Good Face Index™ Restricted Toxins List

- Benzalkonium Chloride: An organic salt which serves as a surfactant, common cause for severe skin, eye and respiratory irritation, as well as an allergy trigger for a variety of other substances. Common in: sunscreen products and moisturizers.
- **BHA**: A synthetic preservative and fragrance. Proven endocrine disruptor, a possible carcinogen, and is bioaccumulative in waterways and wildlife. Common in: lipsticks, moisturizers, diaper creams, and other personal care products.
- **BHT**: A chemical used in food, cosmetics and industrial fluids. It prevents oxidation and free radical formation. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Common in: lipsticks, moisturizers, diaper creams, and other personal care products.
- **Family of Ethanolamines:** Surfactants and pH adjusters. Shown allergen and respiratory toxicants with hormonal disruption tendencies. Common in: hair dyes, mascara, foundation, fragrances, sunscreens, dry cleaning solvents, paint, pharmaceuticals.
- Formaldehyde and Formaldehyde Releasers: A variety of strong preservatives that degrade to formaldehyde, which is a known carcinogen. Common in: most bath and shower products.
- **Hydroquinone:** A skin bleaching agent linked to multiple organ toxicity, and cancer. Common in: complexion-whitening products.
- **Methylisothiazolinone:** Skin conditioning agent and preservative, a common cause for contact dermatitis, and skin allergies. Common in: shampoo, conditioner, body wash.
- **Methylchloroisothiazolinone:** A chemical preservative which is a known irritant, and a strong skin sensitizer. Common in: shampoo, conditioner, body wash.
- Oxybenzone: Oxybenzone is a hormone disruptor. There is scientific evidence that it
 disrupts endocrine and thyroid hormone balances. Oxybenzone is bioaccumulative,
 which means it's absorbed into the body at an unhealthy rate, and accumulates in
 tissues and organs. It is also an environmental contaminant that causes coral bleaching
 and damages reefs. Common in: sunscreen, moisturizers.
- Parabens: A family of anti-bacterial, and anti-mold preservatives ubiquitous in conventional cosmetics, and roven hormone disruptors. Common in: all cosmetic product categories.

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- Phthalates: A category of chemicals used for making fragrance stick to skin and extend
 the life of its aroma. Exposure to phthalates during gestation causes infertility,
 cryptorchidism and problems in sperm development, adverse effects similar to human
 testicular dysgenesis syndrome. Prenatal exposure has been associated with anatomical
 changes in the reproductive system development in baby boys, leading to reduced male
 fertility. Common in: synthetic fragrance, hairspray, and any cosmetics that contain
 synthetic fragrance.
- **Certain PEG ingredients:** A family of emulsifiers which can often be contaminated with significant amounts of the proven carcinogens ethylene oxide and 1,4-dioxane. Common in: shampoos and conditioners.
- SLS (Sodium Lauryl Sulfate) and SLES (Sodium Laureth Sulfate): Commonly called "sulfates", this is a family of foaming agents which can often be contaminated with significant amounts of the proven carcinogens ethylene oxide and 1,4-dioxane. Common in: shampoos, conditioners, body wash.
- **Synthetic fragrance:** The terms "fragrance", "parfum", and "aroma" represent an undisclosed mixture of perfuming ingredients which often include phthalates and other endocrine disruptor compounds. Common in: all personal care product categories.
- **Toluene:** A potent solvent that is toxic to the liver and the immune system, and a cause for birth defects. Common in: nail polish.
- **Triclosan:** An antibacterial agent and preservative which affects the thyroid gland and is harmful to aquatic organisms. Common in: facial wash, body wash, liquid soap.
- **Triclocarban:** An antimicrobial agent and preservative that is harmful to the reproductive system, and is toxic to aquatic life. Common in: facial wash, body wash, liquid soap.