



**TECHNICAL POLICY T08cc
Product Safety Testing Report**

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1. Purpose and Scope

This policy establishes the guidelines and procedures to follow for the general safety and toxicity testing of products manufactured by and/or for Floritech. Floritech maintains files of actual test results separately; these files are available for review.

Floritech is committed to providing customers with safe, quality, cosmetic and personal care ingredients. Floritech utilizes safety information provided by the Cosmetic Ingredient Review expert panel or *in vitro* testing whenever possible, while remaining within the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association (CTFA) guidelines, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act requirements, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations. Floritech maintains surveillance (through regular attendance at industry trade meetings, and/or industry announcements) of safety and toxicity issues on a global level that may impact the safety of its products.

2. Cosmetic Ingredient Review Safety Information

Safety information for several Floritech products are available in Safety Assessment Reports produced by the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) expert panel. The CIR is an independent FDA sanctioned committee of expert dermatologists and toxicologists that regularly review materials used routinely in cosmetics and personal care products. Floritech products that have relevant CIR safety reports are listed in the Table 1. All CIR reports listed are available from the CIR (www.cir-safety.org). For some products, not all available safety information is included in the CIR Report. If additional information is needed, please contact your Floritech representative.

2.1 Mixtures

Products consisting of simple mixtures of two or more materials (that each have existing CIR safety reports) shall not be retested if the chemical nature of the final product is not significantly different from the starting materials. Example of mixtures are Florasomes Jojoba-STD, a mixture consisting of different types of jojoba esters, or Metasomes - STD, a mixture of three ingredients. The CIR may have reported on these ingredients independently. All applicable CIR safety report for each product are listed.

2.2 Additives

Floritech products may contain Tocopherol added as an antioxidant to aid product stability. The CIR safety report for Tocopherol is referenced below.

2.3 CIR Safety Report Listings

Floritech products that have relevant CIR safety reports are listed in Table I. All CIR reports are available from the CIR (www.cir-safety.org).

Table I: Available CIR Safety Reports

	Product	INCI Name	CIR Report(s)
a.	Florabeads Jojoba	Jojoba Esters	Jojoba Oil and Jojoba Wax
	Florabeads Silkies	Jojoba Esters	Jojoba Oil and Jojoba Wax
	Florabeads Carnauba	Copernica Cerifera (Carnauba) Wax	Candelilla Wax, Carnauba Wax, Japan Wax and Beeswax
	Florabeads RBW	Oryza Sativa (Rice Bran) Wax	Oryza Sativa (Rice) Bran Oil, etc.
b.	Floraesters 15	Jojoba Esters (and) Tocopherol	Jojoba Oil (and) Jojoba Wax
	Floraesters 20	Jojoba Esters (and) Tocopherol	Jojoba Oil (and) Jojoba Wax
	Floraesters 30	Jojoba Esters (and) Tocopherol	Jojoba Oil (and) Jojoba Wax

Table I: Available CIR Safety Reports (cont'd)

	Product	INCI Name	CIR Report(s)
	Floraesters 60	Jojoba Esters (and) Tocopherol	Jojoba Oil (and) Jojoba Wax
	Floraesters 70	Jojoba Esters	Jojoba Oil (and) Jojoba Wax
	Floraesters Jojoba Oil	Simmondsia Chinensis (Jojoba) Seed Oil	Jojoba Oil (and) Jojoba Wax
c.	Florapearls Jojoba – STD	Jojoba Esters	Jojoba Oil (and) Jojoba Wax
d.	Floraspheres Jojoba- STD	Jojoba Esters	Jojoba Oil (and) Jojoba Wax
e.	Florasomes Jojoba- STD	Jojoba Esters	Jojoba Oil (and) Jojoba Wax
f.	Metabeads Microwax	Microcrystalline Wax	Fossil and Synthetic Waxes
g.	Metapearls - STD	Polyethylene	Polyethylene
h.	Metaspheres - STD	Ethyl Hexyl Palmitate (and) Petrolatum (and) Polyethylene	Octyl Palmitate (and) Petroleum Distillate (and) Polyethylene
i.	Metasomes - STD	Ethyl Hexyl Palmitate (and) Petrolatum (and) Polyethylene	Octyl Palmitate (and) Petroleum Distillate (and) Polyethylene
j.	Parabeads	Microcrystalline Wax	Fossil and Synthetic Waxes
k.	Orthobeads	Hydrogenated Camelina Sativa Seed Oil (and) Jojoba Esters (and) Copernica Cerifera (Carnauba) Wax	Jojoba Oil (and) Jojoba Wax; Candelilla Wax, Carnauba Wax, Japan Wax and Beeswax
	Additive	INCI Name	CIR Report
a.	Tocopherol (Antioxidant)	Tocopherol	Tocopherol, etc.

