



**A biobased feedstock
renaissance:
Improving ingredient
sustainability and functionality
with castor-derived precursors**

Presented by **Michael J. Fevola, Ph.D.**

Keeping It Green in Personal Care

RSC Formulation Science & Technology Group

Online Symposium

2 March 2021



Green Chemistry is core to sustainable ingredient innovation



Our goal is to provide ingredients that deliver objective, measurable improvements in performance, consumer preference, and sustainability.

Green Chemistry encourages:

- **Safe, smart chemistry with sophisticated performance;** efficacy and efficiency
- Effective use of **renewable plant-based feedstocks;** new biobased alternatives
- Articulating and minimizing trade-offs to avoid hidden costs/consequences of “*natural*”





Our philosophy is deeply rooted in Green Chemistry and Life Cycle Thinking

1. Feedstock Sourcing

Biobased and renewable feedstocks with a traceable and sustainable supply chain.

2. Ingredient Manufacture

Efficient use of energy and water with minimal emissions and waste generation.

3. Ingredient Shipping

Reduced shipping impacts from a global supply network and high active level ingredients.

4. Product Manufacture

Improved manufacturing efficiency from non-hazardous and easy to process ingredients.

5. Consumer Use

Safe, gentle, and non-toxic ingredients that support compelling claims with perceivable benefits.

6. End of Life

Ingredients that are biodegradable, nonpersistent, and non-toxic to aquatic life.

Feedstock diversification reduces impacts and mitigates risks



Purposeful Diversification

- Reduces eco-impact
- Improves social welfare
- Enhances product performance

2012

- INOLEX joins the **Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil**

2016

- INOLEX launches non-palm feedstock product line, **SustOleo™**, with a range of feedstock sources

2019

- INOLEX continues to use diverse feedstock plants in new product launches, including coconut-derived **SustOleo™ TL** and brassica-derived **AminoSensyl™ HC**

2020

- INOLEX converts to **100% RSPO Mass Balance** certified palm-derived products

Overview of today's topics



- *Ricinus communis* (castor) seed oil as a sustainable source of molecular precursors
- Methylheptylglycerin (MHG) – the first biobased branched C₈ glyceryl ether
- Capryloyl Glycerin/Sebacic Acid Copolymer – 100% biobased and readily biodegradable polyester with unique versatility

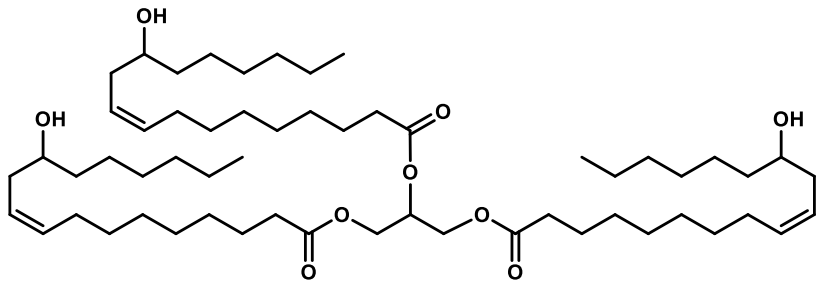
Castor as an oil seed crop



- India is leading global producer (>90%)
- Does not compete with food crops/oils
- Thrives in wide variety of environments
- Moderate land yields
 - Rainfed: 350 – 650 kg oil/ha/yr
 - Irrigated: 800 – 1200 kg oil/ha/yr
- Industry focus on improving sustainability
 - 2016: ‘Project Pragati’ Sustainable Castor Initiative
 - 2019: Sustainable Castor Association
 - 2020: Sustainable Castor Caring for Environmental and Social Standards (SuCCESS) Code

Castor oil is essential to cosmetics and personal care

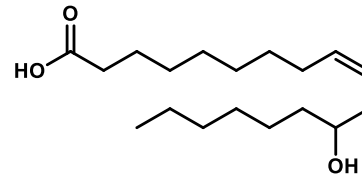
- Over 300 different ingredients (INCI Names) directly derived from castor oil or its C₁₈ fatty acids
- Functions include emollients, emulsifiers, film formers, and surfactants



