Cooking with Chemistry

By: Yuri Feagans

The world production of chicken eggs is around 70 million metric tons per year. I’m probably responsible for the consumption of about half of that. Just kidding, but really, I eat two eggs every single morning and I’m somehow not sick of them. There is a lot of egg-citing chemistry involved when it comes to eggs… I’ll try to keep it short.

Anatomy of an egg

Shell
An egg is surrounded by a thin, hard shell made of calcium carbonate. It is very porous (about 9,000 tiny pores per egg compared to our face which has roughly 20,000 tiny pores). The color of the egg shell depends on the pigment deposition in the oviduct. In general, chickens with white ear lobes lay white eggs and chickens with red ear lobes lay brown eggs!

Egg Yolk
The yolk contains a great amount of fatty acids (oleic acid, palmitic acid, and linoleic acid), cholesterol, and fat soluble vitamins (A, D, E, and K). The color is due to lutein and zeaxanthin which are classified as carotenoid compounds, just like the familiar beta-carotene. Chicken feed is often rich in beta-carotene-containing substances so the yolk appears a deep orange. Egg yolks are great emulsifiers used in things like hollandaise or mayonnaise.

4 Egg-scelent recipes

Egg proteins change when you heat them, beat them, or mix them with other ingredients.

1. The perfect hard boiled egg
Place eggs in a pot, fill with cold water to cover one inch, put lid on, and bring to a simmer. Remove from heat, and keep covered for 4-10 minutes depending on how you like your eggs. Immediately place in ice bath to stop the cooking. When eggs are cooked for a long time, sulfur-containing proteins can react with lower pH, making it harder to peel boiled eggs when they are fresh!
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Read to Win!

Somewhere in the newsletter we’ve hidden the IMWSCC favicon symbol it looks like this - 🌞. Spot it and email Jolene (intermountainwscc@gmail.com) the page number and place where it is and you’ll be entered in a drawing for a chance to win a gift card at the next meeting.

SCC Course
December 5th
TBA

Grand Seminar
December 6th
Salt Lake City, Utah

SCC Events

The SCC website maintains a master calendar of all the chapter meetings under the events tab. A few of the biggest events coming up include:

- Florida Chapter’s 8th Biennial Sunscreen Symposium, September 14-16
- California Supplier’s Day, October 25-26
- National SCC’s 71st Annual Meeting and Technology Showcase, December 11-12

Please check the chapter website for further details.
Cooking with Chemistry Continued: the iron in the yolk, forming iron sulfide, giving a green hue to the yolk surface.

2. Crispy fried egg
The key here is butter. Place butter in a saucepan on medium-low heat and crack egg without breaking the yolk. Let it cook until the yolk is to your liking. If you leave the eggs at a high temperature too long too many bonds form and the egg white becomes rubbery.

3. Eggs in a cloud
Beating raw egg whites incorporates air bubbles into the water-protein solution and the hydrophilic and hydrophobic amino acids orient accordingly. Adding cream of tartar or vinegar (an acid) will help keep the structure of the egg white. Separate egg white and yolks and whip your egg whites. Place whipped egg whites on parchment paper, bake for 3 minutes at 400F, add the yolk, and continue baking until done.

4. Fluffy scrambled eggs
Low temperature is KEY. Beat eggs, and add to pre-heated pan with butter. Too high of a temp will coagulate the egg and give a tough texture. Our goal is fluffy! Scrape edges of pan to scramble the eggs, and do not over cook!
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10 Science Topics for Cosmetic Chemists That Were Barely Covered in College- Part 2

By: Perry Romanowski

Read Part 1 in the Quarter 2 Newsletter...

Silicones

In college an entire course is devoted to hydrocarbon chemistry which is important. But almost no mention is made of silicone compounds and their usefulness in formulating.

What are they? Silicones are compounds that have a molecular backbone of \(-[-\text{Si-O-}]_x-\) surrounded by hydrogens or methyl groups. They are manufactured from silicon dioxide taken from sand or other minerals. They are also known as polysiloxanes reflective of their polymeric nature.

