



Key	
New Zealand Actives	
Core Actives	
Dynamic Actives	



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

Raw Nourish AM Treatment

287-035

Ingredient <small>(In order from highest to lowest quantity)</small>	EWG	Why we used it
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.
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.
Helianthus Annuus (Sunflower) Seed Wax	1	An emollient and skin conditioner, it is known for its skin smoothing qualities and is considered non comedogenic (doesn't clog pores). It is also used as a thickener and to improve oil binding, emolliency, film formation and lubricity to cold processed formulas.
Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice	1	Aloe plays a role in binding moisture to skin. It is a clear gel-like substance found in the inner part of the leaf of the Aloe plant. Traditionally it is used for its soothing, healing and moisturizing properties.
Sodium Polyacrylate	3	A versatile polymer that is used as an emulsion stabilizer and emollient in cold processing formulations. It achieves light texture and good spreadability.
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.
Sodium Hyaluronate	1	Sodium hyaluronate is the sodium salt of hyaluronic acid. Hyaluronic acid is found naturally in the fluid that bathes human joints, in the vitreous humor of the eye and in the skin. It is abundant in the dermis of young skin, but levels of this important compound decline with age making the skin look older. It is a powerful humectant that attracts and holds on to water, making it the ultimate skin moisturizer. This helps to hydrate skin and keep it moist and supple but also causes a slight swelling. This swelling helps to reduce the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles and gives the skin a more youthful appearance. It is non-irritating to skin and is usually well tolerated even by people with sensitive skin.
Ferulic Acid	2	Extracted from Rice Bran Oil, in vivo testing has shown it to be highly effective as a topical antioxidant. Many plants contain Ferulic acid, which plays a key role in the plants self preservation mechanism, re-enforcing its cellular wall strength and protecting it from microbial damage and sun damage. Comparable to Super Oxide Dismutase (SOD), Ferulic Acid may help to prevent the propagation of the free radical chain. It stabilizes a solution of Vitamins C and E and doubles its photoprotection of the skin.
Niacinamide (Vitamin B3)	1	A form of Vitamin B3, it offers multiple benefits to the skin, including being effective in treating skin aging, dryness, acne, rosacea, uneven skin tone and skin cancer. Multiple clinical studies have shown improvement to fine lines and wrinkles, hyperpigmented spots, red blotchiness (rosacea), skin sallowness (yellowing) and elasticity. One study showed niacinamide to increase the skin's production of ceramides, which are natural emollients and skin protectants, therefore improving skin hydration. It has a clear role in the management of acne, by reducing sebum production. Most importantly, Niacinamide has been shown to reduce the risk of skin cancer by enhancing the repair of UV damaged DNA and reducing UV-induced immune suppression, a leading cause of skin cancer.
Tetrahexyldecyl Ascorbate	1	Vitamin C has been proven to be effective in protecting against photoaging of the skin and is one of the mainstay ingredients of antiaging cosmeceuticals. This is a stable oil soluble form of Vitamin C. It helps to reduce melatonin production (skin lightening effect), and to help repair the effects of sun exposure and other environmental harm. Exposure to UV light has also shown to decrease the naturally occurring Vitamin C levels in the skin, so topical application of Vitamin C restores these photoprotectant levels. Because it is lipid soluble (fat soluble) it is able to penetrate the skin more effectively.
Totanol (Podocarpus Totara)	1	An extract from the New Zealand Totara tree, it's a powerful nature-sourced antioxidant that 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.

Mānuka Honey	1	Honey has been used since ancient Egyptian times for its antibiotic and cosmetic qualities. Medical-grade Mānuka honey is a naturally bioactive ingredient made from the flowers of the New Zealand native Mānuka plant (<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>). Mānuka honey is internationally recognized as an antimicrobial compound that nourishes and draws precious moisture deep into the skin and encourages rapid tissue repair.
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.
Gardenia Jasminoides Meristem Cell Culture	1	Plant stem cells can assist with maintaining the natural biology of the skin in much the same way tree bark works to protect the tree. Each variety of stem cell has a different function and is used in formulations accordingly. Gardenia Jasminoides Meristem Cell Culture is said to boost collagen and reduce collagen degradation.
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.
Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis (Sweet Almond) Oil	1	A non-fragrant oil from pressed almonds that functions as an emollient.
Hydrolyzed Simmondsia Chinensis (Jojoba) Esters	1	A derivative of Jojoba Seed Oil, Jojoba Esters are very similar to human sebum. They are used in cosmetic formulations to help thicken creams or lotions and are known for their great moisturizing qualities. natural surfactants.
Xanthan Gum	1	A type of carbohydrate polysaccharide, which is often made by a fermentation process. It is used as a natural thickener, stabilizer, emulsifier and it is 100% vegan.
Ethoxydiglycol	1	A humectant and viscosity decreasing agent used in skin care since it is non-irritating, non-penetrating and non-comedogenic when applied to the skin.
Dehydroacetic Acid	1	A synthetic fungicide and bactericide predominantly used as a preservative in cosmetics. Clinical tests show no evidence regarding the ingredient's toxicity and potential for irritation. It is often seen as one of the mildest preservative. 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: 1-2: Low Hazard 3-6: Medium Hazard 7-10: High Hazard

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