***Ricinus communis* (Castor) Seed Oil and Derivatives**

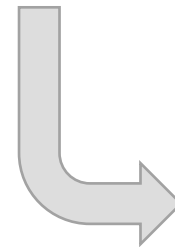
132 INCI Monographs

- Hydrogenates
- Simple/Complex Esters
- Ethoxylates
- (Co)polymers

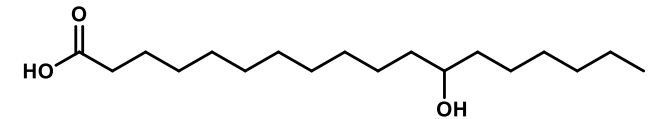


Ricinoleic Acid and Derivatives

93 INCI Monographs

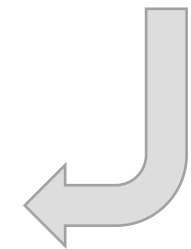


- Salts
- Amides
- Simple/Complex Esters
- Ethoxylates
- (Co)polymers

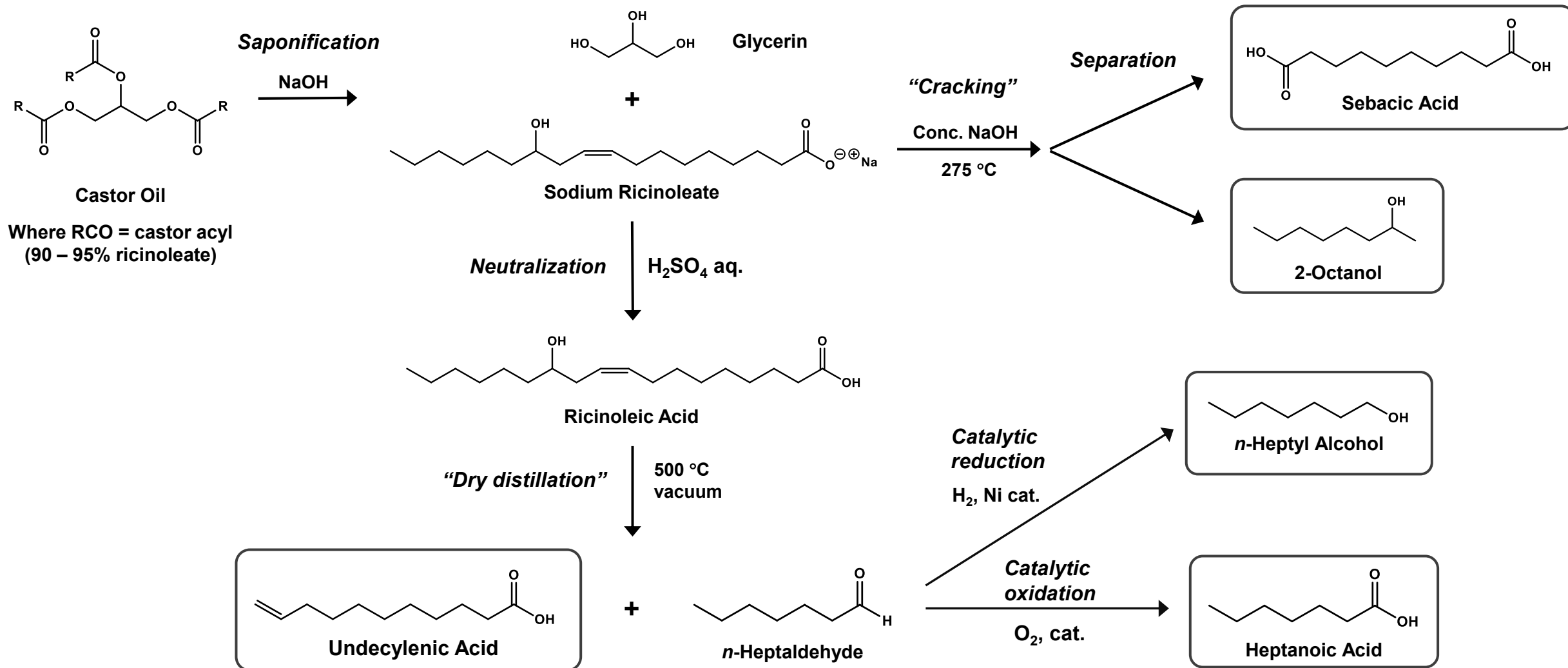


Hydroxystearic Acid and Derivatives

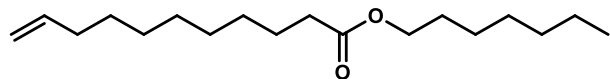
87 INCI Monographs



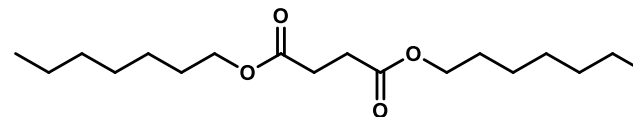
Sustainable castor oil yields many useful starting materials



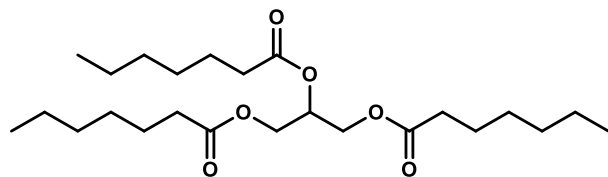
100% biobased, high-performance ingredients from castor



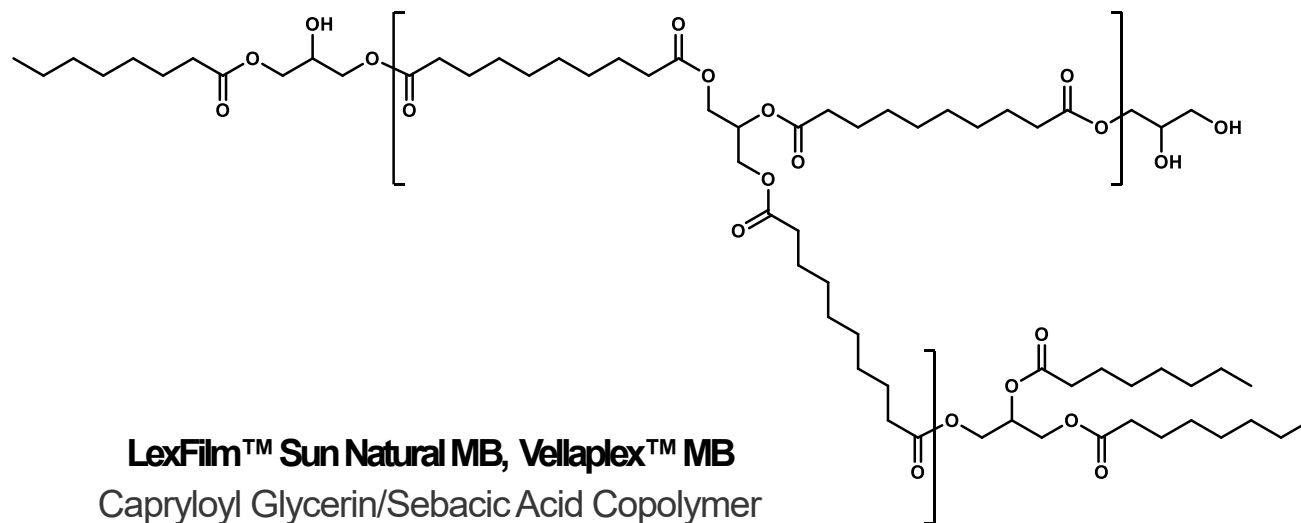
LexFeel™ Natural
Heptyl Undecylenate



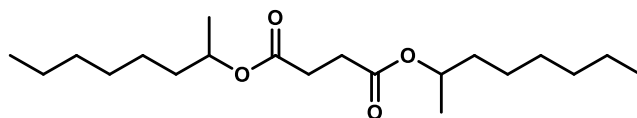
LexFeel™ N Series MB
Diheptyl Succinate (and) Capryloyl Glycerin/ Sebacic Acid Copolymer



SustOleo™ MCT
Triheptanoin



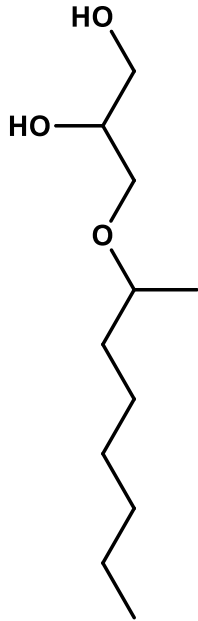
LexFilm™ Sun Natural MB, Vellaplex™ MB
Capryloyl Glycerin/Sebacic Acid Copolymer