3. Additional Floritech Safety Information

When a Final Report of the CIR Expert Panel on the Safety Assessment is not available for a Floritech product, Floritech conducts additional safety testing. At a minimum, Floritech performs FDA recommended testing on products when they become active (i.e., product maintained in stock and the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and product specification sheets kept current). However, additional safety information is typically available for each product. This testing is summarized in the sections below.

3.1 Floritech Products with Alternative Safety Information

Floritech products with data in the following sections are:

- a. Floraesters IPJ
Floraesters K-20W Jojoba
Floraesters K-100 Jojoba
- b. Florasolvs PEG-10 Sunflower
Florasolvs PEG-16 Macadamia
Florasolvs PEG-80 Jojoba
Florasolvs PEG-120 Jojoba
Florasolvs PEG-150 Hydrogenated Jojoba
- c. Florasun 90
- d. Floramac 10
Floramac Macadamia Oil
- e. Orthobeads

3.2 *In Vitro* Testing

At this time, the CTFA and FDA have begun to recognize a series of *in vitro* test methods to substitute for *in vivo* test methods. When validated and reproducible *in vitro* test methods that yield *in vivo* equivalents are available, Floritech uses these methods.

3.3 *In Vivo* Clinical Testing

When CTFA-recognized *in vitro* test methods are not available, Floritech will perform the appropriate industry standard *in vivo*/clinical tests if required.

3.4 Test Methods

A reference to literature and/or test methods utilized are included in each section below. Copies of referenced information are available upon request.

3.5 Mixtures

Products consisting of simple mixtures of two or more materials (that have each already had toxicity and/or contact sensitization testing done) shall not be retested if the chemical nature of the final product is not significantly different from the starting materials. Floritech reports the material with “most exaggerated exposure” results, in accordance with the Federal Hazardous Substances Act. Floritech reports the results of the component demonstrating highest irritation or toxicity potential.

3.6 Literature Search

Whenever possible, Floritech conducts a literature search in place of *in vivo* or *in vitro* testing to obtain existing data for comparison to chemically similar materials, Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship (QSAR). Floritech products are generally natural (or naturally derived); therefore Floritech determines toxicity and/or contact sensitization from historical data or infers it when Floritech can make such a claim from existing literature. This literature may include, but need not be limited to, Floritech files and documents, technical journals, and published books and articles.

4. Ocular Irritancy Testing

Given the current state of development of *in vitro* ocular irritancy testing, Floritech cannot completely rely on *in vitro* test methods to replace the Draize ocular irritancy testing (ref. 4.1.2) in order to ensure customer safety. However, *in vivo* testing is conducted only when required by a regulatory agency.

4.1 *In Vitro* Ocular Irritancy Test Methods

Floritech's method of choice for *in vitro* ocular irritancy testing are methods with results that yield a Draize ocular irritancy equivalent with validated and reproducible results.

4.1.1 Chorioallantoic Membrane Vascular Assay (CAMVA)

Bagley, D.M., et al, “*An Improved CAM Assay for Predicting Ocular Irritation*,” *Alternative Methods in Toxicology*, Vol 6, pp. 131-138.

4.1.2 Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA)

CFR, Sections 1500.3 and 1500.4.

