



# CoverGirl Exact Eyelights Mascara in Black Sapphire

## WHAT is it made of?

Mascaras are made to make eyelashes look darker, longer, and thicker, among other things. But what is in the mascara that allows your eyelashes to be darker, longer and thicker? The list of ingredients of CoverGirl's Exact Eyelights Mascara in Black Sapphire is listed below:

Water, Glyceryl Stearate, Ammonium Acrylates Copolymer, (Disteardimonium) Hectorite, Propylene Glycol, Stearic Acid, Copernicia Cerifera (carnauba) Wax, Triethanolamine, Synthetic Wax, Mica, Polyvinyl Alcohol, Lecithin, Propylene Carbonate, Oleic Acid, Alcohol Denat, Methylparaben, Phenoxyethanol, Benzyl Alcohol, Propylparaben, Panthenol, Glycerin, Dimethicone, Ethylparaben, Sodium Laureth Sulfate, Xanthan Gum, Trisodium EDTA, Iron Oxides, Titanium Dioxide, Ferric Ferrocyanide, Aluminum Powder, Carmine, Ultramarines, Manganese Violet, Bismuth Oxochloride, Chromium Oxide Greens.

## Non-Renewable Earth Resources

The non-renewable Earth resources I chose to investigate were Copernicia Cerifera Wax (commonly known as Carnauba Wax), Mica, Oleic Acid, Carmine, Ultramarines, Lecithin, and Hectorite.

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### Did you know that?

- Mascara was invented in the 19th Century by Eugene Rimmel
- Rimmel actually means mascara in several languages, including Portuguese, Romanian, Turkish, and Dutch
- The word mascara derives from the Italian word, maschera



# Copernicia Cerifera (Carnauba Wax)



Copernicia  
Prunifera

Carnauba Wax is taken from the leaves of the carnauba palm (*Copernicia prunifera*). The carnauba palm is grown only in the northeastern Brazilian states of Piauí, Ceará and Rio Grande do Norte. It has also been planted in Africa, Sri Lanka and other parts of South America but the only trees that produce wax are the trees in Brazil. Carnauba Wax normally comes in the form of flakes, which are hard and yellow-brown in colour.

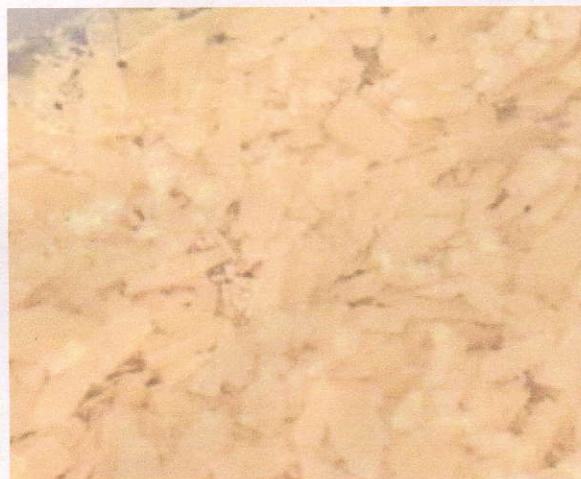
The process of retrieving the wax occurs in the dry seasons when the palm trees are creating a coat of wax on both sides of the fronds to protect them from moisture loss. The wax is now powdery and the leaves are removed from the trees. The leaves are beaten, melted, strained and cooled. Now the wax is a yellow or brownish green, but it depends on how well the leaves were processed and the age of the leaves.

Carnauba Wax is mainly made up of fatty acids, fatty alcohols, acids, and hydrocarbons.

In mascara, carnauba wax is used to make the formula thicker.

Did you know  
that Carnauba  
Wax is  
hypoallergenic  
?

(right) Flakes of Carnauba Wax





# Mica

Mica is a mineral that occurs in igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks. Up until the 19th Century, large mica crystals were found in Europe. They were very rare and therefore expensive. From the 19th Century to 1960s, mica was mined in New England. In 2005, the British Geological Survey stated that India has the largest deposits of mica in the world, while China is the top producer of mica. The United States, South Korea and Canada are also high producers of mica.



Muscovite  
Mica

Flake and scrap mica is produced all over the world. In the United States, flake and scrap mica are made in North and South Carolina, Arizona, Georgia and New Mexico. Flake mica comes from many sources, including the metamorphic rock schist. Sheet mica is less commonly found. The United States imports more than half of its sheet mica due to mining for it being costly. Sheet mica is sometimes found by mining for flake and scrap mica. The more important places to mine when looking for sheet mica are in pegmatites (slow-cooling igneous rocks that large crystals form in).

There are 37 different mica minerals. The two micas that are used as commodities are brown mica (phlogopite) and red, green, or white mica (muscovite). Phlogopite contains iron and magnesium and muscovite contains potassium and aluminum. Phlogopite generally forms in metamorphic rocks while muscovite forms in igneous rocks or pegmatites.

In this particular mascara, there are flecks of glitter, which come from mica.

Did you know that the largest sheet of mica ever mined in the entire world came from Denholm, Quebec?



(left) Phlogopite Mica



# Carmine

Carmine is a pigment of a bright red colour. It is also known as Crimson Lake, Natural Red 4, Cochineal, C.I. 75470 or E120.

It comes from the carminic acid of the dried bodies of insects, such as the cochineal and the Polish cochineal. Cochineals are small scale insects that feed on cacti. This is why deep red colours are often referred to as Cochineal.

To get Carmine, dried insects are boiled in water so that the carminic acid can be extracted, and then treating the clear solution.

In this mascara, Carmine is used as a colour dye.



Cochineal beetles eating a cactus



(left) Cochineal insects on a prickly pear cactus

## Did you know that?

- Today's modern tube and wand applicator did not appear until 1957
- In 1960, Revlon invented Brush On mascara, which was their first coloured mascara
- In the 1920s, women "beaded" their eye-lashes by putting little beads of mascara on the tip of each lash



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