Examples: Dimethicone, Cyclomethicone, Amodimethicone, Cyclopentasiloxane, Silicone oil

Why are they used? Silicones have a number of properties that make them useful to cosmetic formulators. They are amazingly slick, slippery and can make surfaces look shiny. Some applications include:

* Conditioning agents – to improve the surfaces of hair and skin
* Opacifying agents – to make formulas look more luxurious
* Shine agents – to increase hair shine and give gloss to skin
* Defoaming agents – to reduce foam in cleansing formulas
* Occlusive agents – to help moisturize skin
* Slip agents – to help skin formulas spread more easily
* Hair detangling agents – to make hair easier to comb

Polymers

Polymers are mentioned all throughout your college chemistry courses but the focus is on the molecular structure and how to synthesize them. In the cosmetic industry, structure is much less important than polymer properties.

What are they? As you’ve no doubt learned, polymers are macro molecules made up of repeating monomer units. The molecule generally has a long chain backbone with side groups that modify its properties. Homopolymers are made up of a single type of monomer while copolymers have two or more monomer starting units. They can be synthetically derived or obtained from natural sources then chemically modified.

Examples: [Natural] Polysaccharides, cellulose, starch, xanthan gum. [Synthetic] Polyquaternium-7, Polyquaternium-10, PVP

Why are they used? Polymers can be used to create a full range of effects in cosmetics. They can be used as thickeners, conditioning agents, formula stabilizers, styling ingredients, and even preservatives. The following are some examples but do not represent all uses for polymers:

* Thickeners – to modify the viscosity of a formula
* Formula Stabilizer – to help keep emulsions stable
* Conditioning agents – to improve the surfaces of hair and skin
* Opacifying agents – to make formulas look more luxurious
* Preservative — to prevent microbial growth
* Occlusive agents – to help moisturize skin
* Styling agents – to hold hair styles in place

Skin Biology

As science majors you no doubt took some biology courses. Unfortunately, there are so many topics to cover like genetics, biochemistry, evolution, and classification systems that there is almost no time to go into specifics of human biology. Even in your human anatomy classes, the topic of human skin is only briefly covered. We can’t cover everything here but from a cosmetic standpoint, here are some important facts to consider:

1. Skin is made up of two layers — Dermis (inner layer) & Epidermis (outer layer).
2. As skin grows, cells in the epidermis die off and are pushed to the surface by new cells created in the dermis.
3. Dead skin cells are eventually shed and flake off.
4. The less moisture there is in the outer layer, the dryer skin feels.
5. Skin products are designed to keep moisture in the outer layer and improve skin’s condition.

Of course, there are many more skin topics to cover like acne, age spots, wrinkles, etc. but those will be things to learn along the way.

**Hair Biology**

While you might have picked up a few facts about human skin, you were exposed to even less about human hair in your biology courses. Yet one third of the products launched in the cosmetic industry are formulated for hair. We’ll expand on hair biology in the future but the basic facts you need to know are the following:

1. Hair is made of keratin protein.
2. Hair has two important layers called the cortex (inner layer) and cuticle (outer layer).
3. The cuticle is responsible for the appearance and feel of hair.
4. The cortex is responsible for hair strength and flexibility.

**Microbiology**

Every biology major took some type of microbiology class. You probably touched on many microorganisms, even some that can contaminate cosmetic products. But while you were learning to grow E. Coli in a Petri dish, you weren’t learning the most important aspect of microbiology to a cosmetic chemist: how to use preservatives to keep your cosmetic formulas microbe-free. The primary preservatives used in the cosmetic industry include parabens and formaldehyde donors. Much has been written decrying the use of these ingredients but they are necessary to ensure the safety of cosmetics.

**Chemical Nomenclature**

Naming of chemicals is introduced in your first year of college and expanded upon when you take Organic Chemistry. You are taught the proper IUPAC system which allows you to figure out chemical structures from names. Here’s a surprise. Only a tiny fraction of that knowledge will be useful in the cosmetic industry. In this industry, we follow the naming conventions of the INCI.

