



INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS TO AMELIORATE LIFE



ZLEY®GS

GLYCOL SALICYLATE

Soothing Anti-inflammatory Agent, Targeted for
Acne-Prone and Sensitive Skin



WHO WE ARE

COMMITTED TO AMELIORATE LIVE, WITH TECHNOLOGY

Driven by a vision of innovation and development, we are dedicated to producing high-quality raw materials for the global personal care industry, addressing the growing demand for functional ingredients. Our products are designed to promote skin rejuvenation, brightening, antioxidant, and anti-inflammatory benefits.

「 1 2 3 」

1 factory located in Weinan, Shaanxi Province
2 Innovation research and development centers
3 subsidiaries: [China] Guangzhou [Hongkong]
and [Singapore] Over 200 employees

WHAT WE DO

COMMITTED TO AMELIORATE LIVE, WITH TECHNOLOGY

「Herbalism」

The cosmetic industry is actively exploring new neurocosmetic ingredients to enhance the connection between the skin and the nervous system. We harness plant extracts with soothing and anti-inflammatory properties to alleviate skin irritations, reduce redness, and support a healthier complexion.

「Metropolitan」

We are committed to continuously exploring innovative formulations for effective skin rejuvenation. Our team leverages advanced technologies and novel ingredients to push the boundaries and unlock new possibilities in this field.

「Revolution」

We utilize innovative technologies and ingredients to deliver exceptional results in skin brightening. Our ongoing research focuses on addressing pigmentation issues and promoting a radiant complexion.



I&D STRENGTH

「BIRI」 (Biotechnology Innovation Research Institute)

Our team of experienced biologists leads the R&D efforts to identify active skincare ingredients with proven efficacy, high potency, and stability through experimental protocols, strain culture, and fermentation optimization.

Our facility adheres to the national laboratory safety standards GB 19489-2011, including P2 and biochemical laboratory requirements.

「FOSCRC」 (Functionality of Skin Care Research Center)

As society progresses and technology advances, there is a growing demand for effective skin care and a deeper understanding of cosmetics. At our Functional Skincare Research and Development Center, we focus on exploring skincare products through chemical testing and cell assays to study their functions and properties.

「FOSCTEC」 (Functionality of Skin Care Testing&Evaluation Center)

We partner with a professional third-party testing institute specializing in cosmetics, cosmetic raw materials, and pharmaceutical intermediates to ensure rigorous and reliable product testing.



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Part . 01

「MARKET ANALYSIS」



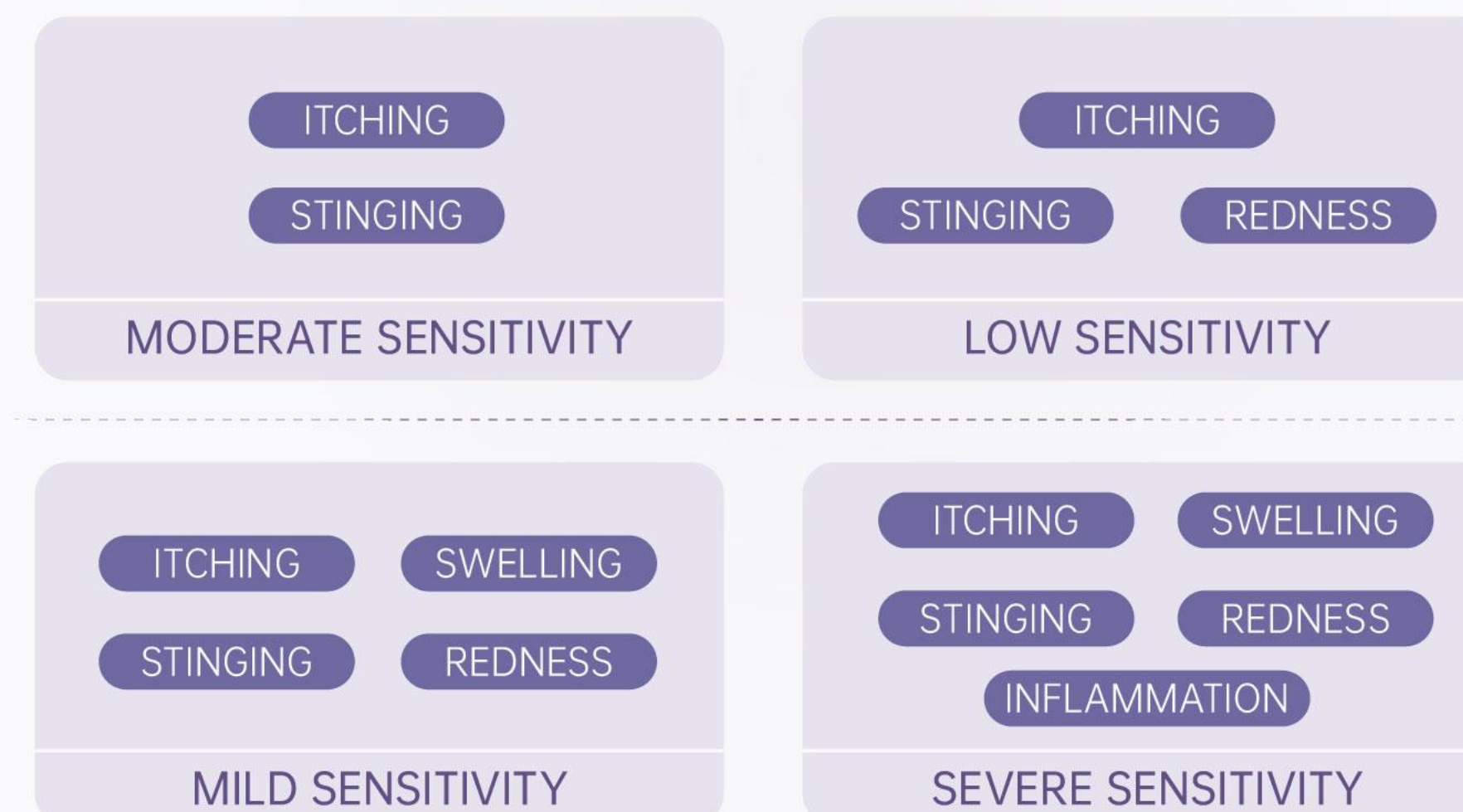
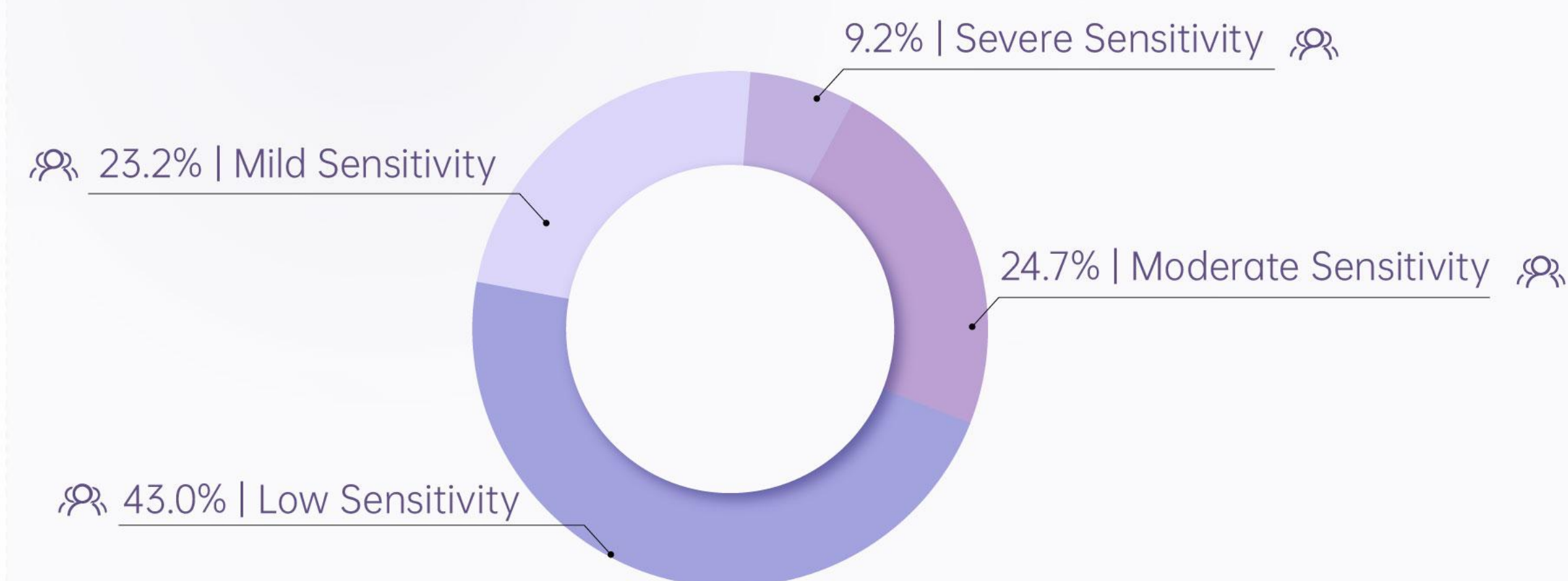
「MARKET ANALYSIS」

