerin	1	A humectant that works to moisturize the skin by drawing water from the air into the skin's outer layer. When combined with other occlusive agents it also forms a protective layer that helps prevent moisture loss and prevent dryness and scaling.
Pure New Zealand Artesian Water	1	Sourced from New Zealand, it is pure mineralized artesian water containing silica, calcium, magnesium, potassium and other trace elements.
Helianthus Annuus (Sunflower) Seed Oil	1	An emollient and skin conditioner, it is known for its skin smoothing qualities and is considered non comedogenic (doesn't clog pores).
Sucrose Laurate	1	A useful ingredient as it causes little or no irritation. It has excellent surfactant (degreaser), emollient and emulsifying properties.
Totarol (Podocarpus Totara)	1	An extract from the New Zealand Totara tree, this powerful nature-sourced antioxidant helps fight oxidative stress and free-radical damage to the skin. It also has natural antibacterial preservative qualities and is helpful in the treatment of acne.
Phormium Tenax (Harakeke) Seed Oil	1	An oil containing high concentrations of oleic, palmitic, linoleic and stearic acid, and smaller contributions of triacylglycerol's, phytosterols and antioxidants. Phytosterols are known for their anti-irritation and anti-inflammatory properties. Fatty acids from Harakeke Seed Oil are also attributed with repairing, moisturizing and soothing damaged skin.
New Zealand Red Algae (cultivated Astaxanthin)	1	A carotenoid (carotene pigment) found in algae that functions as the strongest natural antioxidant known. Research suggests that Astaxanthin may be able to prevent the oxidative damage to skin after exposure to UVA radiation.
Simmondsia Chinensis (Jojoba) Seed Oil	1	A non-fragrant plant oil with topical anti-inflammatory benefits, it also helps to enhance the skin's barrier repair properties and ability to heal from damage. With a rich source of fatty acids that the skin recognizes and can use, it assists in stimulating collagen production and defending the skin against UV light damage.
Actinidia Chinensis (Kiwi) Seed Oil	1	Extracted from the Kiwi fruit, it is rich in linoleic acid and Omega-3 essential fatty acids. It is also high in Vitamin C (useful in the treatment of photoaging) and a form of Vitamin E Tocotrienol (a strong antioxidant) that research shows to be beneficial for the skin in helping to protect against wrinkles and photoaging caused by UV light. Research has also suggested that this oil may have cell regenerating properties due to its carbohydrate and AHA (Alpha Hydroxy Acid) content which helps the skin to absorb and store water.
Cocos Nucifera (Coconut) Oil	1	A plant kernel oil with high emollient properties and medium chain fatty acids, it is a natural alternative to petroleum based mineral oils. Studies have shown that it may also have anti-bacterial properties.
Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis (Sweet Almond) Oil	1	A non-fragrant oil from pressed almonds that functions as an emollient.
Sucrose Palmitate	1	A thickening agent used to stabilize emulsions.
Sucrose Stearate	1	A thickening agent used to stabilize emulsions.
Dehydroacetic Acid	1	A synthetic fungicide and bactericide predominantly used as a preservative in cosmetics. It is considered one of the mildest preservatives due to clinical tests showing no evidence regarding toxicity and potential for irritation. It is one of the only preservatives that meets our efficacy standards, and is a low hazard for the environment.
Benzyl Alcohol	5	An organic alcohol that occurs naturally in some fruits, it is used as a low irritant preservative in cosmetics.

EWG Rating Key: 1-2: Low Hazard 3-6: Medium Hazard 7-10: High Hazard