**Stability Testing**

Unless you spent time volunteering for a professor who worked with proteins, you probably haven’t even heard the term stability testing. When you first start out your career, these may be the most common tests you run. Stability tests are studies set up to determine what effect storage at different environmental conditions will have on the formula. Samples of your product are put at elevated temperatures, freezing temperatures, and exposed to different types of light. This gives an indication of what the product might look like after sitting on store shelves and in consumer’s bathrooms. The formulator’s goal is to always produce long-lasting, stable products.

This is just a brief synopsis of some of the most important science topics you need to know to work as a chemist or formulator in the cosmetic industry. If you are just graduating college, this will be an excellent primer for your first interviews.
The Business Brief

Being Emotionally Brilliant

By: Rachel Sabin

We’ve always heard that “nice guys finish last.” Well, it turns out that isn’t true. Research has shown a connection between emotional intelligence and financial performance.

Most of us have heard of emotional intelligence (EQ); it’s one of those buzz terms that gets decent traction. But some of us might still be a little confused about what is encompassed in emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence has to do with recognizing and managing our own emotions while perceiving and shaping the emotions of others.

The components of emotional intelligence include:

1. Empathy (taking an active interest in the concerns of others, understanding their perspectives, anticipating their needs)
2. An ability to control your emotions
3. Self-confidence (a positive sense of self-worth)
4. An awareness of how your emotional state impacts others
5. An ability to find common ground with others
6. A capacity to think before acting
7. Good communication and listening skills
8. A sense of humor, including laughing at yourself
9. An ability to guide and motivate others
10. Skill at fostering teamwork and cooperation
11. An aptitude for diffusing tough situations
12. Internal motivations for excellence, instead of external ones (external motivators include money and acclaim)

Why is emotional intelligence so important? It builds trust, optimism, environments of learning, and information exchange. Further, moods are contagious. Groups that work together share moods. If you are in a leadership position, your mood has even more of an impact on your company’s performance because everyone keeps an eye on the boss. A noxious leader can contaminate the mood of her entire organization.

So, our emotional intelligence impacts our financial performance and the performance of the businesses in which we operate but can we enhance it or is it something we’re just stuck with? While research has shown there is a genetic component to emotional intelligence, our habits also play a significant role. The more we act a specific way, whether that be hot tempered or happy, the more those behaviors become a part of our brain circuitry. Being aware of problem areas is a crucial step toward change. Get honest feedback from your peers, superiors, and subordinates on your EQ weaknesses then work to establish habits that correct those failings. And, don’t forget to laugh. Laughter is the most contagious emotion of all.

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Patent Law 124

Injunctive Relief

By: Ryan Marshall

What do you do if someone is going to infringe your patent or trademark rights in a substantial way that will be difficult to fix? Seek an injunction!

Courts issue injunctions enjoining a party to stop or, in some instances, to perform specific activities where the legal rights of another party might otherwise be violated. Parties seek injunctions in civil courts (not criminal) and may be addition to, or in place of, monetary damages.

Injunctions come in two forms: preliminary and permanent. A preliminary injunction is typically sought at the outset of a lawsuit and before there is a trial. A specific form of preliminary injunction is a temporary restraining order (a TRO). A TRO is very limited in time, typically a period of a few days to a few weeks. Preliminary injunctions can last throughout the court proceeding—before and during trial. A permanent injunction issues at the conclusion of a lawsuit or by agreement among the parties settling a lawsuit.

Since courts grant preliminary injunctions before a court hears evidence and makes a decision at trial, preliminary injunctions are rare. The requirements for a preliminary injunction tend to be the same as for a permanent injunction with the additional requirement that the party asking for the injunction must demonstrate it will likely succeed on the merits of the underlying legal claim. Generally, courts issue preliminary injunctions to preserve the status quo, so patent and trademark plaintiffs are more successful seeking these types of injunctions to prevent infringement rather than stopping an existing infringement. Parties seeking injunctions also usually have to show a court that absent an injunction, the moving party will suffer irreparable harm—harm that money cannot offset.