4.1.3 Hens Egg Test -- Chorioallantoic Membrane (HET-CAM) Assay

Protocol #040, Thomas J. Stevens & Associates, Inc., 2201 Midway Road, Suite 308, Carrollton, Tx. 75006

4.1.4 Eytex Assay

Kruszewski, F.H., et al., "Application of the EYTEX™ System to the evaluation of cosmetic products and their ingredients," ALTA, Vol 20, pp. 146-163.

4.1.5 Ocular Irritation

In vitro Method "Ocular Irritation," an Irritation Assay System developed by *In Vitro International*.

4.2 Ocular Testing Performed

In addition to the CIR reported products listed above in Table I, Floritech has conducted this testing on products listed below in Table II, which illustrates the current status of ocular irritancy testing.

Table II: Ocular Irritancy Testing Status

Product Family	Material Name	Test Date	Reference	Results
Floraesters	IPJ	12 May 97	4.1.1	Not classified as an eye irritant
Floraesters	K-20W Jojoba	20 Jul 99	4.1.1	Not classified as an eye irritant
Floraesters	K-100 Jojoba ¹	20 Jul 99	4.1.1	Not classified as an eye irritant
Floramac	Macadamia Oil	-----	3.6	Not classified as an eye irritant
Floramac	10	26 Jan 99	4.1.1	Not classified as an eye irritant
Florasolvs	PEG-10 Sunflower	12 May 97	4.1.1	Not classified as an eye irritant
Florasolvs	PEG-16 Macadamia	20 Jul 99	4.1.1	Not classified as an eye irritant
Florasolvs	PEG-80 Jojoba	24 Aug 87	4.1.2	Not classified as an eye irritant by FHSA
Florasolvs	PEG-80 Jojoba	21 Feb 95	4.1.4	Not classified as an eye irritant
Florasolvs	PEG-120 Jojoba	24 Aug 87	4.1.2	Not classified as an eye irritant by FHSA
Florasolvs	PEG-120 Jojoba	12 Jan 95	4.1.4	Not classified as an eye irritant
Florasolvs	PEG-150 Hydrogenated Jojoba	22 Oct 01	4.1.1	Not classified as an eye irritant
Florasun	90	26 Feb 93	4.1.3	Not classified as an eye irritant
Orthobeads	-----	23 May 06	4.1.5	Classified as a minimum irritant

5. Dermal Irritancy Testing

Given the current state of development of *in vitro* dermal irritancy testing, Floritech cannot completely rely on *in vitro* test methods to replace the current Draize dermal irritancy testing (ref. 5.1.3) in order to ensure customer safety. However, *in vivo* testing is conducted only when required by a regulatory group.

5.1 In Vitro Dermal Irritancy Test Methods

Floritech's method of choice for *in vitro* dermal irritancy testing are methods with results that yield a Draize dermal irritancy equivalent with validated and reproducible results.

5.1.1 Primary Irritation Patch Study

The Clinical Test is Designed to Evaluate Potential Localized, Superficial, Non-Immunological Inflammatory Transient Events to the Skin.

Protocol #97-068 (Potential to cause cutaneous irritation after a single 24-hour occlusive patch application), California Skin Research Institute, 15222-B Avenue of Science, San Diego, Ca. 92128

¹ *Floraesters K-100 Jojoba* was tested in a 20% dilution with water.

5.1.2 Dermal Irritation

In vitro method: “Dermal Irritection,” an Irritection Assay System developed by *In vitro International*.

5.1.3 Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA)

CFR, Sections 1500.3 and 1500.4.

5.2 Dermal Irritancy Testing Performed

In addition to the CIR reported products listed in Table I, Floritech has conducted this testing on products listed in Table III, which illustrates the current status of Dermal Irritancy Testing of products.

