

# TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

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**Name: PHYTOCHEM® SEBUM SP**

**Code: 69209**

**INCI** Propylene Glycol, Aqua, Salvia officinalis leaf extract, Salix Alba Bark extract, Calendula officinalis flower extract, Solanum Lycopersicum fruit extract, Salicylic Acid.

**DESCRIPTION** PHYTOCHEM® SEBUM is composed of several botanical extracts of Sage, Calendula, Tomato and Willow together with Beta-hydroxyl acids.  
Such a combination of bioactive ingredients gives PHYTOCHEM® SEBUM keratolytic, antimicrobial, sebum-regulatory and anti-inflammatory properties, suitable for skin types with a marked tendency to sebum production and acne.

**PROPERTIES** PHYTOCHEM® SEBUM is mainly composed of:

**Salicylic Acid** Beta-hydroxy acid, with multifunctional uses in the treatment of skin conditions. In cosmetics, it is used as a keratolytic agent. This activity is essential in the treatment of inflammatory processes in the skin due to the accumulation of microorganisms. Given its keratolytic properties, it is usually incorporated into products for the treatment of dandruff, dry skin, as well as peelings.

**Tomato Extract** This herbaceous plant of Family Solanaceae, native to America, is an important source of vitamins (Vitamin C, B1 and riboflavin, nicotinic acid) and contains carotenoids like lycopene. Further significant components of tomato are: flavonoids and other polyphenols. Its most representative components are organic acids such as citric or malic acids, as well as lactic acid. Therefore, Alpha-hydroxy acids in tomato give this plant the ability to enhance skin hydration and stimulate exfoliation. They promote renewal of the horny layer, thus improving skin flexibility. Vitamins provide antioxidant activity.

**Willow Extract** Its main constituents are salicylic derivatives such as salicin or salicoside acid. Furthermore, it contains bioactive compounds like phenol acids, flavonoids, dimeric and polymeric procyanins. The synergy between salicylic derivatives and flavonoids make willow a good ally to fight inflammatory processes by decongesting affected areas.

**Sage Extract** The dried leaves of this plant are used as they contain essential oils (alpha-thujone, beta-thujone), camphor and 1,8-cineole. Leaves also contain rosmarinic acid, phenol dipertenes (carnosol), flavonoids and triterpenes. The final composition varies depending on the origin, the drug, the harvest season, etc. These active compounds confer antimicrobial and antifungal properties (due to the presence of terpenic structures) to the plant.

**Calendula Extract** The highest bioactive compound concentration is located in the flowers; mostly containing flavonoids, saponosides and triterpene alcohols, carotenoids, polysaccharides, phenol acids, coumarins and essential oil. Its main function is to promote skin healing by stimulating angiogenesis and induce hyaluronan deposition.



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## PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Test	Specification
Appearance	Transparent liquid
Colour	Reddish – Brown
Density at 20°C	1.025 – 1.065 g/mL
Refractive index at 25 °C	1.4100 – 1.4200
pH	4 – 5
Solubility	Soluble in water and alcohol
<b>Microbiology</b>	
Aerobic bacteria	<100 cfu/g
Yeast and moulds	<100 cfu/g
Pathogenic germs	Exempt in 1 g
<b>Additional data</b>	
Dose of use	Between 0.5 – 5 %
Use precautions	Available on Material Safety Data Sheet
Storage	Store in a tightly closed container at room temperature, away from direct light and moisture.

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