The appellate court that often hears patent and trademark cases recently issued a decision in Genband US LLC v. Metaswitch Networks Corp. regarding the standard for proving irreparable harm for purposes of obtaining injunctive relief. The appeals court addressed what a patentee must demonstrate to prove the required “causal nexus” between the alleged irreparable harm and the presence of infringing features in accused infringing products when there are other, non-infringing features in the products and the products are purchased by multiple consumers.

The Court ruled that where the patentee relies on lost sales to show irreparable injury, it matters what reasons purchaser have for making the purchases from the infringer and patentee. To prove the required “causal nexus,” the patentee does not need to prove that the infringing features were the “sole reason” the buyers purchased the accused products. On the other hand, the patentee must prove more than an “insubstantial connection” between the infringing features and the purchasing decision. The court concluded that the correct standard lies between these guideposts.

In view of the court’s decision, a patentee may be able to demonstrate the causal connection between infringement and the relevant lost sales through a variety of evidence. Such evidence includes that the infringing features significantly increased the products desirability, or that soundly supports an inference of causation of a significant number of purchasers’ decisions.

A patent owner should, therefore, always be marshalling evidence that the allegedly infringing features in an accused product with both infringing and non-infringing features drive the purchaser’s decision. The accused infringer, on the other hand, should marshal evidence that discredits this argument, such as evidence demonstrating that the non-patented features are what actually drive any demand for a product.

Parties having collected this type of information and evidence will be better equipped to seek an injunction or defend against one.

This article is intended to provide information of general interest to the public and is not intended to offer legal advice about specific situations or problems. Brinks Gilson & Lione does not intend to create an attorney-client relationship by offering this information, and review of the information shall not be deemed to create such a relationship. You should consult a lawyer if you have a legal matter requiring attention. For further information, please contact a Brinks Gilson & Lione lawyer.
SCC Course
December 5th
Location TBA
(Provo or SLC, UT)

Presenter: David Yacko

Grand Seminar
December 6th
Salt Lake City, Utah

Visit imwscc.org for more info

Some things just make sense...

Intelligent Ingredients for a Sustainable Future

SILAB creates and manufactures unique, consistently safe, natural active ingredients with proven efficacy.
Spotlight: Karen Ashe

Where were you born?
West Allis, Wisconsin

Favorite leisure activity?
It centers around being with my family: hikes, shopping and just watching TV. It would be yachting, if I had one!

Who was your first role model or hero?
Beyond my parents, it was two high school teachers: Duane Stein, English and Tony Bralick, Social Studies. They both were so passionate about their subjects and loved to enlighten their students. They have both inspired my life-long love of learning.

If you had to pick a last meal, what would it be?
I make a killer pasta dish with fusilli, porcini, onions and pancetta. Everyone enjoys it. I can tell because no one talks until they are done eating. Any leftovers get eaten up the next day.

What is your favorite color?
Black, black and more black! It is easy to accessorize with a splash of color. And leopard is #2.

What would your ultimate vacation be?
I’m all about a private cruise ship, probably through Greece, Turkey and Croatia. And Barcelona...and South Africa...and Norway. But Utah is so beautiful, every weekend is a vacation.

What would someone meeting you for the first time be most surprised to learn?
I have a 19-year-old son with autism. He is the reason we moved to Utah, because of the opportunities that are opened to those with disabilities. The National Ability Center and his school are amazing places. He is the most delightful human being that I know.

If you could go back and give 5-year-old Karen one piece of advice, what would it be?
Don’t listen to the naysayers (aka, Haters). Don’t ever doubt yourself.

Favorite TV/web show?
Beyond almost all reality shows, I love Schitt’s Creek. It’s a dysfunctional family at its finest...much like Arrested Development. I love to laugh.

On any given weekend, what are you most likely to be doing?
Weekends usually include outdoor activity, cooking and hopefully a nap! Anything else is a bonus.
What is a Cosmetic?

