

# INGREDIENT INFORMATION SHEET



## Celiac Disease & Gluten

Mary Kay products are not tested specifically for gluten content, and we cannot guarantee our products are completely gluten-free. For individuals who want to use Mary Kay products, we hope the information below is helpful.

Research has shown topical application of gluten does not produce a celiac-related skin reaction<sup>1</sup>, and a responsible, scientific authority indicates non-mouth area cosmetic products are not of concern unless swallowed<sup>2</sup>. However, some individuals may still choose to avoid non-lip area personal care products potentially containing sources of gluten to help avoid ingestion via hands, contact with food, etc. If you experience challenges resulting from use of any personal care product, consultation with a qualified physician may be helpful in determining if you have additional sensitivities or allergies.

We have evaluated the ingredients currently used at Mary Kay to provide a list of possible gluten-containing ingredients derived from wheat, rye, barley, and oats. This list can be used to help guide product selection; however, because we use a large number of ingredients provided by multiple suppliers, it is not possible to guarantee our products are completely gluten-free.

Although the list has been evaluated to the best of our knowledge, the list may not be exhaustive and may change with new product introductions and possible formula changes. The following information applies only to current, regular-line Mary Kay<sup>®</sup> products and does not include limited edition products (i.e. products sold only for a limited time, while supplies last).

### The following ingredients are derived from wheat, rye, barley or oats:

- Avena Sativa (Oat) Kernel Extract
- Dextrin Palmitate
- Gliadin
- Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein
- Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein Hydroxypropyl Polysiloxane
- Maltodextrin
- Oat Flour
- Secale Cereale (Rye) Seed Extract
- Yeast Extract

### The following ingredients may potentially incorporate use of a grain or grain-related material during ingredient processing:

- Glyceride ingredients
- Lactobacillus Ferment
- Thermus Thermophilus Ferment
- Tocopherol
- Tocopheryl Acetate
- Tocopheryl Linoleate

(The Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil used in Mary Kay products is derived from soy, cottonseed or palm kernel.)

### Examples of Celiac-Related Websites (NOT endorsed or controlled by Mary Kay Inc.):

- [www2.niddk.nih.gov](http://www2.niddk.nih.gov) (National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases)
- [www.celiac.org](http://www.celiac.org) (Celiac Disease Foundation)
- [www.csaceliacs.org](http://www.csaceliacs.org) (Celiac Sprue Association)
- [www.celiac.com](http://www.celiac.com) (Celiac Disease and Gluten-Free Diet Information)

Mary Kay adheres to strict production standards. We follow Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs) for all of our products and ensure equipment used for processing is thoroughly cleaned and sanitized prior to reuse.

Individuals who are under the care of a physician or who have known medical conditions potentially affected by use of personal care products should consult with a physician to discuss product use. Your physician can best

advise you of which products/product types might be appropriate for you. Ultimately, it is each individual's responsibility to work with a physician to make an informed product choice based on individual needs. Once specific guidance is provided by a physician (e.g. exact ingredients of interest, etc.), we will be happy to further assist you.

The ingredients of any Mary Kay® product can be found on each individual product's packaging, as required by law in the United States. Please refer to product packaging for ingredient listings. Your Independent Mary Kay Beauty Consultant can also provide assistance with ingredient listings, or you can contact 1-800 Mary Kay with the exact name of the product of interest to have an ingredient listing sent to you.

References:

1. Oxentenko AS, Murray JA. Celiac disease and dermatitis herpetiformis: the spectrum of gluten-sensitive enteropathy. *International Journal of Dermatology* 2003; 42(8): 585-587
2. Picco M. Celiac Disease – Expert Answers. 29 Nov. 2007. Mayo Clinic. 26 Aug. 2009  
< <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/celiac-disease/AN01623> >