



Key	
New Zealand Actives	
Core Actives	
Dynamic Actives	



EWG Verified: **Yes** EWG Overall Rating: **3**

Raw Nurture PM Treatment

292-075

Ingredient (In order from highest to lowest quantity)	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 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. It also has the added benefit of being non-sensitizing.
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.
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).
Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice	1	A clear gel like substance found in the inner part of the Aloe leaf, it plays a role in binding moisture to skin. It also possesses 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.
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.
Bakuchiol (Psoralea Corylifolia)	1	A natural antioxidant found in the seeds and leaves of the plant Psoralea corylifolia. It has retinoid-like cellular activity and is used in combination with or as a replacement for topical retinoids. Research has shown that this ingredient seems to have equivalent antiaging benefits to topical Vitamin A (Retinol), but doesn't have the side effects typical of retinoids, including sun sensitivity and irritant dermatitis. The retinol-like activity is due to modulating key retinoid binding and metabolizing genes and key dermal-epidermal junction, extracellular matrix and cytoskeleton genes. It stimulates collagens types 1,3 and 4 and has inhibitory activity against pro-inflammatory enzymes and elastase. Studies show improvement in roughness and dryness, fine lines and wrinkles, skin tone, elasticity and firmness, radiance and brightening. It is also useful when combined with topical retinoids as it helps protect the retinoid from oxidative 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.
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 Oil are also attributed with repairing, moisturizing and soothing damaged skin.
Tetrahexyldecyl Ascorbate (Vitamin C)	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 melanin 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.
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 (Leptospermum scoparium). Mānuka honey is internationally recognized as an antimicrobial compound that nourishes and draws precious moisture deep into the skin and encourages rapid tissue repair.

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.
Lactic Acid	4	An alpha-hydroxy acid (AHA), Lactic Acid exfoliates cells on the surface of the skin by breaking down the material that holds skin cells together. Lactic Acid also has water-binding properties. Less than 0.05%.
Bisabolol	1	An anti-irritant typically extracted from Chamomile, it reduces pro-inflammatory cytokine production and ameliorates skin inflammation.
Palmitoyl Tripeptide-37	1	A peptide with numerous benefits including anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects, stem cell generation and wound healing properties. Research also suggests that it may fight skin aging by boosting collagen and elastin production.
Phospholipids	1	A type of lipid (fat) found in human cell membranes composed of glycerol, fatty acids and phosphate. Known for its emulsifying abilities and water holding capacity. They are essential to normal healthy cell function.
Linoleic Acid	1	An Omega-6 fatty acid found in corn, safflower, and sunflower oils and used as an emollient and thickening agent. There is some research showing it to be effective in cell regulation and skin-barrier repair, as well as being an antioxidant and an anti-inflammatory agent.
Lilium Candidum (Madonna Lily) Leaf Cell Extract	1	Cultivated since Ancient times in Egypt and in Rome, for its exceptional fragrance Madonna lily plant stem cell extract is said to aid in evening out skin tone, and may help to prevent and decrease dark patches.
Pichia/Resveratrol Ferment Extract	1	Designed to ameliorate the visible signs of aging, its benefits may include reduction in inflammation, promoting firming of the skin and rebuilding dermal epidermal junction structural integrity.
Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi (Bearberry) Leaf Extract	1	A plant extract that functions as an antioxidant and antibacterial agent. Studies have also shown it to be effective at inhibiting melanin production resulting in skin lightening.
Camellia Sinensis (Green Tea) Leaf Extract	1	A powerful antioxidant with anti-inflammatory properties when used topically. Current research also indicates that epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG), Green Tea's active component, can prevent collagen breakdown and reduce UV damage to 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.
Punica Granatum (Pomegranate) Seed Oil	1	An extract with antioxidant and anti-skin cancer properties that, while not conclusively demonstrated on human skin, show promise within in vitro studies. Topical application may improve the appearance of wrinkled skin by reducing inflammation and forestalling further damage. Research also shows that an extract from Pomegranate peel has an inhibitory effect on the collagen-depleting substance MMP-1.
Prunus Amygdalus Dulcis (Sweet Almond) Oil	1	A non-fragrant oil from pressed almonds that functions as an emollient.
Glycine Soja (Soybean) Sterols	1	A plant derived complex alcohol which is non-drying and non-irritating to the skin. It is used as an emollient to lubricate the skin.
Olea Europaea (Olive) Leaf Extract	1	An extract that is rich with polyphenolic compounds, which exhibit antimicrobial and antioxidant benefits.
Hydrolyzed Jojoba Esters	1	Hydrolyzed Jojoba Esters have been shown in studies to increase skin hydration and improve the sensory feel of the skin when included in a variety of skin, hair, and nail care cosmetic/personal care formulations.
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.
Phenoxyethanol	4	It is used as a preservative in a wide variety of cosmetic and personal care products. It has global approval for use in cosmetics in concentrations up to 1% but is usually used in much lower amounts when combined with other ingredients like Ethylhexylglycerin.
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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c/o Kiwi Landing Pad, 981 Mission Street, SoMa, San Francisco CA 94103, USA Phone: (415) 653-3939 Email: info@aoskincare.com