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MATERIALS IN THE WORLD

AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH SENSITIVE SKIN, NEARLY 50% EXPERIENCE MILD SENSITIVITY

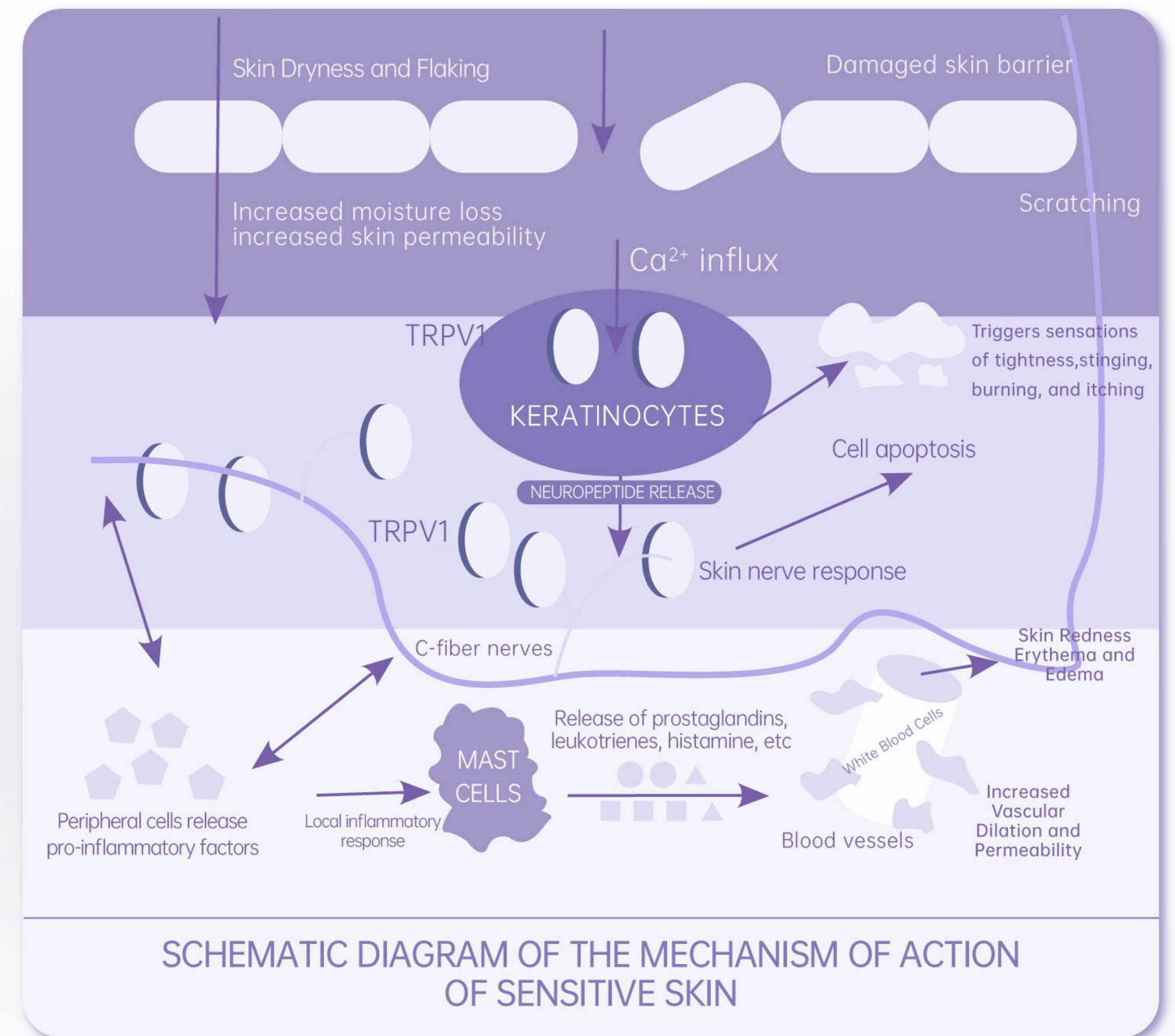
Overall, more than 70% of women with sensitive skin have mild or low-level sensitivity, which can be improved through daily skincare routines. On the other hand, nearly 30% of women with sensitive skin face more severe issues, exhibiting symptoms such as redness and inflammation.

IN 2020, THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHINESE WOMEN WITH SENSITIVE SKIN ACROSS DIFFERENT SEVERITY LEVELS WAS AS FOLLOWS



「CORE CARE FOR SENSITIVE SKIN」

- Sensitivity is not a disease; rather, it indicates that the skin is in a high-reactivity, intolerant state, similar to a small alarm being triggered. When the skin is in this state, it means the skin barrier is damaged, which increases the skin's reaction to external stimuli.
- Therefore, the core of sensitive skin care is to repair the damaged "skin structure." Of course, while repairing, soothing and anti-inflammatory care is also essential. Timely extinguishing the flames (inflammatory factors) within the wall can effectively relieve various discomforts such as redness, itching, and stinging, preventing the flames from spreading further.



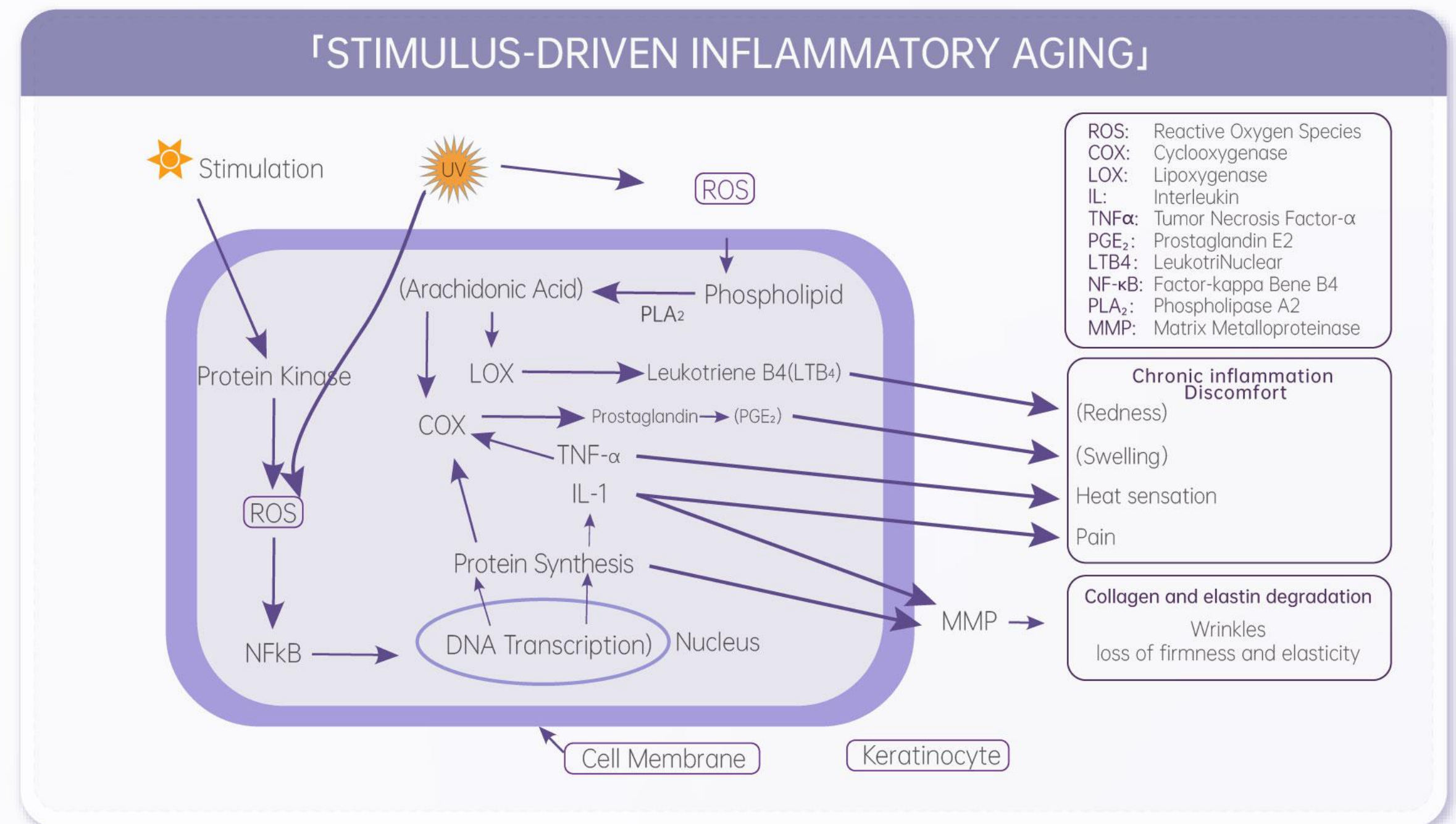
「MANIFESTATIONS AND TRIGGERS OF INFLAMMATION」

Inflammation, or "inflammatory response," is the body's defense mechanism against stimuli. It manifests as redness, swelling, heat, pain, and impaired skin barrier function.

Anti-inflammatory response refers to the skin's immune system activating signals when external stimuli cause damage—fighting harmful factors and warning when the tolerance threshold is exceeded.

Examples of Factors That Easily Trigger Skin Inflammation:

- 1.If sun protection is inadequate, UV rays may cause skin inflammation.
- 2.Overuse of skincare products or improper product selection can lead to skin damage and inflammation.
- 3.Sudden weather changes can weaken the skin's defense, causing sensitivity.
- 4.External air pollution and secondhand smoke.
- 5.Clogged pores, acne, and folliculitis.
- 6.Excessive stress, improper diet, and lack of sleep.





「INFLAMMAGING」

In 2000, Italian professor Claudio Franceschi proposed the concept of inflammaging, stating that inflammation is a fundamental process of aging.

In 2008, a paper published in JLD pointed out that chronic inflammation is a major cause of extrinsic aging.

Research by Procter & Gamble (P&G) found that even in young individuals in their 20s, facial skin is already undergoing inflammaging.

This process is characterized by elevated levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines and cellular senescence, leading to cellular dysfunction and premature aging of surrounding tissues. Furthermore, this state of inflammaging persists for decades, continuously affecting skin health.

In 2012, BASF proposed the vicious cycle theory of inflammaging, which suggests that during the aging process:

- 1.The skin is exposed to various pro-oxidative and pro-inflammatory damage, leading to an increase in inflammatory mediators in the skin.
- 2.Elevated inflammatory mediators further induce the release of reactive oxygen species (ROS), causing damage to nucleic acids, proteins, and other cellular components.
- 3.The release of ROS and cellular damage activate multiple microinflammation signaling pathways, perpetuating and exacerbating this self-sustaining inflammatory cycle.