Table III: Dermal Irritancy Testing Status

Product Family	Material Name	Test Date	Reference	Results
Floraesters	IPJ	08 Jul 97	5.1.1	No evidence of potential to cause skin irritation
Floraesters	K-20W Jojoba	25 Aug 99	5.1.2	Not classified as a skin irritant
Floraesters	K-100 Jojoba	25 Aug 99	5.1.2	Not classified as a skin irritant
Floramac	Macadamia Oil	08 Jul 97	5.1.1	No evidence of potential to cause skin irritation
Floramac	10	21 Jun 05	5.1.2	No evidence of potential to cause skin irritation
Florasolvs	PEG-16 Macadamia	25 Aug 99	5.1.2	Not classified as a skin irritant
Florasolvs	PEG-80 Jojoba	24 Aug 87	5.1.3	Not classified as a primary skin irritant by FHSA
Florasolvs	PEG-80 Jojoba	08 Jul 97	5.1.1	No evidence of potential to cause skin irritation
Florasolvs	PEG-120 Jojoba	24 Aug 87	5.1.3	Not classified as a primary skin irritant by FHSA
Florasolvs	PEG-120 Jojoba	08 Jul 97	5.1.1	No evidence of potential to cause skin irritation
Florasolvs	PEG-10 Sunflower	08 Jul 97	5.1.1	No evidence of potential to cause skin irritation
Florasolvs	PEG-150 Hydrogenated Jojoba	25 Oct 01	5.1.2	Not classified as a skin irritant
Florasun	90	08 Jul 97	5.1.1	No evidence of potential to cause skin irritation
Orthobeads	-----	23 May 06	5.1.2	Not classified as a skin irritant

6. Oral Toxicity Testing

Given the fact that CTFA does not recognize an *in vitro* test method for oral toxicity, Floritech cannot ensure customer safety without the use of *in vivo* test methods. Currently, the protocol utilized for oral toxicity testing is the single oral dose, referenced in Federal Hazardous Substances Act (FHSA), 16 CFR, Section 1500.3 (6.1.1). When an *in vitro* method is available, Floritech will integrate the new method into the toxicity-safety program as deemed appropriate.

6.1 Oral Toxicity Test Methods

6.1.1 Federal Hazardous Substances Act

CFR, Sections 1500.3 and 1500.4.

6.2 Oral Toxicity Testing Performed

In addition to the CIR reported products listed in Table I, Floritech has conducted this testing on products listed in Table III, which illustrates the current status of oral toxicity testing.

Table III: Oral Toxicity Testing Status

Product Family	Material Name	Test Date	Reference	Results
Florasolvs	PEG-80 Jojoba	24 Aug 87	6.1.1	Not classified as orally toxic by FHSA.
Florasolvs	PEG-120 Jojoba	24 Aug 87	6.1.1	Not classified as orally toxic by FHSA.
Florasun	90	---	3.6	Generally Regarded as Safe (GRAS)

7. Contact Sensitization Testing

Floritech has conducted sensitization (contact allergy) testing in addition to the information reported in the CIR safety reports. All sensitization and phototoxicity (test articles affixed to the skin which then receive ultraviolet A Irradiation) testing conducted by Floritech to date is summarized in the table below.

7.1 Sensitization Test Methods

7.1.1 Human Repeat Insult Patch Test (HRIPT)

This clinical test is designed to evaluate the potential to cause sensitization (contact allergy) following repeated exposures (induction) followed by a two week rest period and challenge to the test article. The sensitization event is longer in duration and symptoms (e.g. skin redness, itching) and involves immunological events.

- Protocol #106C, Thomas J. Stevens & Associates, Inc., 2201 Midway Road, Suite 308, Carrollton, Texas. 75006
- Protocol #97-4246-74ABC, Hill Top Research, Inc., 223 Highway 18, East Brunswick, New Jersey 08816
- Protocol #31900706FT, International Research Services, Inc., 222 Grace Church Street, Port Chester, New York 10573

7.1.2 Cutaneous Phototoxic Potential

Project protocol 97-097, California Skin Research Institute, 15222-B Avenue of Science, San Diego, CA 92128.

7.1.3 Guinea Pig Dermal Sensitization - Magnusson Kligman Max. Test (GLP Rgmt.)

Magnusson, B. and A.M. Kligman, Allergic Contact Dermatitis in the Guinea Pig, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, IL, 1970, pp 102-117

7.2 Sensitization Testing Performed

In addition to the CIR reported products listed in Table I, Floritech has conducted this testing on products listed in Table IV, which illustrates the current status of sensitization and phototoxicity testing. A negative contact sensitization/allergy test for a product allows Floritech to make the claim that the product is "hypo-allergenic".