D. Scott Taylor

The following is a quiz on how well you know the definition of a cosmetic:

1. True or False – sunscreens are OTCs everywhere in the world.
2. True or False – mouthwash containing alcohol is an OTC everywhere in the world.
3. True or False – deodorant/anti-perspirant is a drug everywhere in the world.
4. True or False – mosquito repellant is considered a cosmetic in some countries.
5. True or False – no matter the claims on shampoo, it is a cosmetic everywhere in the world.
6. True or False – essential oils for fragrancing the body can be classified as industrial chemicals.
7. True or False – skin moisturizing patches are considered cosmetics everywhere in the world.
8. True or False – food supplements with strictly cosmetic claims can be considered cosmetics.
9. True or False – artificial nails are considered cosmetics in the US.
10. True or False – soap is always considered a cosmetic.

Answers are given at the end of the article.

Knowing what is and isn’t a cosmetic can affect how you approach your ingredients, claims and international markets. Not knowing can cause unnecessary delays in formulation, product launches, and price-per-unit calculations.

Defining a cosmetic can be difficult for certain types of products. The US Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act defines a cosmetic as follows:

“Articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body...for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance” [FD&C Act, sec. 201(i)]. Among the products included in this definition are skin moisturizers, perfumes, lipsticks, fingernail polishes, eye and facial makeup preparations, cleansing shampoos, permanent waves, hair colors, and deodorants, as well as any substance intended for use as a component of a cosmetic product.”

EU defines a cosmetic as follows:

“A ”cosmetic product” means any substance or preparation intended for placing in contact with the various external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or principally to cleaning them, perfuming them or protecting them in order to keep them in good condition, change their appearance or correct body odours.”

Australia defines a cosmetic as:

“A substance or preparation intended for placement in contact with any external part of the human body, including: (i) the mucous membranes of the oral cavity; and (ii) the teeth; with a view to: (iii) altering the odours of the body; or (iv) changing its appearance; or (v) cleaning it; or (vi) maintaining it in good condition; or (vii) perfuming it; or (viii) protecting it; or (b) a substance or preparation prescribed by regulations made for the purposes of this paragraph; but does not include: (c) a therapeutic good within the meaning of the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989; or(d) a substance or preparation prescribed by regulations made for the purposes of this paragraph.”

From the definitions above, a cosmetic must be intended for external body placement – this definition rules out supplements – everything else could possibly be defined as a cosmetic. Can cosmetics prevent diseases? In Europe they can, namely melanoma. Can cosmetics components that in no way have any cosmetic application be considered cosmetics? In the US, these articles can. So technically if a live chicken is used to apply cosmetics as part of my system, my chickens are cosmetics? That’s stretching a bit, but still interesting.
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3rd Quarter 2017 IMWSCC 13
I’m currently dealing with a client who sells nail products. They are struggling with creating international packaging because their product is considered a cosmetic in some countries (US) and a general good in others. Creating different packaging for English speaking countries was not part of their pro forma.

Why is defining a cosmetic so complex? Different agencies regulate cosmetics in different countries. Some regulatory bodies are chemical agencies, some food, some consumer protection, and others are ministries of health. Each agency arm has a different responsibility portfolio and each has their own priorities. The different expertise within each agency can greatly influence how cosmetics are defined.

Why is the definition of a cosmetic important? Many times companies plan on sharing packaging and formulations with multiple markets. Cost might be assigned to SKUs based on forecasts of projected costs assuming packaging will be the same for all markets. This will cause issues when products cannot share packaging. A foreign company may assume that sunscreens are regulated as cosmetics in the US and find out that the facility they are using will not be able to produce their products and they’ll have to outsource to the US.

The key to finding the correct definition is research. Find out how cosmetics are defined in each market and then confirm your findings with in-country experts. Doing so will make your regulatory processes smoother, SKU management easier, and time-to-market more efficient.

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Scott worked for 3 of the top health and wellness direct selling companies in regulatory and market expansion roles. He is the founder of the international food and cosmetic regulatory consulting firm, The Regulatory Department (TRD).

TRD assists food and cosmetic companies with the rules and regulations involved in selling and manufacturing food and cosmetic products in over 90 countries. His network of regulatory consultants creates compliant labels, registers products, reviews marketing claims, conducts formula compliance reviews, and takes care of all things regulatory for their clients.