SustOleo™ DCS
Diisooctyl Succinate

Sustainable alternatives to silicones and petro-based ingredients for SKIN, SUN, and HAIR CARE

Lexgard[®] Natural MHG MB: Methylheptylglycerin



3-[(1-Methylheptyl)oxy]-1,2-propanediol

CAS No. 182015-50-5

INCI: Methylheptylglycerin

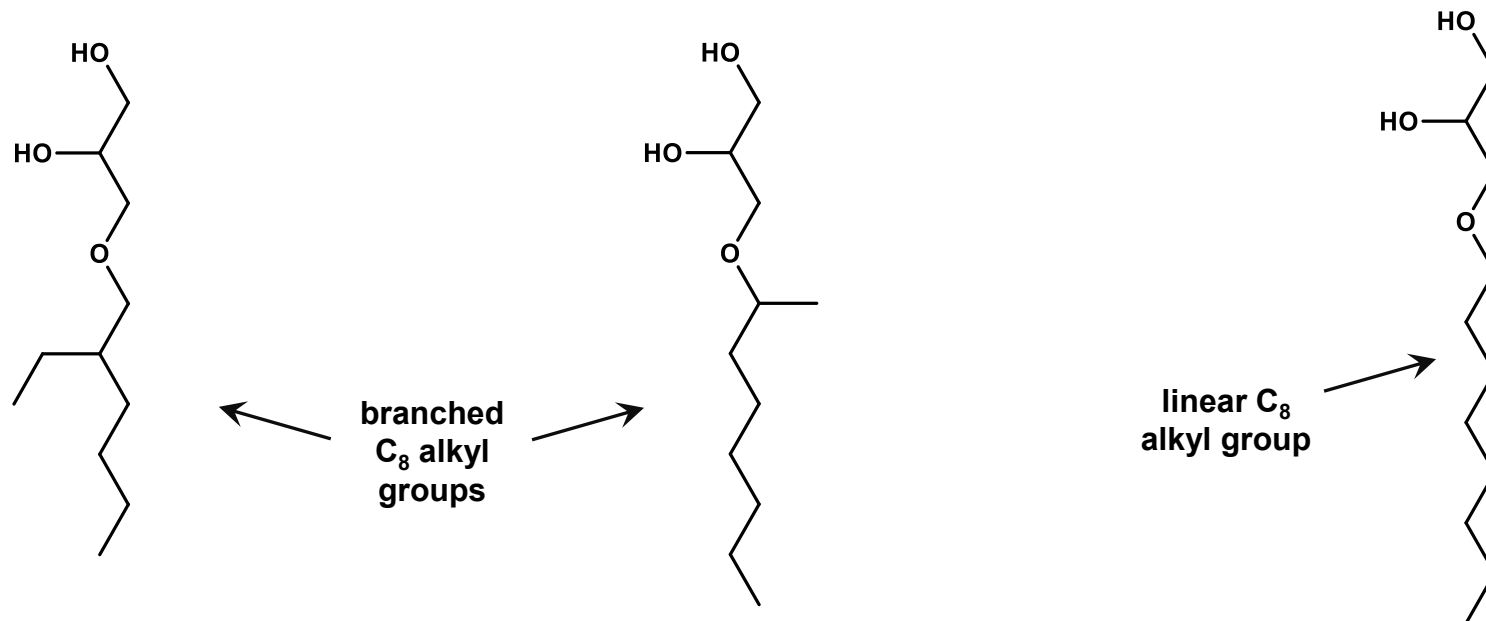
- MHG is the first biobased branched C₈ glyceryl ether
- Medium-chain terminal diol (MCTD) → *multifunctional*
- Nonionic, amphiphilic compound – surface/interfacial activity aids in wetting, solubilization
- Hurdle functions contribute preservation benefits:
 - Enhances cell permeability for biostatic effect (not biocidal)
 - Reduces water activity

Methylheptylglycerin: A natural analog of Ethylhexylglycerin

C₈ alkyl glyceryl ethers

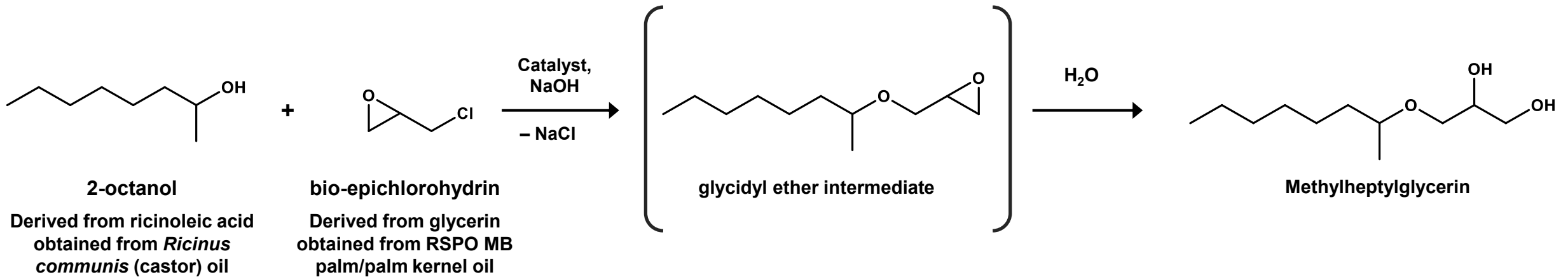
Formula: C₁₁H₂₄O₃

MW: 204.31 g/mol



| INCI Name | Ethylhexylglycerin | Methylheptylglycerin | Caprylyl Glyceryl Ether |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| C ₈ source | Petrochemical | Castor | Palm Kernel/Coconut |
| Biobased content | 0% | 100% | 100% (if bio-ECH used) |
| Form at 20 °C / Melt Temp | Liquid / -13 °C | Liquid / -15 °C | Solid / 24 °C |
| Log K _{OW} (calc.) | 1.93 | 1.85 | 1.95 |
| Reported Functions | Deodorant, Skin Conditioning | Deodorant, Humectant, Skin Conditioning | Surfactant – Cleansing, Foam Boosting |