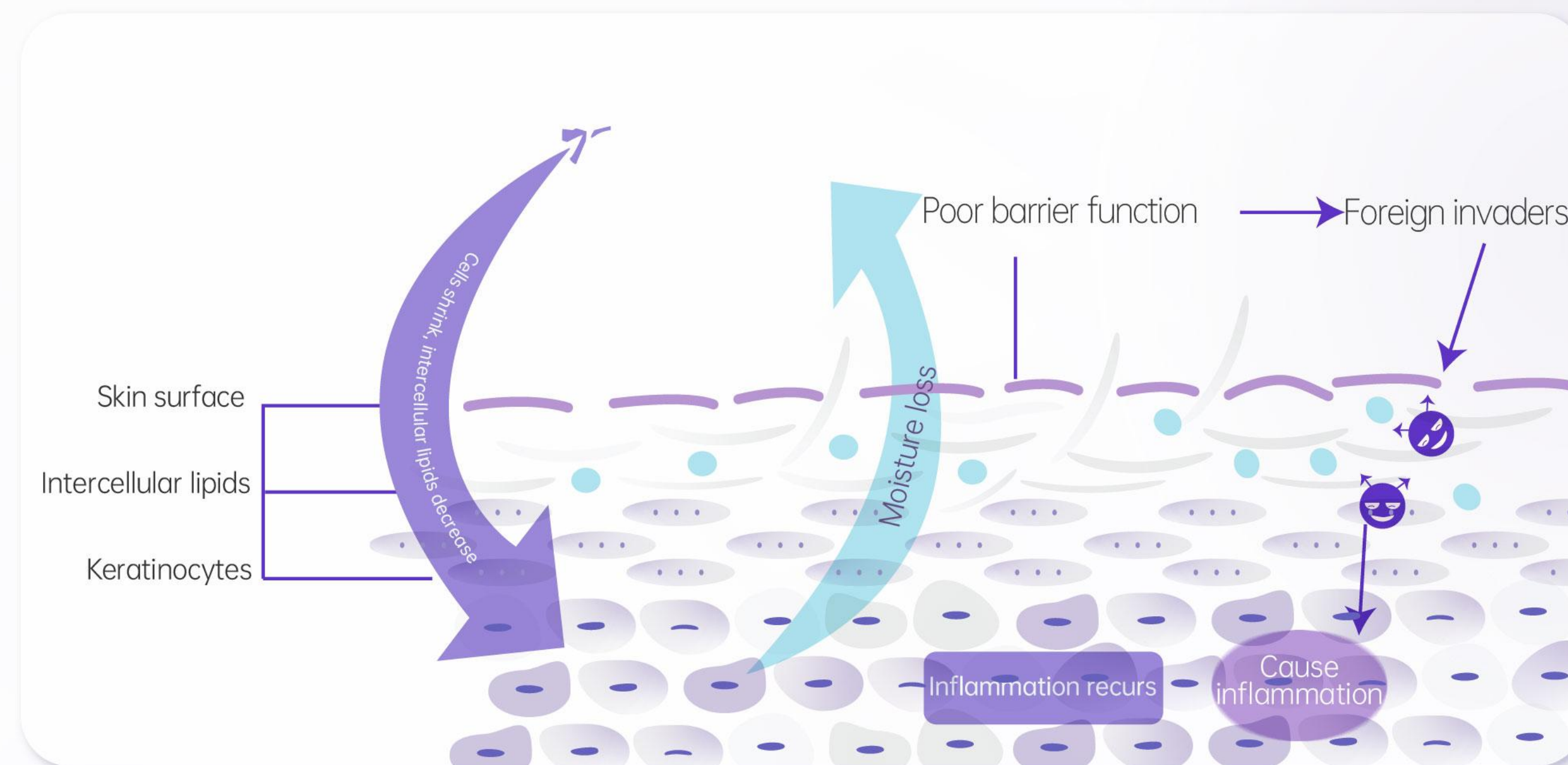
*数据源于: Thornfeldt C R. Chronic inflammation is etiology of extrinsic aging[J]. Journal of Cosmetic Dermatology, 2008, 7(1): 78-82

*数据源于: 甘嘉荷, 廖勇. 皮肤炎症性衰老与治疗策略[J]. 实用皮肤病学杂志, 2022, 15(1):6.

「INFLAMMAGING」

Barrier Damage:

The skin's physical barrier and the stratum corneum defense system are compromised, leading to subsequent skin issues.



【SKIN INFLAMMATION】

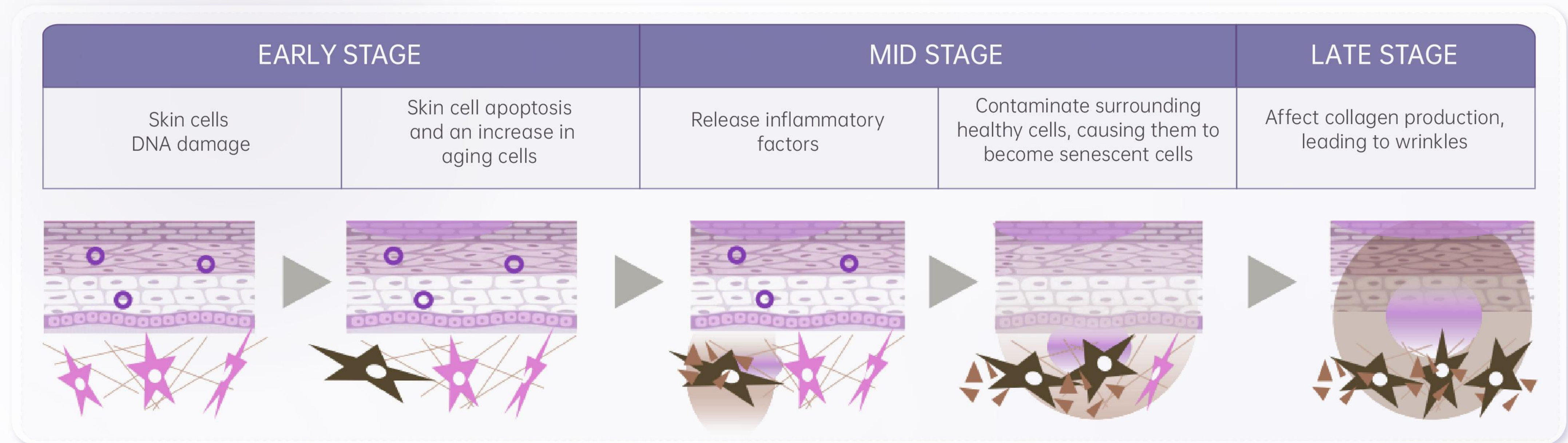
Inflammation is like a spark, continuously degrading collagen, elastin fibers, and other essential components in the dermis. It accelerates epidermal moisture loss and disrupts pigment metabolism. Additionally, the inflammatory response promotes free radical production, leading to oxidative damage. Over time, persistent skin damage accelerates aging—this is the manifestation of inflammaging.

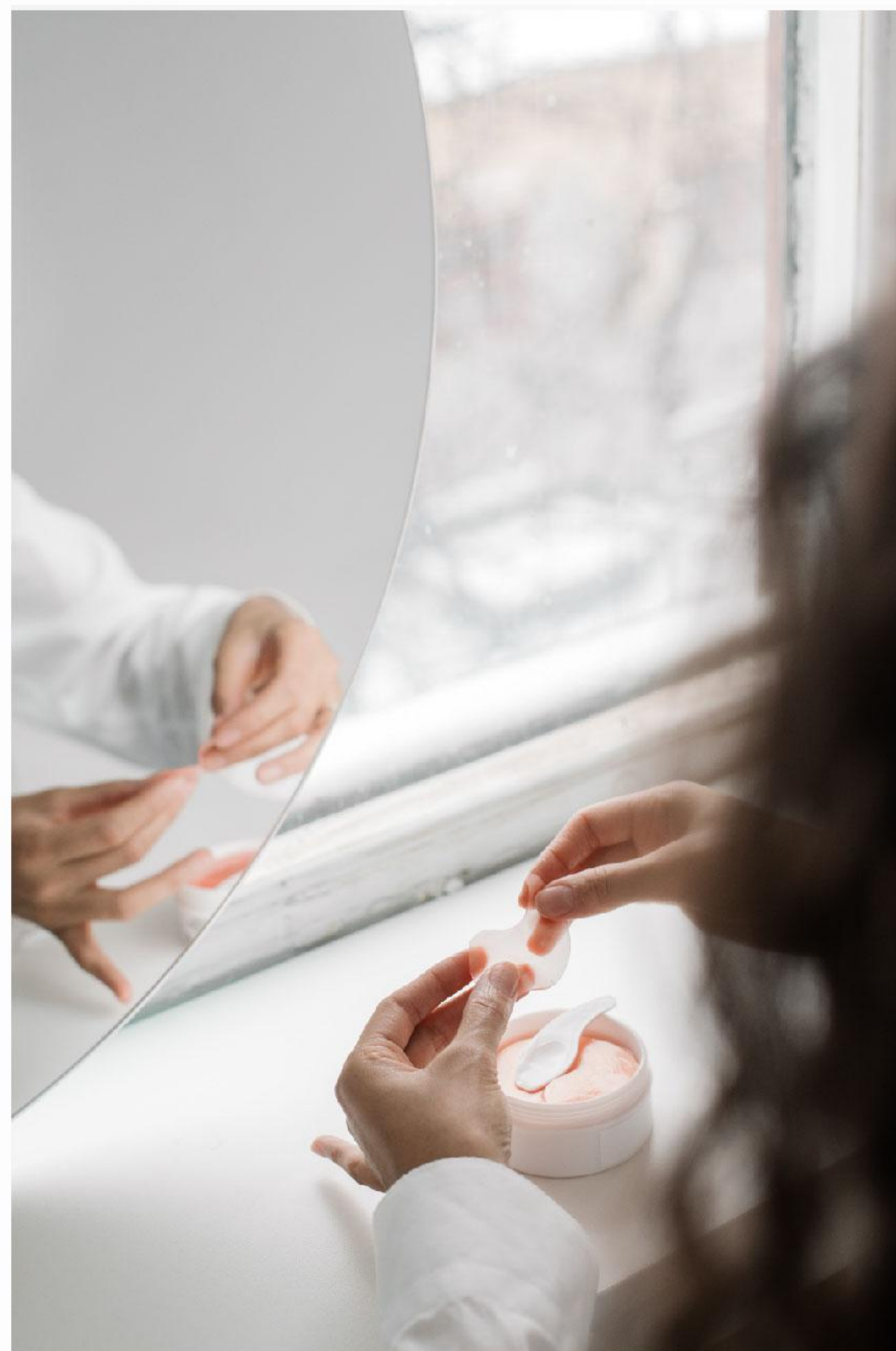
TO COMBAT AGING, START BY FIGHTING INFLAMMATION.