Answers to Quiz:
INCI Highlight

Saccharide Isomerate

By: Aaron Peterson

Saccharide Isomerate is a general term for large sugar-based molecules (polysaccharides) that have varying chemical structures, properties, and benefits. Some of the sugars may be derived from various species of algae found in many different regions and modified for specific skin care claims or results. Saccharide Isomerate is often used by different ingredient manufacturers since this INCI currently has approval in China. Moisturization is the most common skin care claim you will find on the internet if you search for Saccharide Isomerate. Additional benefits you may find from ingredients under this designation are clarifying, brightening, skin smoothing, improved radiance, mattifying, and immediate wrinkle reduction.
Talks 'n Tees
IMWSCC 3rd Quarter Meeting
August 23-24, 2017
Midway, Utah

Schedule

Wednesday
7:30am – Registration, & check-in
8:00am – Breakfast
9:00am – Announcements & quarterly sponsor remarks
9:15am – Nickolas Huss: Emul-fun Theory
10:15am – Break
10:30am – Susan Pungitore: Microbiology Basics
11:45pm – Lunch

Thursday
6:30am – Breakfast, registration, & check-in
7:30am – Shotgun start
12:00pm – Lunch & prizes

Thanks for your attendance!
Emul-fun Theory

Emul-fun theory is an interactive presentation in which we will review many different types of emulsions including touch and feel examples demonstrating the many possibilities in the fun world of cosmetic emulsions. The emulsion theories that will be covered include:

- **HLB (Hydrophilic Lipophilic Balance) Emulsions**
  Review the basic theory of HLB emulsions and how to calculate the levels of surfactants to utilize.

- **PIT (Phase Inversion Temperature) Emulsions**
  Review the theory of PIT emulsions and how to develop formulations.

- **Phospholipid Emulsions**
  Phospholipids are the primary lipids found in the skin. Review the benefits of using these natural emulsifiers as well as proper formulation techniques.

- **Lamellar Gel Networks**
  The most widely used emulsification systems in the cosmetic industry. Review the structure and all the different types of Lamellar Gel Networks including α-gels and liquid crystal emulsions.

- **Polymeric Emulsions**
  The most fashionable emulsion type inspired by Korean trends. Review the structure and proper formulation techniques of creating these unique emulsions.

- **Pickering Emulsions**
  Review the theory of water in oil pickering emulsions.

- **Water-in-Silicone Emulsions**
  Great emulsions for skin, color and sun care. Review theory and proper processing techniques to achieve the most elegant formulations.

Nickolas Huss is Vice President of Sales at Barnet Products Corp. with a focus on Asian market trends. Nick routinely makes technical presentations to customers and has spoken at SCC educational events.

Nick currently visits multi-national accounts in the United States and their subsidiaries in Asia and Europe. His responsibilities take him to Japan and China each year.

Nick holds a Bachelors of Science Degree in Biological Sciences and Business Management from Charter Oak State University. He has been at Barnet Products for fifteen years and has been an active member of the LISCC for over ten years. He is currently Chair of the Long Island Society of Cosmetic Chemists. Nick is happily married to Jennifer. They have three children and two dogs!
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Shin-Etsu Silicones
Speech 'n Splash Recap

By: Stephanie Bartlett

What Kind of fish goes well with peanut butter? A jellyfish!
Hopefully we got our fill of fun fish trivia at the Speech and Splash, IMWSCC's second quarterly meeting. A big thank you for both of our speakers; Susan Sperring for her presentation on optical particles and how we achieve the desired soft focus effects on the skin. And Dr. Yun Shao for shining some light on the properties of inorganic UV filters and global regulations. Both speakers are so knowledgeable in their fields and it was a great opportunity to learn from them.

We had a great time attending this meeting in the Living Planet Aquarium's ocean ballroom where we had the opportunity afterwards to explore the aquarium's tropical rainforest, Antarctic, and Deep Sea Lab. Another thank you to all of our sponsors, attendees, and to everyone that helped plan this meeting.
IMWSCC would like to thank our Third Quarter Meeting Sponsors:

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