Methylheptylglycerin (MHG) synthesis



- Utilizes same manufacturing route as ethylhexylglycerin
- 100% biobased (plant) carbon by ¹⁴C radiocarbon dating – USDA BioPreferred® certified
- 100% naturally-derived per ISO 16128 standard, COSMOS certified
 - Allowed reactions, i.e. etherification and hydrolysis
 - Readily biodegradable (OECD 301B)

MHG protects well against bacteria and yeast

Preservation efficacy (PE) criteria:

USP 51 < PCPC < EP-B < EP-A

Screening Formula: Natural O/W Lotion Base

| INCI Name | Formula Wt% |
|---------------------------|--|
| Water | Q.S. to 100.00 |
| Triheptanoin | 5.00 |
| Heptyl Undecylenate | 5.00 |
| Glyceryl Stearate SE | 4.00 |
| Hydrogenated Rapeseed Oil | 3.00 |
| Glycerin | 3.00 |
| Xanthan Gum | 0.30 |
| Methylheptylglycerin | 0.50 – 1.00 |
| Citric Acid | Q.S. to pH 5.0 ± 0.2 or pH 6.5 ± 0.2 |

pH 5.0, unpreserved control

| | Log ₁₀ CFU/g | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | S. <i>aureus</i> | E. coli | P. <i>aeruginosa</i> | C. <i>albicans</i> | A. <i>brasiliensis</i> |
| Inoculum level | 6.04 | 6.04 | 6.03 | 5.02 | 5.00 |
| Day 2 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.41 |
| Day 7 | 4.11 | 5.00 | <1.00 | 5.00 | 3.34 |
| Day 14 | 1.78 | 5.00 | <1.00 | 5.00 | 2.61 |
| Day 21 | <1.00 | 5.00 | <1.00 | 5.00 | 2.60 |
| Day 28 | <1.00 | 5.00 | <1.00 | 5.00 | 2.32 |

FAIL FOR ALL CRITERIA

pH 6.5, unpreserved control

| | Log ₁₀ CFU/g | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | S. <i>aureus</i> | E. coli | P. <i>aeruginosa</i> | C. <i>albicans</i> | A. <i>brasiliensis</i> |
| Inoculum level | 6.02 | 6.04 | 6.02 | 5.02 | 5.00 |
| Day 2 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.20 |
| Day 7 | 4.26 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.11 |
| Day 14 | 2.62 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.90 |
| Day 21 | <1.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | <1.00 |
| Day 28 | <1.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | <1.00 |

FAIL FOR ALL CRITERIA

pH 5.0, 0.50% MHG

| | Log ₁₀ CFU/g | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | S. <i>aureus</i> | E. coli | P. <i>aeruginosa</i> | C. <i>albicans</i> | A. <i>brasiliensis</i> |
| Inoculum level | 6.04 | 6.04 | 6.03 | 5.02 | 5.00 |
| Day 2 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 3.53 |
| Day 7 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 3.32 |
| Day 14 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 3.28 |
| Day 21 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 3.28 |
| Day 28 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 3.23 |

PASS FOR USP 51, PCPC, EP-B

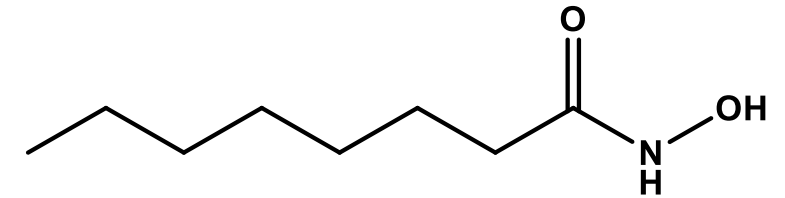
pH 6.5, 1.00% MHG

| | Log ₁₀ CFU/g | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| | S. <i>aureus</i> | E. coli | P. <i>aeruginosa</i> | C. <i>albicans</i> | A. <i>brasiliensis</i> |
| Inoculum level | 6.18 | 6.04 | 6.02 | 5.02 | 5.00 |
| Day 2 | 3.15 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 2.97 |
| Day 7 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 2.91 |
| Day 14 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 2.59 |
| Day 21 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 2.38 |
| Day 28 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 1.95 |

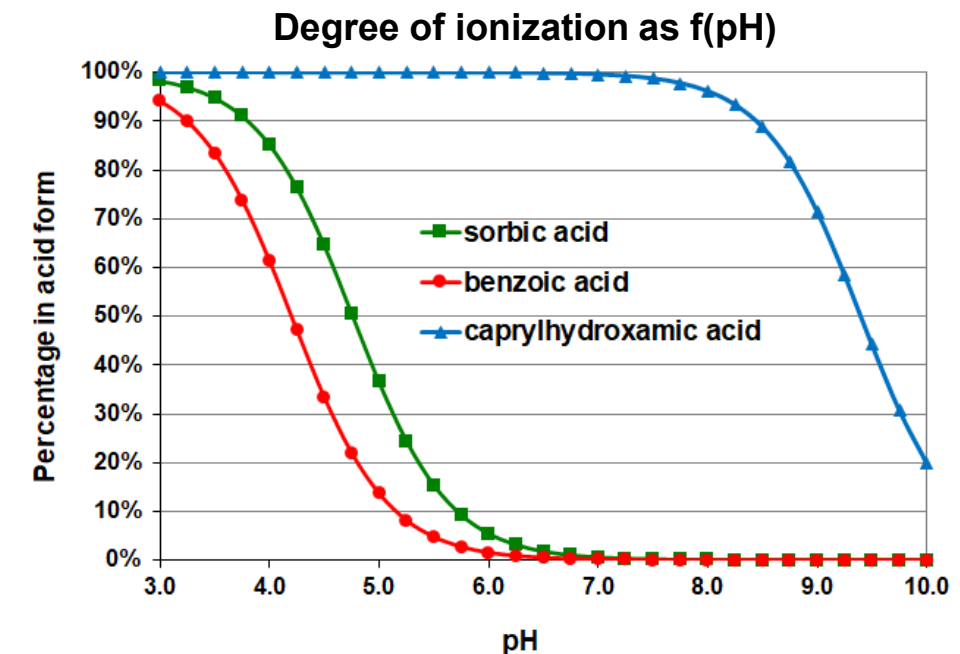
PASS FOR USP 51, PCPC, EP-A

Boosting with Caprylhydroxamic Acid (CHA)

