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Joint Committee on Organic Personal Care

August 12, 2025

Proposed revision to NSF/ANSI: 305 – Personal Care Products Containing Organic Ingredients (305i34r1)

Revision 1 of NSF/ANSI 305, issue 34 is being forwarded to the Joint Committee on Organic Personal Care for consideration. Please review the proposal and **submit your ballot by September 2, 2025** via the NSF Online Workspace.

Please review all ballot materials. When adding comments, please include the section number for your comment and add all comments under one comment number whenever possible. If additional space is needed, you may upload a MS Word or .PDF version of your comments directly to the NSF Online Workspace.

Purpose

The purpose of this ballot is to affirm revised language related to the list of prohibited ingredients in Table N-1.5, and new language regarding alcohol coupling in I-5 of Standard 305.

Background

Issue paper **OPC-2025-01** highlighted some new sources of natural materials that have recently become available. The proponent contends that the list of prohibited ingredients in 305 would benefit from reconsideration based on this new availability.

The suggested language revisions including support documentation are presented here as revision 1 for your consideration.

If you have any questions about the technical content of the ballot, you may contact me in care of:

Sincerely,

Angela Diesch
Chair, Joint Committee on Personal Care Products Containing Organic Ingredients
c/o Al Rose
Joint Committee Secretariat
NSF
Tel: (734) 827-3817
Email: arose@nsf.org

[Note – the recommended changes to the standard which include the current text of the relevant section(s) indicate deletions by use of ~~strikeout~~ and additions by grey highlighting. Rationale statements are in *red italics* and only used to add clarity; these statements will NOT be in the finished publication.]

NSF/ANSI Standard
for Personal Care Products

Personal Care Products Containing Organic Ingredients

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Table N-1.5
Illustrative list of prohibited ingredients

Any ingredient found in this Table may be allowed if derived from a natural, non-petroleum source and is produced using allowable processes and processing aids. All ingredients are subject to review.

ammonium lauryl sulfate	ethylhexylglycerin	polyquaternium 10
amodimethicone	glycereth-7 cocoate	propylene glycol
behentrimonium chloride	guar hydroxyproyltrimonium chloride	sodium cocoyl sarcosinate
behentrimonium methosulfate	isoceteth 20	sodium hydroxymethylglycinate
carbomer	isopropyl palmitate	sodium laureth sulfate
ceteareth-20	lauramide MEA	sodium lauroyl sarcosinate
cetrimonium chloride	lauryl DEA	sodium lauryl carboxylate
coco betaine	methoxycinnamate	sodium lauryl sulfoacetate
coco DEA	olefin sulfonate	sodium myreth sulfate
cocoamidopropyl betaine	oleyl betaine	sodium PCA or Na PCA
cyclopentasiloxane	parabens (methyl, propyl, butyl, etc.)	soyamidopropalkonium chloride
diazolidinyl urea	PEG-150 distearate	stearalkonium chloride
dimethicone	PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate	stearamidopropyl dimethyl amine
disodium cocoamphodiacetate	petroleum chemical fragrances	—
EDTA	phenoxyethanol	—

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I-5.2.12 Alcohol Coupling

Nonagricultural reagents	alkali (NaOH or KOH), sulfuric or phosphoric acid or other nucleophile (carboxylic acid)
Nonagricultural catalysts	Metal compounds (MgO, Tin chloride, palladium) or alkali (NaOH or KOH), sulfuric or phosphoric acid
does other process under consideration generate inputs ?	none
Agricultural inputs	Sugars, Triglyceride fats and oils
Reaction conditions	Atmospheric to 450 psi, 480°C max
Use in personal care	Produce preservative boosters, plasticizers, detergents in cosmetic products
Additional notes	none

An alcohol coupling reaction is a chemical process where two alcohol molecules are joined together to make a bigger molecule, usually with the help of a catalyst. These catalysts help speed up the reaction and can include metals like palladium (Pd) or copper (Cu), small organic molecules like proline, or even natural enzymes such as alcohol dehydrogenase. The type of catalyst used depends on whether the goal is efficiency, environmental safety, or using natural methods. The Guerbet Reaction is one type of alcohol coupling reaction but there are other types including Mitsunobu, Williamson Ether and Dehydrogenative/Ether formation. These vary in the type of simple alcohol precursor the alcohol is reacting with to form the complex molecule with high atom economy and minimal waste. Alcohol coupling reactions are central to organic synthesis, green chemistry and industrial chemistry. In personal care, it is found to be performed prior to esterification.

***Rationale**: as explained in the issue paper, new sources of natural materials have become available and the proponent contends these tables should be updated accordingly.*