Table IV: Sensitization, Phototoxicity Testing Status

Product Family	Material Name	Test Date	Test Method	Results
Florabeads	Jojoba	-----	3.6	Did not induce allergic contact dermatitis by comparison
Floraesters	70	06 Sep 95; 1 Jan 98	7.1.1	Did not induce allergic contact dermatitis or sensitization

Table IV: Sensitization, Phototoxicity Testing Status (cont'd)

Product Family	Material Name	Test Date	Test Method	Results
Floraesters	70	21 Jan 98	7.1.2	Did not exhibit significant phototoxic potential
Floraesters	IPJ	1 Jan 98	7.1.1	Did not induce allergic contact sensitization
Floraesters	IPJ	08 Dec 97	7.1.2	Did not exhibit significant phototoxic potential
Floraesters	Jojoba Oil-Refined	1 Jan 98	7.1.1	Did not induce allergic contact sensitization
Floraesters	Jojoba Oil-Refined	21 Jan 98	7.1.2	Did not exhibit significant phototoxic potential
Floraesters	K-20W Jojoba	27 Oct 06	7.1.1	Did not induce allergic contact dermatitis or sensitization
Floramac	10	27 Oct 06	7.1.1	Did not induce allergic contact dermatitis or sensitization
Florapearls	Jojoba	-----	3.6	Did not induce allergic contact dermatitis by comparison
Florasolvs	PEG-120 Jojoba	08 Mar 97	7.1.3	Grade I: Not a skin sensitizer
Florasun	90	02 Apr 93	7.1.1	Did not induce allergic contact dermatitis

8. Mutagenicity Testing

Floritech relies on CIR findings to report mutagenicity results. A summary of CIR available Mutagenicity results is listed in Table V.

Table V: Mutagenicity Results

Product Family	Material Name	Literature Reference	Test Method	Results
Florabeads	Jojoba	CIR (2.3)	Ames Assay	Non-mutagenic, both with and without activation
Florabeads	Silkies	2.3	Ames Assay	Non-mutagenic, both with and without activation
Floraesters	15	2.3	Ames Assay	Non-mutagenic, both with and without activation
Floraesters	20	2.3	Ames Assay	Non-mutagenic, both with and without activation
Floraesters	30	2.3	Ames Assay	Non-mutagenic, both with and without activation
Floraesters	60	2.3	Ames Assay	Non-mutagenic, both with and without activation
Floraesters	70	2.3	Ames Assay	Non-mutagenic, both with and without activation
Floraesters	Jojoba Oil-Refined	2.3	Ames Assay	Non-mutagenic, both with and without activation
Florapearls	Jojoba	2.3	Ames Assay	Non-mutagenic, both with and without activation
Florasomes	Jojoba	2.3	Ames Assay	Non-mutagenic, both with and without activation
Floraspheres	Jojoba	2.3	Ames Assay	Non-mutagenic, both with and without activation

9. Heavy Metals Testing

Although no heavy metals are present during processing (with the possible exception of nickel), Floritech tests for heavy metals to ensure their absence. Floritech performs this testing on a bi-annual basis.

9.1 Heavy Metals Test Method

Floritech conducts testing for heavy metals utilizing Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICPAES). Table VI lists some of the metals for which Floritech analyzes materials and the limit of detection for each metal.

Table VI: Heavy Metals Analyzed

Metal	Level, ppm
Arsenic (As)	< 1
Cadmium (Cd)	< 1
Lead (Pb)	< 1
Mercury (Hg)	< 0.1

9.2 Heavy Metals Testing Performed

Table VII illustrates the current status of heavy metals testing of products. Additional metals and mineral content information may be available upon request.