「INFLAMMAGING」

Sensitive skin is more prone to accelerated aging due to inflammation.

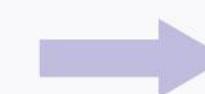
The DNA of sensitive skin cells is damaged more easily, leading to the release of inflammatory factors that affect surrounding healthy cells and inhibit collagen production, resulting in wrinkles.





POST-INFLAMMATORY HYPERPIGMENTATION (PIH)

- 1. Post-treatment hyperpigmentation after medical aesthetics
- 2. Dark acne marks left after inflammatory acne
- 3. Inflammatory pigmentation in sensitive skin
- 4. Red or brownish-black marks left after wound healing



Post-Inflammatory Hyperpigmentation (PIH)

The incidence of PIH is very high. Any skin inflammation-causing reaction can potentially lead to post-inflammatory hyperpigmentation, which manifests on the skin as pigment spots ranging from light brown, dark brown, blue-gray to black.

It has been reported that the incidence of PIH in acne patients in Asia is 47.4%; for patients with acne combined with melasma, the incidence of PIH is 6 times higher than in regular acne patients. Among Asians who have undergone laser cosmetic procedures, the incidence of PIH ranges from 11.1% to 17.1%

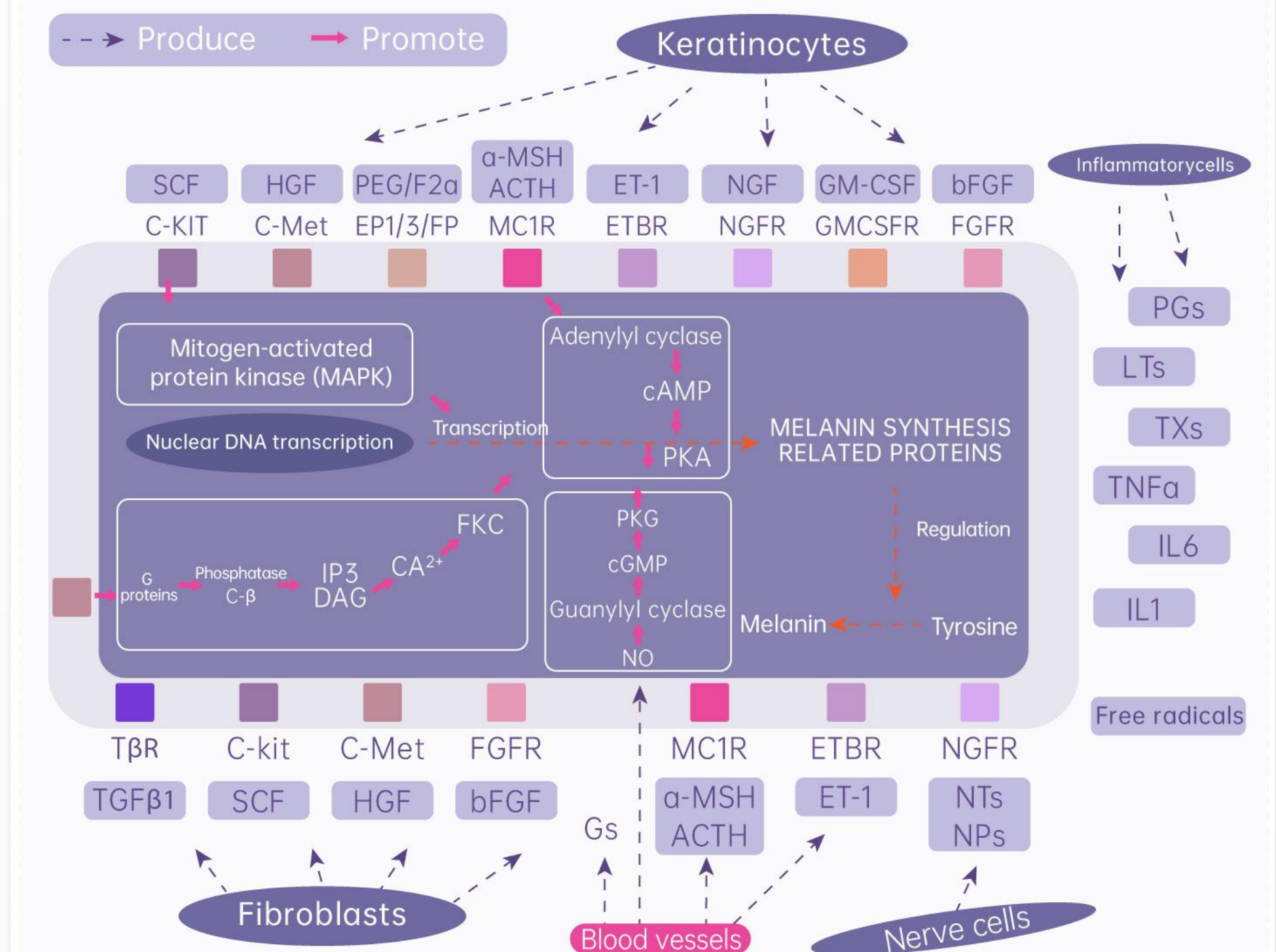
POST-INFLAMMATORY HYPERPIGMENTATION (PIH)

Mechanism of PIH Formation:

- Skin inflammation leads to an increase in the local release of arachidonic acid, and its metabolites such as prostaglandins (PG), leukotrienes (LT), and thromboxanes can induce melanocyte hypertrophy and dendritic proliferation, increasing melanocyte activity.
- Leukotriene C4 can significantly increase tyrosinase activity, thereby promoting melanin synthesis. Additionally, other cytokines and inflammatory mediators, such as interleukin (IL)-1 α , IL-6, tumor necrosis factor TNF- α , epidermal growth factor, and reactive oxygen species (ROS), can stimulate melanocytes and promote melanin

Activation of melanocytes mostly occurs during the early stages of inflammation. Controlling and alleviating inflammation as early as possible helps reduce and prevent PIH.

SKIN POST-INFLAMMATORY HYPERPIGMENTATION RESEARCH



Part . 02

「PRODUCT INTRODUCTION」



「PRODUCT INTRODUCTION」

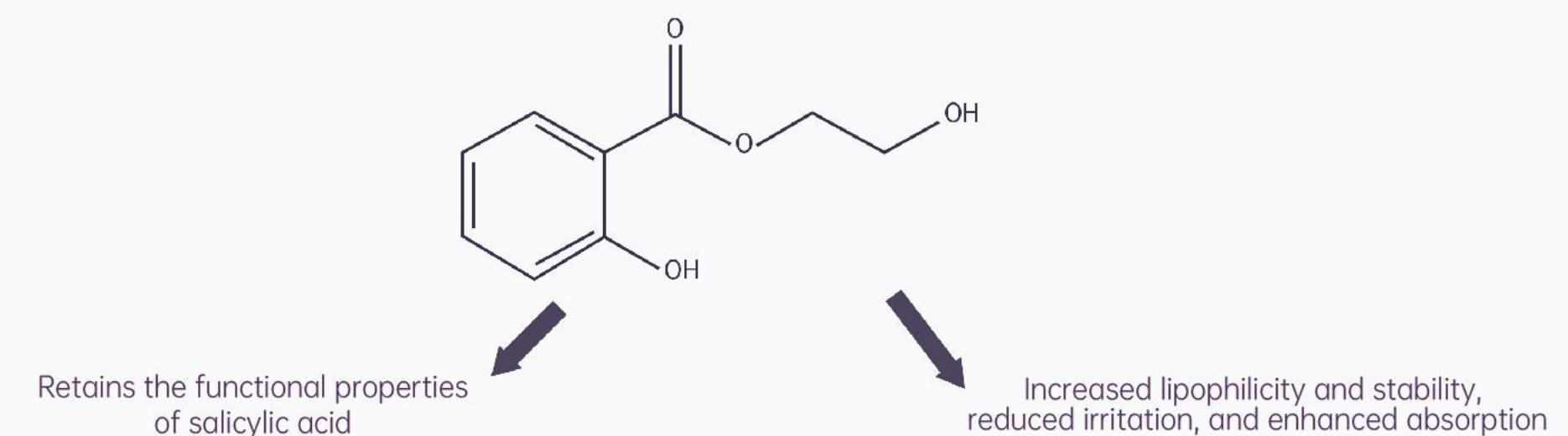
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MATERIALS IN THE WORLD

「PRODUCT INTRODUCTION」

ZLEY-GS, with the INCI name Glycol Salicylate, has anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects in pharmaceuticals. It is a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) and a topical analgesic used to relieve mild to moderate muscle and joint pain.

ZLEY-GS is a multifunctional active ingredient derived from salicylic acid. It is structurally modified to reduce the instability of salicylic acid, decrease irritation, and increase its lipophilicity, making it easier for the skin to absorb. Ethylene Glycol Salicylate is used to improve skin appearance, such as wrinkles, acne, and pigmentation, and can also serve as a soothing moisturizer, light stabilizer, and chemical sunscreen, with no irritation to the skin.