- CHA is a 100% naturally-derived chelating agent based on C₈ fatty acid (coconut)
- CHA provides three hurdles from one ingredient:
 - **Chelating agent:** sequesters essential nutrients for microorganisms
 - **Organic acid:** CHA pK_a ≈ 9.4, thus it retains efficacy above neutral pH
 - **Medium chain amphiphile:** similar character to MCTDs (Log K_{OW} = 1.7)
- CHA combinations with MCTDs provide broad spectrum preservation efficacy, esp. against yeast and mold
 - Typical use level = 0.10 – 0.15 wt% CHA in formulation
 - Stable from pH 4 – 8 under accelerated conditions (12 wk at 40 °C)



N-hydroxyoctanamide
INCI: Caprylhydroxamic Acid



CHA boosts efficacy of MHG for stronger broad spectrum protection

Screening Formula: Natural O/W Lotion

| INCI Name | Formula Wt% |
|---------------------------|--|
| Water | Q.S. to 100.00 |
| Triheptanoin | 5.00 |
| Heptyl Undecylenate | 5.00 |
| Glyceryl Stearate SE | 4.00 |
| Hydrogenated Rapeseed Oil | 3.00 |
| Glycerin | 3.00 |
| Xanthan Gum | 0.30 |
| Methylheptylglycerin | 0.70 – 1.00 |
| Caprylhydroxamic Acid | 0 – 0.15 |
| Citric Acid | Q.S. to pH 5.0 ± 0.2 or pH 6.5 ± 0.2 |

pH 6.5, 1.00% MHG

| | Log ₁₀ CFU/g | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | S. <i>aureus</i> | <i>E. coli</i> | <i>P.</i> <i>aeruginosa</i> | <i>C.</i> <i>albicans</i> | <i>A.</i> <i>brasiliensis</i> |
| Inoculum level | 6.18 | 6.04 | 6.02 | 5.02 | 5.00 |
| Day 2 | 3.15 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 2.97 |
| Day 7 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 2.91 |
| Day 14 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 2.59 |
| Day 21 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 2.38 |
| Day 28 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 1.95 |

PASS FOR USP 51, PCPC, EP-A

pH 6.5, 0.70% MHG + 0.15% CHA

| | Log ₁₀ CFU/g | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | S. <i>aureus</i> | <i>E. coli</i> | <i>P.</i> <i>aeruginosa</i> | <i>C.</i> <i>albicans</i> | <i>A.</i> <i>brasiliensis</i> |
| Inoculum level | 6.03 | 6.02 | 6.01 | 5.01 | 5.01 |
| Day 2 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | 1.95 |
| Day 7 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 |
| Day 14 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 |
| Day 21 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 |
| Day 28 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 | <1.00 |

PASS FOR USP 51, PCPC, EP-A

pH 6.5, unpreserved control

| | Log ₁₀ CFU/g | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | S. <i>aureus</i> | <i>E. coli</i> | <i>P.</i> <i>aeruginosa</i> | <i>C.</i> <i>albicans</i> | <i>A.</i> <i>brasiliensis</i> |
| Inoculum level | 6.02 | 6.04 | 6.02 | 5.02 | 5.00 |
| Day 2 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.20 |
| Day 7 | 4.26 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 3.11 |
| Day 14 | 2.62 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 1.90 |
| Day 21 | <1.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | <1.00 |
| Day 28 | <1.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | <1.00 |

FAIL FOR ALL CRITERIA

Addition of 0.15% CHA enhances broad spectrum efficacy and enables decreased use level of MHG

Anti-soaping effect of MHG in silicone-free emulsions

- Cationic lamellar liquid crystal emulsion (O/W)
 - Silicone: 5 wt% Dimethicone
 - Silicone-free: 5 wt% Triheptanoin (and) C13-15 Alkane
- Silicone-free exhibits severe soaping on rub-in
- 2% MHG provides same anti-soaping effect as 0.5% Dimethicone

| INCI Name | Wt% | Wt% | Wt% | Wt% |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Water | 71.25 | 71.25 | 69.75 | 70.25 |
| Triheptanoin | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 |
| Dimethicone | 5.00 | – | 0.50 | – |
| Triheptanoin (and) C13-15 Alkane | – | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Brassica Alcohol | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 |
| Cetyl Alcohol | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Glycerin | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| Brassicamidopropyl Dimethylamine | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Glyceryl Stearate | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Caprylyl Glycol | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | – |
| Methylheptylglycerin | – | – | – | 2.00 |
| Aspartic Acid | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 |
| TOTAL | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