Table VII: Heavy Metals Testing Status

Product Family	Material Name	Test Date	Test Method	Heavy Metals Content, ppm
Florabeads	Jojoba	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Floraesters	15	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Floraesters	20	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Floraesters	30	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Floraesters	60	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Floraesters	70	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Floraesters	IPJ	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Floraesters	Jojoba Oil-Refined	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Floraesters	K-100 Jojoba	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Floraesters	K-20W Jojoba	17 July 07	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Floramac	Macadamia Oil	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Floramac	10	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Florasolvs	PEG-80 Jojoba	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Florasolvs	PEG-120 Jojoba	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Florasolvs	PEG-10 Sunflower	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Florasolvs	PEG-16 Macadamia	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Florasolvs	PEG-150 Hydrogenated Jojoba	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Florasun	90	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Metabeads	Microwax	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Metapearls	1-STD	29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level
Parabeads		29 July 08	ICPAES	< acceptable level

10. Pesticide Residue Testing

Floritech conducts testing for pesticide residue when deemed necessary utilizing an approved analytical method. In addition, Floritech uses no raw materials or products derived from genetically modified organisms (GMO).

10.1 Pesticide Residue Testing Method

Floritech conducts testing for pesticide residue utilizing Gas Chromatography (GC). Table VIII illustrates some of the pesticides for which Floritech analyzes materials and limit of detection. Additional pesticide residue information is available upon request.

Table VIII: Pesticide Residue Screen

Pesticide:	Detectable Level of Method:	Pesticide:	Detectable Level of Method:
Hexachlorobenzene - HCB	0.01 ppm	Ethion	0.10 ppm
Aldrin	0.01 ppm	Heptachlor	0.01 ppm
BHC	0.01 ppm	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01 ppm
Chlordane	0.10 ppm	Lindane	0.01 ppm
DDD	0.01 ppm	Malathion	0.10 ppm
DDE	0.01 ppm	Methoxychlor	0.01 ppm
DDT	0.01 ppm	Methyl Parathion	0.10 ppm
Diazinon	0.10 ppm	Mirex	0.10 ppm
Dieldrin	0.01 ppm	Parathion	0.10 ppm
Endosulfan I	<0.10 ppm	PCB – Total	1 ppm
Endosulfan II	<0.10 ppm	Ronnel	0.10 ppm
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.10 ppm	Toxaphene	1 ppm
Endrin	0.01 ppm	-----	-----

10.2 Pesticide Residue Testing Performed

Table IX illustrates the current status of pesticide residue testing of products.

Table IX: Pesticide Residue Testing Status

Product Family	Material Name	Test Date	Test Method	Pesticide Residue Content, ppm
Floraesters	Jojoba Oil-Refined	05 Sep 06	GC	Below detectable limit of method
Florasun	90	05 Sep 06	GC	Below detectable limit of method
Floramac	Macadamia Oil	05 Sep 06	GC	Below detectable limit of method

11. *Trans* Free

Floritech products of botanical origin are all free from *trans* isomers. *Trans* isomers are rarely found in nature and are usually created through partial hydrogenation. Since no Floritech botanical derivatives are obtained through partial hydrogenation, no *trans* isomers exist. This is confirmed in accordance with AOCS Method Cd 14-95.

12. Miscellaneous Testing

On a case-by-case basis, Floritech conducts additional testing on products. When this testing is conducted, Floritech includes it in this document.

12.1 Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Floritech has conducted testing to identify the presence of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) in the following products. Studies have shown that PAHs may cause harmful effects.

The three Floritech products that were tested for PAH were representative products of the rest of the Floritech product line. For instance, if Floraesters 15 and 70 have no PAH contamination, then it can be assumed that neither the source Jojoba Oil, nor the Floraesters made from these products, nor the particles made from these products are expected to have PAH contamination.

This testing was conducted in Germany by: Biochemical Institute for Environmental Carcinogens, Professor Dr. Gernot Grimmer Foundation, Lurup 4, D-22927 Grosshansdorf, Germany. Test method reference: PAH-0397.

Table X: Miscellaneous Testing Results

Product Family	Material Name	Test Date	Test Method	Results
Floraesters	15	01 Apr 99	Polycyclic Aromatics	Below allowed limits
Floraesters	70	01 Apr 99	Polycyclic Aromatics	Below allowed limits
Florasun	90	01 Apr 99	Polycyclic Aromatics	Below allowed limits