「GLYCOL SALICYLATE」



Part . 03

「ACTION MECHANISM」



「ACTION MECHANISM」

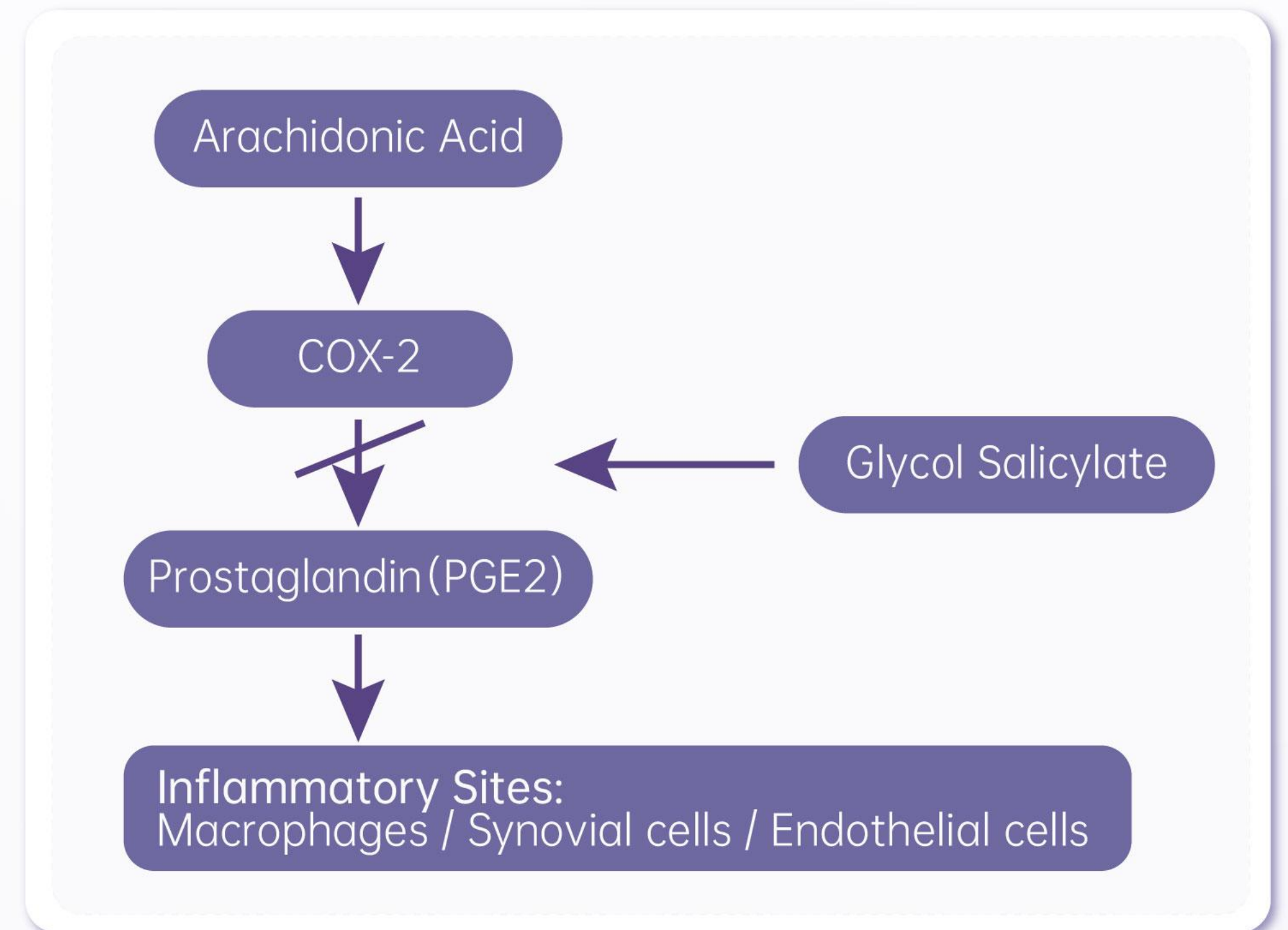
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MATERIALS IN THE WORLD

「SOOTHING AND ANTI-INFLAMMATORY」

[INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE]

- ▶ Due to the impaired barrier function or abnormal neural function in sensitive skin, it is more difficult to resist external irritants and allergens compared to normal skin. This makes it prone to a series of irritation- or allergy-induced inflammatory responses, which further damage the skin barrier structure and nerve endings, leading to a vicious cycle. Inflammatory response is a key factor in sensitive skin.
- ▶ At the cellular level, the efficacy of an active ingredient in inhibiting inflammation can be evaluated by measuring the expression level of cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2).
- ▶ In the process of inflammation, cyclooxygenase (COX) plays a crucial role. COX converts arachidonic acid metabolites into prostaglandins (PGs) and other pro-inflammatory and pain-inducing substances, thereby triggering inflammation.

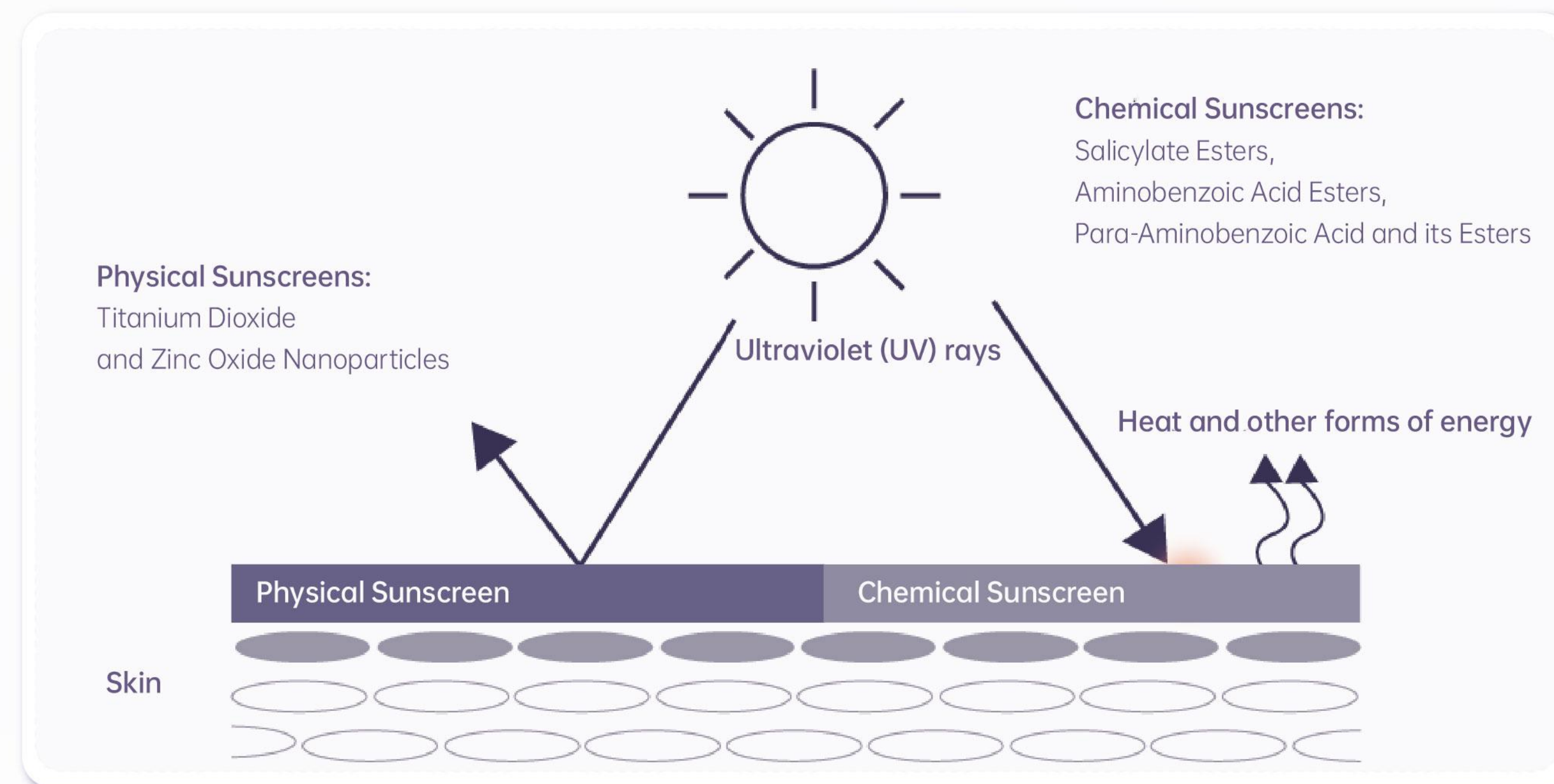
As shown in the image above, Glycol Salicylate exerts its anti-inflammatory effect by inhibiting COX-2, which in turn suppresses the production of prostaglandins.