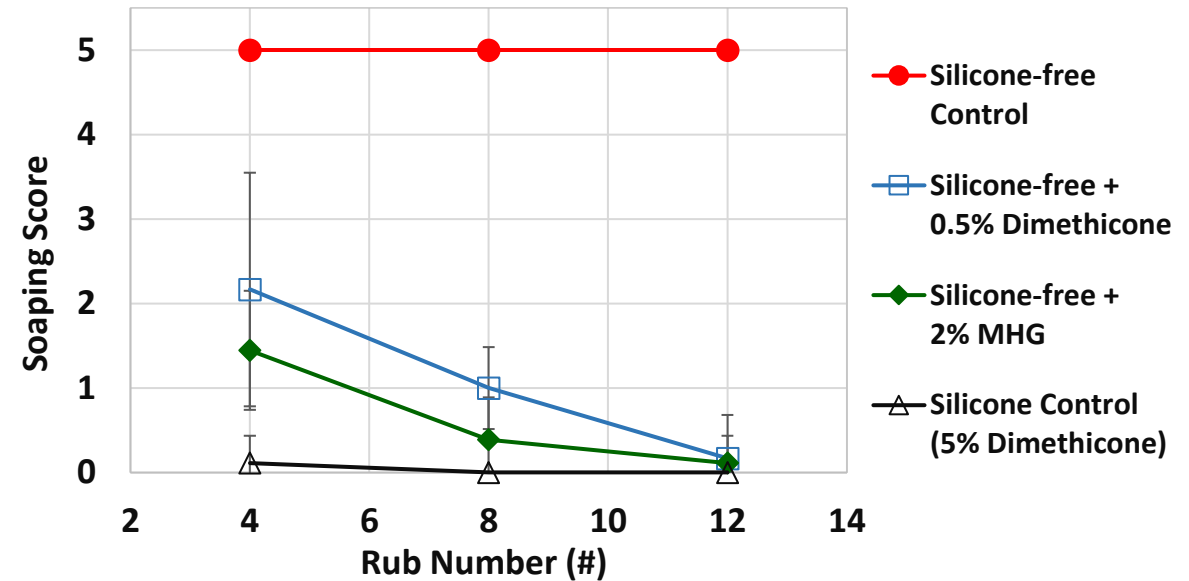


Image at Rub #8



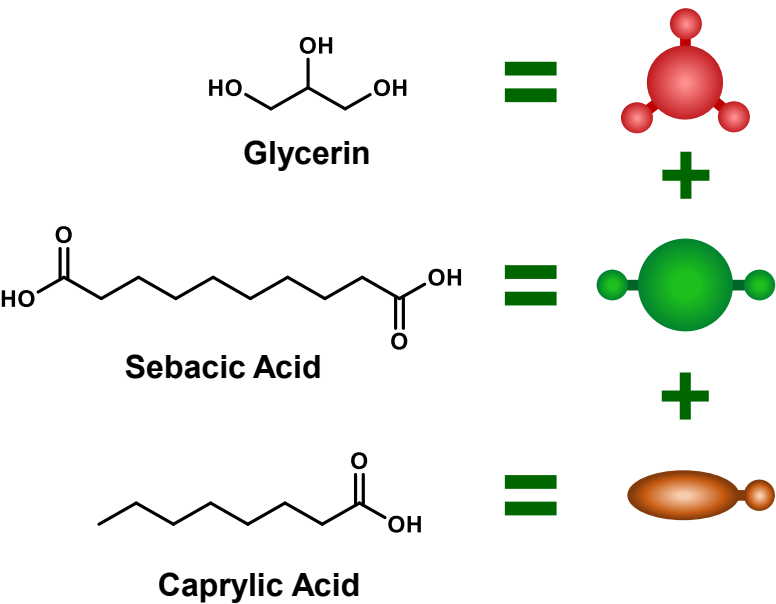


**Capryloyl Glycerin/Sebacic
Acid Copolymer**

**100% biobased and readily
biodegradable polyester with
unique versatility**

Capryloyl Glycerin/Sebacic Acid Copolymer (CGSAC)

Polyesters are made from an environmentally-benign condensation process – no solvents, no waste – the only byproduct is water!



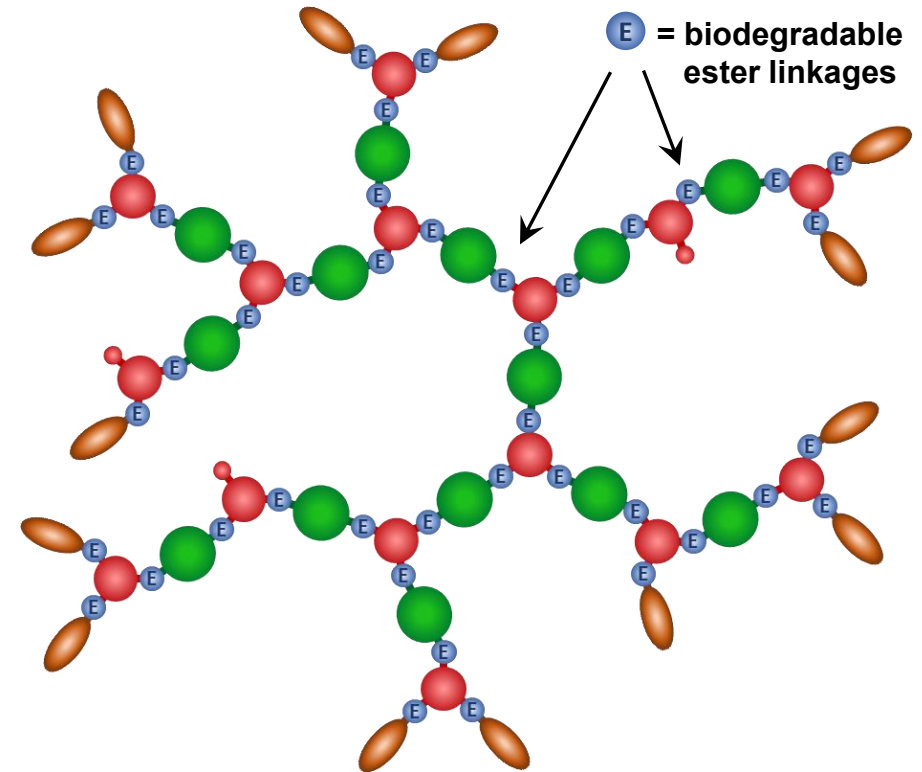
Structure controlled by:

- Feed ratios
- Process conditions
- Percent conversion

Condensation

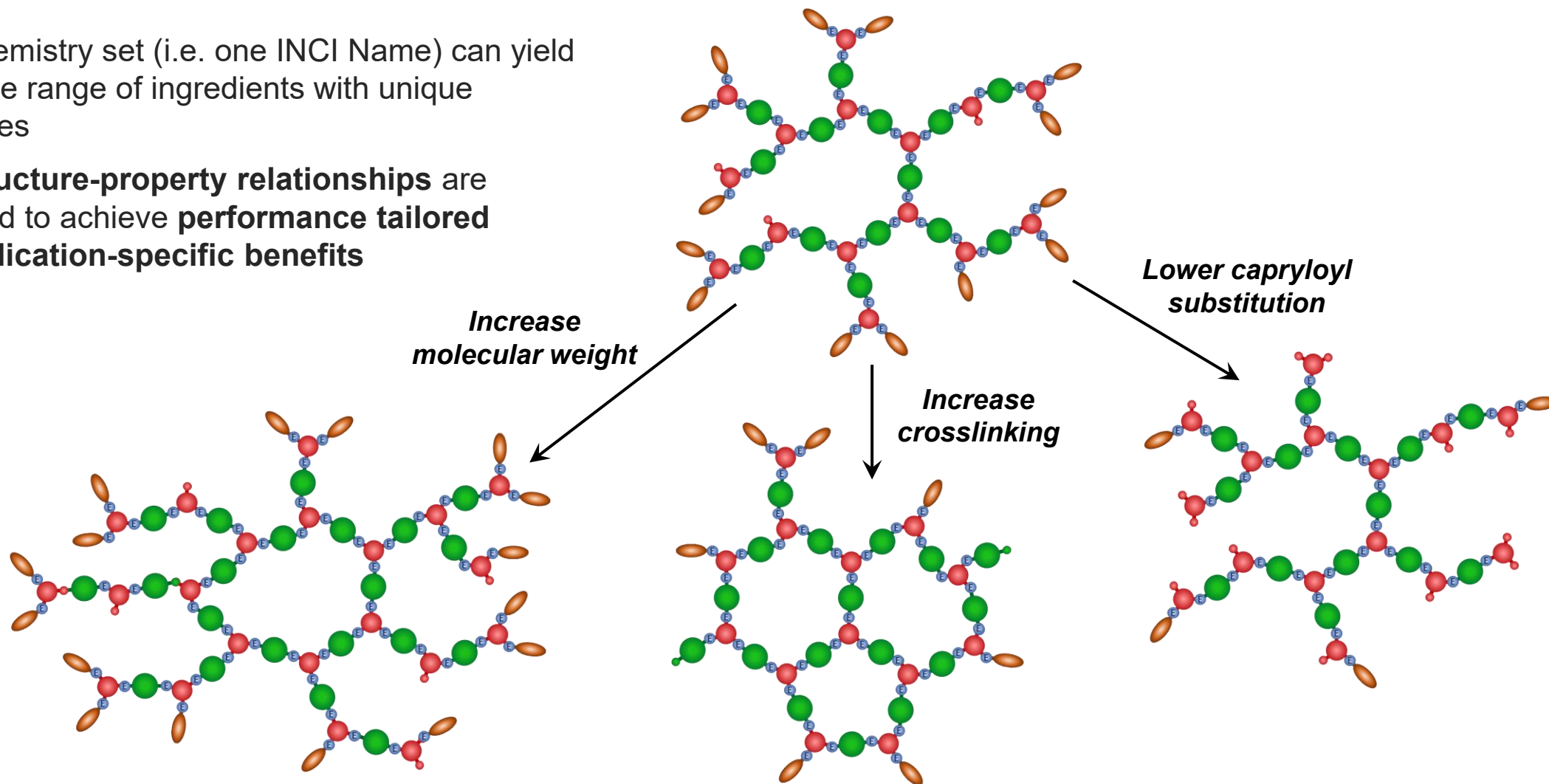
H₂O removed

Capryloyl Glycerin/Sebacic Acid Copolymer



Designer molecules: versatility of the CGSAC polyester platform

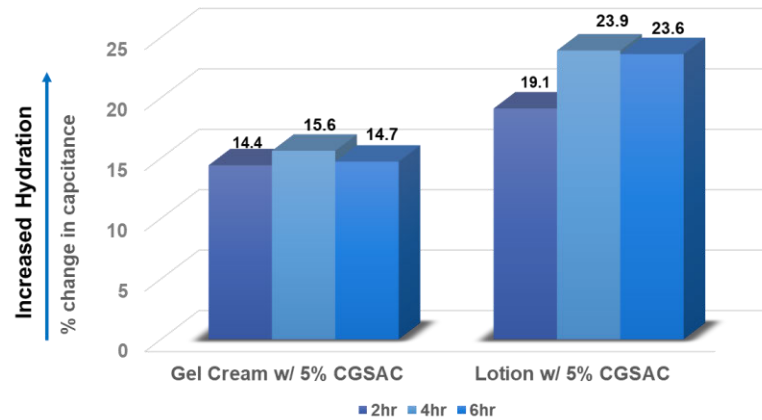
- One chemistry set (i.e. one INCI Name) can yield a diverse range of ingredients with unique properties
- Key **structure-property relationships** are exploited to achieve **performance tailored for application-specific benefits**



Applications of Capryloyl Glycerin/Sebacic Acid Copolymer

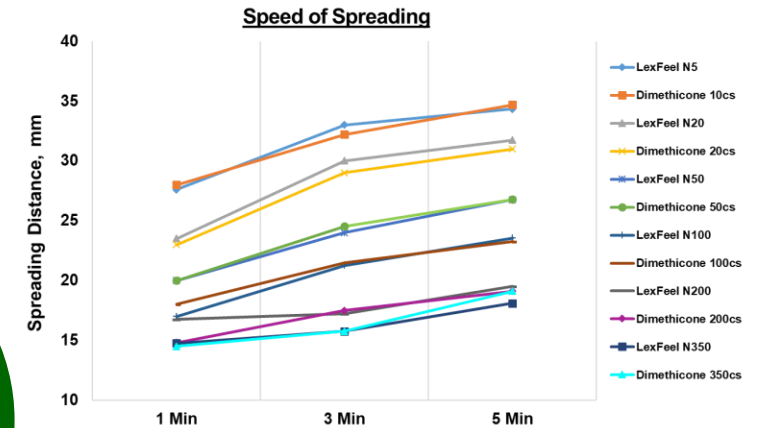
High MW, High Viscosity: Vellaplex™

Substantive film former with barrier properties



Blends with Diheptyl Succinate: LexFeel™ N Series

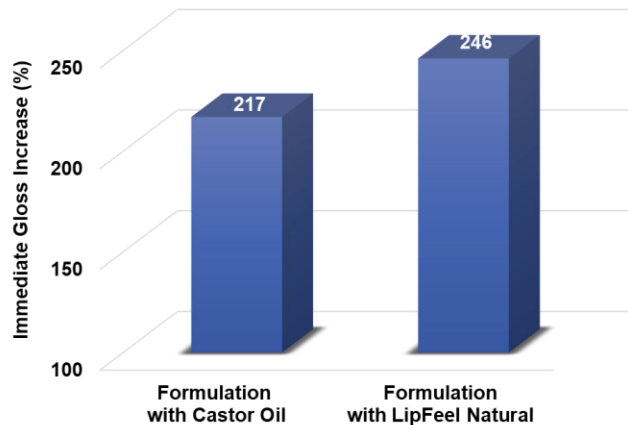
Alternatives for D5 and Dimethicone (5 – 350 cSt)