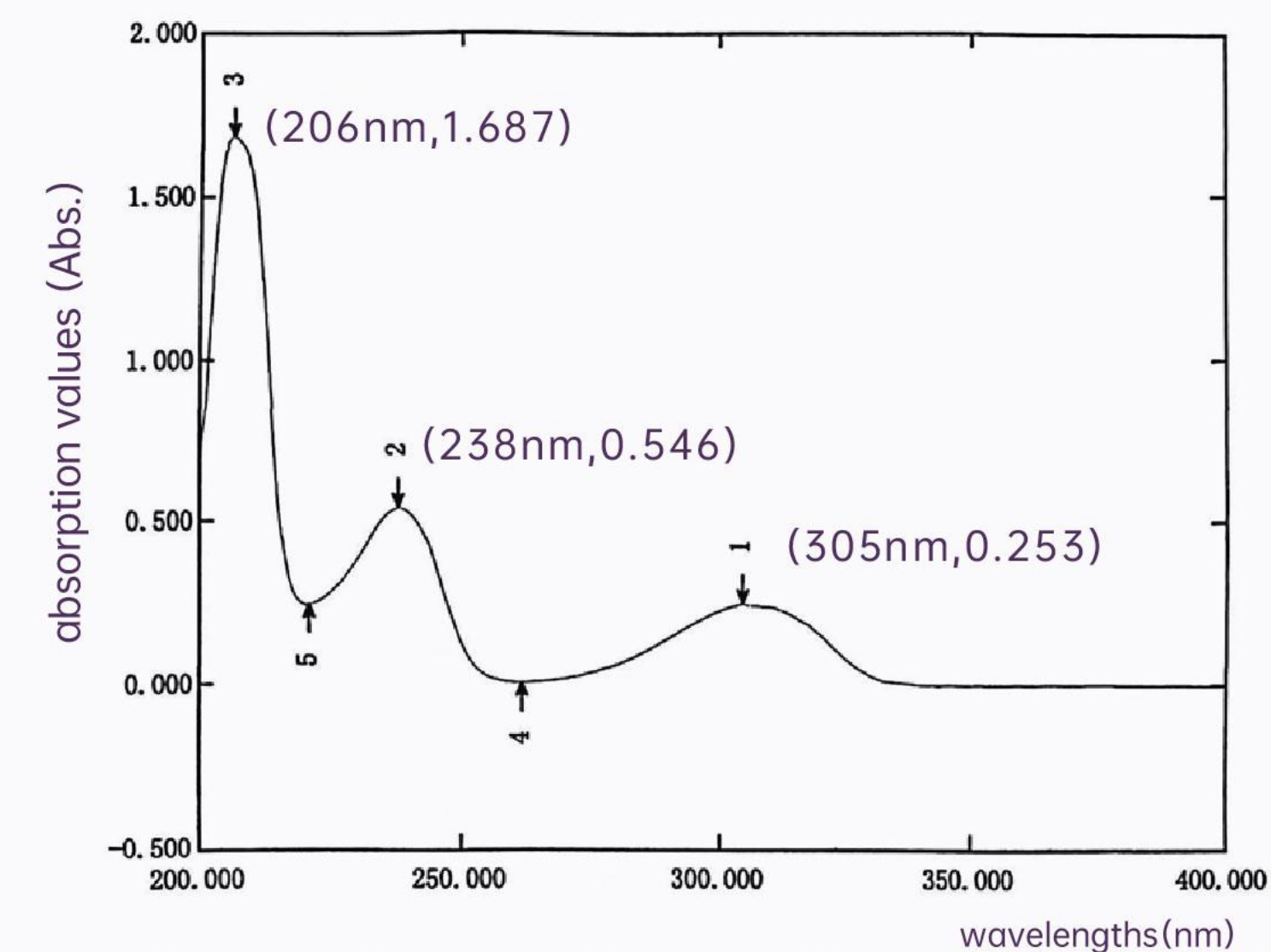
「CHEMICAL SUNSCREEN」

Glycol Salicylate contains conjugated π bonds, which allow it to absorb ultraviolet (UV) rays and convert the UV energy into heat, thereby providing sun protection.

Although the UV absorption capacity of Glycol Salicylate is relatively low, compared to most other sunscreens, it is safer at lower concentrations. It not only provides sun protection but also has soothing effects, making it non-irritating to the skin.



ZLEY-GS - GLYCOL SALICYLATE SPECTRUM PEAK VALUES



Part . 04

「EFFICACY EVALUATION」



「EFFICACY EVALUATION」

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MATERIALS IN THE WORLD

MINIMUM INHIBITORY CONCENTRATION (MIC)

Experimental Method: Agar Dilution Method

Experimental Sample: ZLEY®GS-Glycol Salicylate

Experimental Results:

Microorganism	Species Name	Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC)
Gram-positive Bacteria	Staphylococcus aureus	0.5%
Gram-negative Bacteria	Escherichia coli	0.5%
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	0.5%
Yeast	Candida albicans	0.5%
Mold	Aspergillus niger	0.5%

ZLEY®GS-Glycol Salicylate exhibits broad-spectrum antimicrobial activity, inhibiting Gram-positive bacteria, Gram-negative bacteria, molds, and yeasts.



ZLEY TESTING SERVICES SHAANXI LTD.
TEST REPORT

No. ZLEY-SX-2022073

Page 2 of 2

1.Adopt the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) test method.

Use bacterial suspensions of standard strains to determine the MIC of the sample. Initial bacterial contamination: ~10⁷ CFU/mL; Initial fungal contamination: ~10⁶ CFU/mL.

Table 1 Microbial Strains for Bacteriostatic Test

Microbial Strains Adopted in MIC Test		
Bacteria	Escherichia coil	8099
	Staphylococcus aureus	ATCC6538
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	ATCC15442
Fungi	Aspergillus niger	ATCC16404
	Candida albicans	ATCC10231

2.Minimum Inhibitory Concentration Test:

The MIC results of bacteria and fungi for the sample are shown in Table 2 respectively.

Table 2 MIC of ZLEY®GS-Glycol Salicylate against Bacteria and Fungi

ZLEY®GS-Glycol Salicylate									
Strains	2%	1%	0.5%	0.25%	0.125%	0.0625%	Positive control	Negative control	MIC
Escherichia coil	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	0.5%
Staphylococcus aureus	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	0.5%
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	0.5%
Aspergillus niger	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	0.5%
Candida albicans	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	0.5%

Note: "-" indicates no bacterial growth; "+" indicates bacterial growth. The test was conducted by agar dilution method.

3. Conclusion based on comprehensive MIC test results: It can be seen from Table 2 that the MIC of ZLEY®GS-Glycol Salicylate against *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Candida albicans* and *Aspergillus niger* is all 0.5%.

ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY

As shown in the figure above, 0.20% glycol salicylate demonstrates significant antimicrobial activity.

Ingredient	Concentration	E. coli	Staphylococcus aureus	Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Candida albicans	Aspergillus Niger	Propionibacterium acnes	Malassezia
ZLEY®GS	0.20%	Antimicrobial Rate(Day 1 Results)						Antimicrobial Rate(Day 3 Results)
		99.68%	99.93%	98.26%	99.63%	99.88%	76.07%	100%
		Antimicrobial Rate(Day 7 Results)						
		—	—	—	—	—	—	100%
	0.50%	Antimicrobial Rate(Day 1 Results)						Antimicrobial Rate(Day 3 Results)
		99.64%	99.29%	98.88%	98.14%	99.09%	100%	100%
		Antimicrobial Rate(Day 7 Results)						
		98.30%	99.99%	99.99%	98.52%	99.56%	100%	100%

ANTI-INFLAMMATORY AND ANALGESIC (IN MEDICINES)

温感型复方水杨酸乙二醇透皮吸收贴剂佐治颈型颈椎病的疗效观察

——附 32例报告

广州中医药大学附属骨伤科医院 (510240) 郭 星 庄 洪 徐无忌 秦渭志

[摘 要] **目的:** 观察温感型复方水杨酸乙二醇透皮吸收贴剂 (好及施) 佐治颈型颈椎病的疗效。
方法: 将 64例颈型颈椎病患者分为治疗组及对照组, 各 32例, 2组均常规予颈椎颌枕带牵引, 治疗组采用温感型复方水杨酸乙二醇透皮吸收贴剂贴于患处, 对照组用麝香壮骨膏贴于患处, 2组均为每 24 h 1贴, 治疗 1个疗程 (7日) 后对比 2组的疗效。**结果:** 治疗组与对照组总有效率分别为 94% (30/32) 和 78% (25/32), 2组比较差异有统计学意义, $P < 0.01$ 。治疗组仅 1例贴药局部皮肤出现过敏, 而对照组为 3例, 停药后可自愈。**结论:** 温感型复方水杨酸乙二醇透皮吸收贴剂佐治颈型颈椎病具有良好的临床疗效, 不良反应轻, 值得临床推广应用。

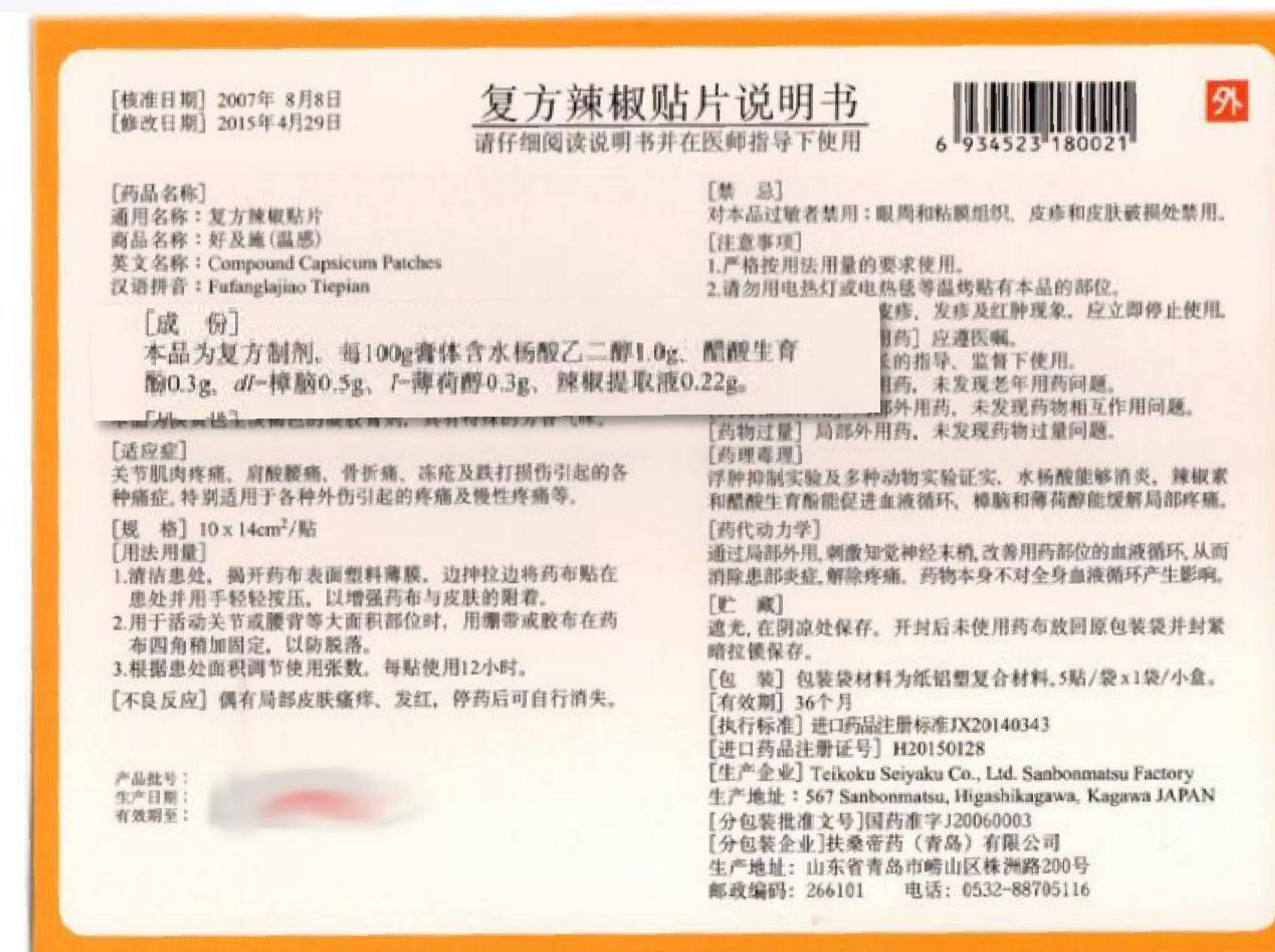
[关键词] 复方水杨酸乙二醇透皮吸收贴剂 颈椎病 非甾体抗炎药

► LION Halix 55 EX Cooling Analgesic Patch

The 55 EX Cooling A is a cooling analgesic product from the Halix series. Its main ingredients include Glycol Salicylate (anti-inflammatory and analgesic), Glycyrrhetic Acid (anti-inflammatory), Menthol (analgesic), and Vitamin E Acetate (improves blood circulation). It provides significant relief for shoulder pain, neck pain, lower back pain, and muscle pain. Combined with the cooling effect of menthol and the blood circulation improvement from Vitamin E Acetate, it maximizes the analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects.