Capryloyl Glycerin/Sebacic Acid Copolymer

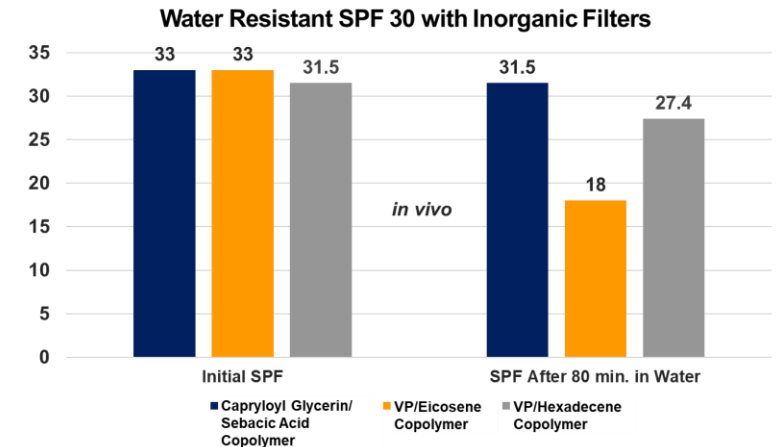
Low MW, High Hydroxyl: LipFeel Natural

Improved performance vs. castor oil for lipstick



Broad MWD: LexFilm™ Sun Natural

Film former for water-resistant sunscreens



Polyester doesn't necessarily mean *plastic*!

Aromatic Polyesters:

- Petroleum derived
- Not biodegradable
- Solids



Aliphatic Polyesters:

- Many are naturally derived
- May be solids or liquids
- Can be biodegradable and/or environmentally degradable

Bio-absorbable Sutures



Biodegradable Cutlery



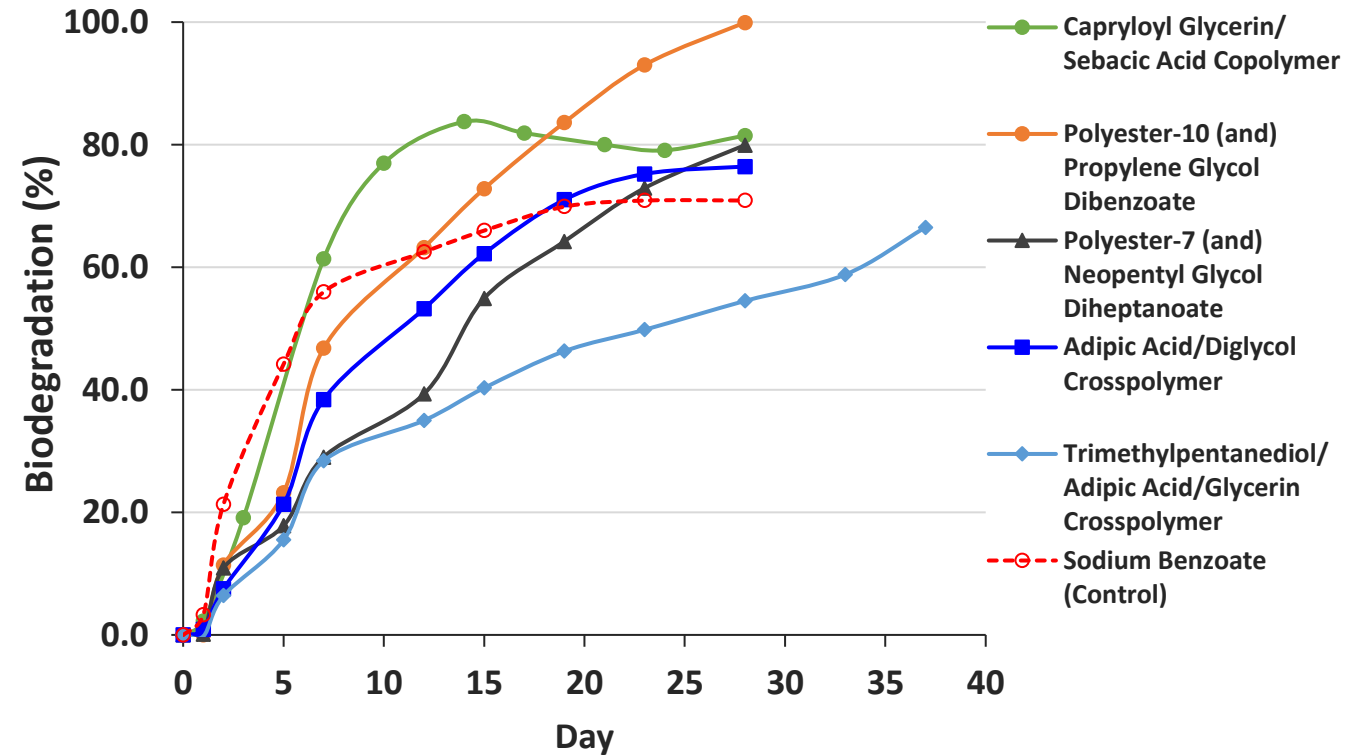
Most polyester film formers and emollients are viscous liquids:



Biodegradability of INOLEX polyester film formers

| INCI Name | Biodegradation (% at 28 d) | OECD Biodegradability Classification |
|--|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Polyester-10 (and) Propylene Glycol Dibenzoate | 99.9 | Ready |
| Capryloyl Glycerin/Sebacic Acid Copolymer | 81.5 | Ready |
| Polyester-7 (and) Neopentyl Glycol Diheptanoate | 79.9 | Ultimate |
| Adipic Acid/Diglycol Crosspolymer | 76.4 | Ready |
| Trimethylpentanediol/Adipic Acid/Glycerin Crosspolymer | 66.5* (at 37 d) | Ultimate |

OECD 301B Ready/Ultimate Biodegradability



- Backbones with methyl branching biodegrade at slower rate
- Solubilization in ester emollients improves polymer biodegradability

Conclusion



- Castor seed oil demonstrates remarkable versatility as a feedstock for manufacturing sustainable cosmetic ingredients
- Pairing castor-derived building blocks with understanding of structure-property-performance relationships enables the development of advanced ingredients from classic natural chemistry
- Castor will play an important role as market demands continue to drive innovation in high-performance biodegradable ingredients from diverse biobased sources

Care to learn more?



Feel free to contact us!



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