► Hisamitsu Salonsip Warm Analgesic Patch

Another star product under Hisamitsu Pharmaceutical, the Salonsip series differs from the Salonpas series, which primarily contains Methyl Salicylate (Methyl Salicylate). The main ingredient in the Salonsip series is Glycol Salicylate (Glycol Salicylate). Both ingredients are commonly used in analgesic patches and serve the purpose of anti-inflammatory and pain relief. The key differences lie in the warming or cooling effects and the higher concentration of active ingredients in the Salonpas series, which provides stronger anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects.



In the formulation of the Compound Capsicum Patches, the role of Glycol Salicylate is to provide anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects, with a concentration of 1%. The safety of this concentration has been confirmed through human skin irritation tests of the patch, and the pharmacokinetics of this concentration have been explained in the notes.

「HYGROSCOPICITY」

Method:

Confocal images of human epidermis under different hydration conditions, treated with or without Glycol Salicylate (GS) for 16 hours under dehydrated and hydrated conditions.

Characterization:

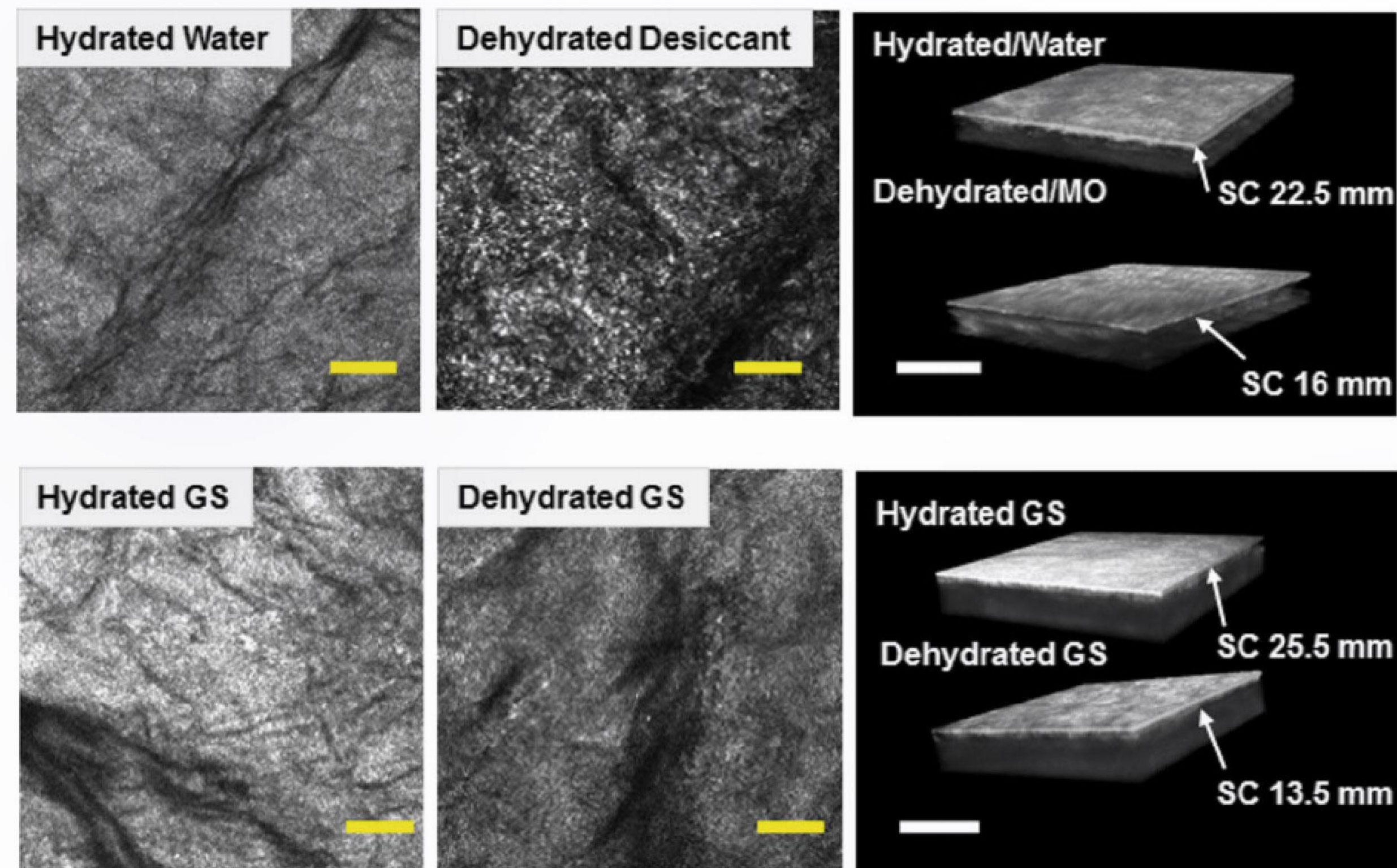
2D images show the roughness of the stratum corneum (SC), while the corresponding 3D images display the thickness of the stratum corneum.

Dehydrated Desiccant: Anhydrous Sodium Sulfate + Mineral Oil

MO: Mineral Oil

Dehydrated GS: Anhydrous Sodium Sulfate + Mineral Oil + Glycol Salicylate

GS: Glycol Salicylate



The results indicate that Glycol Salicylate exhibits excellent hygroscopic properties, improves the roughness of the epidermis, and enhances the thickness of the stratum corneum.

「HYGROSCOPICITY」

SSC: Solubility in the Stratum Corneum
Neat: Glycol Salicylate
Dehydrated: Dehydrated: Mineral Oil + Anhydrous Sodium Sulfate

D*: Apparent Diffusion Coefficient
Solution: Saturated Solution of Glycol Salicylate
***p < 0.01:** hydrated versus dehydrated conditions

Table II. Stratum Corneum Thickness, Solubility in Stratum Corneum (*S*_{SC}) and Apparent Diffusion Coefficient (*D*^{*}) for Each Salicylate Esters as Neat Liquids or as Saturated Solutions Under Hydrated and Dehydrated Conditions (Mineral Oil with Desiccant)

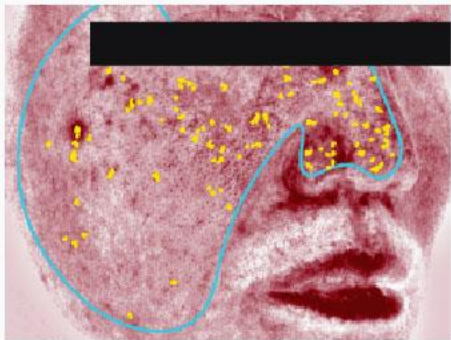
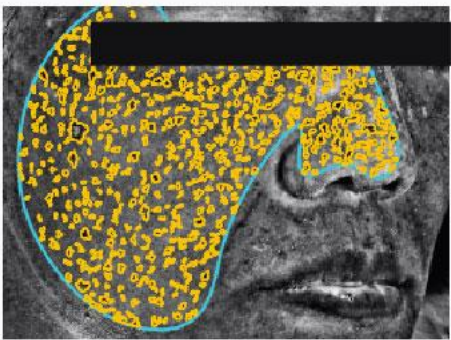
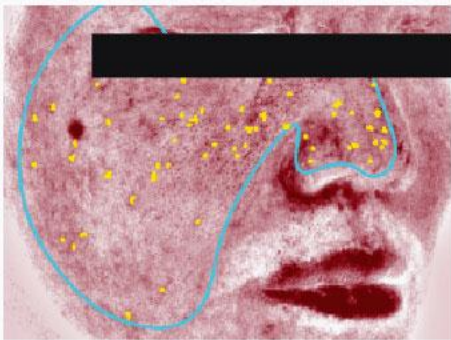
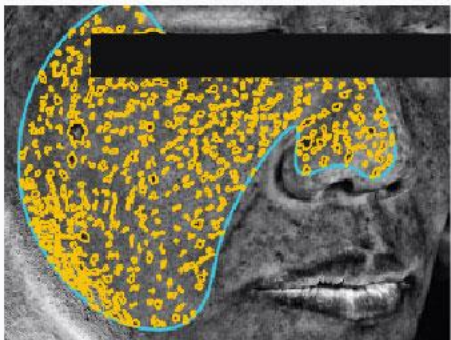
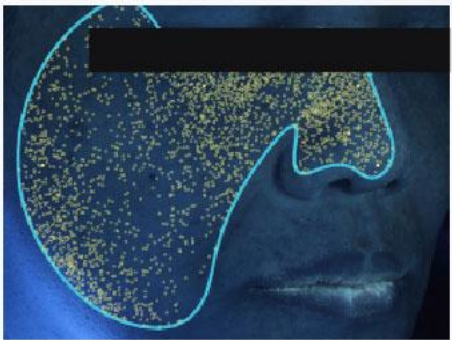
Ester	Skin condition	SC thickness (μm)	<i>S</i> _{SC}		<i>S</i> _{SC} ratio		<i>D</i> [*]		<i>D</i> [*] ratio	
			Neat (mg/mg)	Solution (μg/mg)	Neat	Solution	Neat cm ² /h × 10 ⁻²	Solution cm ² /h × 10 ⁻⁴	Neat	Solution
Glycol	Hydrated	25.5 ± 3.0	1.01 ± 0.08	103.0 ± 10.1	1.25	0.96	20.49 ± 1.84	9.87 ± 0.41	8.22	2.10
	Dehydrated	13.5 ± 1.5	0.81 ± 0.16	107.0 ± 9.28			2.49 ± 1.48*	4.77 ± 0.21*		

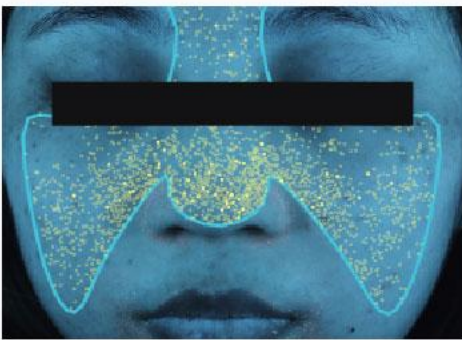
The results indicate that Glycol Salicylate exhibits excellent hygroscopic properties, improves the roughness of the epidermis, and enhances the thickness of the stratum corneum.

*Ref: Mechanistic Evaluation of Hydration Effects on the Human Epidermal Permeation of Salicylate Esters. AAPS J. 2017 Jan;19(1):180-190.

「HUMAN EFFICACY」

Experimental Process: From D0 to D4, a 1% ZLEY®GS-Glycol Salicylate emulsion was used.
Volunteer 1 (Male): After 4 days, Red Area: -39.80%, UV Spots: -10.07%, Porphyrins: -46.31%
Volunteer 2 (Female): After 4 days, UV Spots: -18.16% , Porphyrins: -21.48%

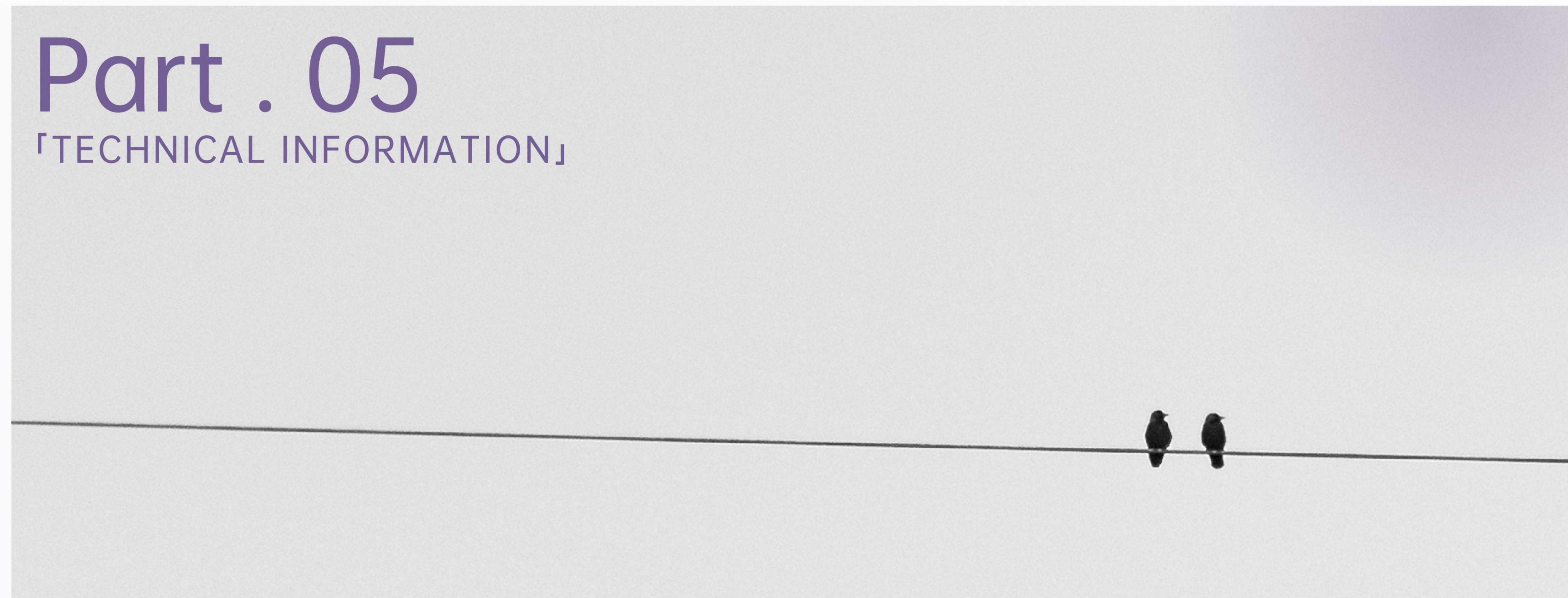
Volunteer 1			
Time	Red Area	UV Spots	Porphyrins
D0			
D4			
Reduction Rate	↓ 39.80%	↓ 10.07%	↓ 46.31%

Volunteer 2		
Time	UV Spots	Porphyrins
D0		
D4		
Reduction Rate	↓ 18.16%	↓ 21.48%

UV Spots: Refers primarily to spots caused by UV radiation.
Red Area: Represents skin issues related to blood vessels, such as acne, skin inflammation, and skin sensitivity.
Porphyrins: Reflects the secretion activity of the skin's sebaceous glands.

Part . 05

「TECHNICAL INFORMATION」



「TECHNICAL INFORMATION」

ZLEY HOLDINGS | FOCUS ON MAKING PREMIUM QUALITY RAW
MATERIALS IN THE WORLD

「PRODUCT INFORMATION」



ZLEY®GS

Trade Name	ZLEY®GS
INCI NAME	GLYCOL SALICYLATE)
CAS No.	87-28-5
Safety Risks	None (Source: BEBD)
Comedogenic Risk	None (Source: BEBD)
Frequency of Use in Approved Products	328 (Source: BEBD, as of 2022.08.22)
Appearance	Colorless transparent viscous liquid
Efficacy	Soothing and anti-inflammatory agent, light stabilizer, chemical sunscreen agent, sports care products
Recommended Dosage	0.1-1.0%
Solubility	Insoluble in water and glycerol, easily soluble in oils and polyols
Formulation Handling	1.Emulsion System: Add at low temperature after emulsification and mix thoroughly. 2.Pure Oil System: Add directly to the oil phase. It dissolves well in polar oils but may dissolve more slowly in vegetable oils. 3.Aqueous System: C0-40: Glycol Salicylate = 1:2:** Mix thoroughly first, then add to water and stir until uniform. Dipropylene Glycol: Glycol Salicylate = 20:1: Mix thoroughly first, then add to water and stir until uniform. Butylene Glycol: Glycol Salicylate = 28:1:** Mix thoroughly first, then add to water and stir until uniform. Propylene Glycol: Glycol Salicylate = 30:1:** Mix thoroughly first, then add to water and stir until uniform.
Precautions	**Note:** Avoid prolonged exposure to high temperatures!

PHASE	INGREDIENT	INCI NAME	DOSAGE / %	SUPPLIER
A	Water	Water	TO 102	-
	NMF-50	Betaine	1.00	ZLEY
A1	Glycerin	Glycerin	5.00	-
	1,3-Butanediol	Butylene Glycol	2.00	-
	Avena sativa alkaloid	Hydroxyphenyl Propylamide Benzoic Acid	0.20	-
	ZLEY®CAG	Capryloyl glycine	0.50	ZLEY
	Xanthan Gum	Xanthan Gum	0.20	-
A2	1,3-Propanediol	1,3-Propanediol	5.00	-
	ZLEY®BSA	Betaine Salicylate	0.80	ZLEY
B	10% KOH	Potassium Hydroxide, Water	2.50	-
C	OLV 10	Sorbitan Olivat, Cetearyl Glucoside, Cetearyl Alcohol	3.00	-
	GTCC	Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	4.00	-
	A165	Glyceryl Stearate, PEG-100 Stearate	2.00	-
	DC200(350cst)	Dimethicone	2.50	-
	C16-18 Alcohol	Cetearyl Alcohol	2.00	-
	ININ	Isoamyl Laurate	4.00	-
D	SEPIPLUS 400	Polyacrylate-13, Polyisobutene, Polysorbate-20 Polyacrylate-13, Polyisobutene, Polysorbate-20	1.50	-
	ZLEY®GS	Glycol Salicylate	0.80	ZLEY
E	ZLEY®BIOCARE-ZHD	1,2-Hexanediol	0.60	ZLEY
	ZLEY-PE203-KAENDA	Piper Methysticum Root Extract, Hydroxypropyl Cyclodextrin, Butylene Glycol, Water	1.00	ZLEY
	ZLEY®DMI	Dimethyl Isosorbide	0.50	ZLEY

「FORMULA GUIDELINES」

「CORE INGREDIENTS」

- Acne-treatment Ingredients: 0.5% Capryloyl Glycine + 0.8% Betaine Salicylate
- Soothing Ingredients: 1.0% ZLEY-PE203-KAENDA
- Anti-Inflammatory Ingredients: 0.8% ZLEY®GS-Glycol Salicylate
- Penetration-Enhancing Ingredients: 0.5% ZLEY®DMI-Dimethyl Isosorbide

「MANUFACTURING PROCESS」

- 1 Pretreatment: Mix A1 and A2 uniformly respectively, heat slightly to dissolve.
- 2 Accurately weigh Phase A, heat in water bath at 80°C, homogenize rapidly for 5 minutes until homogeneous, keep warm for 220 minutes. Add pre-treated Phase A1 and A2, stir evenly. Add Phase B and stir well.
- 3 Accurately weigh Phase C, heat in water bath at 80°C and stir until completely dissolved.
- 4 Add Phase C into Phase A at 75-80°C, homogenize for 1-3 minutes. Quickly add Phase D, perform high-speed homogenization for 3-5 minutes, then stir for 15-30 minutes until uniform.
- 5 Add Phase E at 50°C and stir evenly.
- 6 Discharge at 40°C, stand still for 24 hours.

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[INNOVATIVE ELEMENTS TO AMELIORATE LIFE]

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