



Time is Precious: Using DOE to Get New Products on the Shelf Faster

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Agenda

Ingredient Trends in Personal Care Cleansers Introduction to Design of Experiments (DOE) Using DOE to Develop a Modern Shampoo







The Scrutinous Consumer

"I research the ingredients in my personal care

Consumers regularly research their ingredients by checking the product label.



Product packaging remains the main resource for ingredient information



Ingredients: Water, Sodium Lauryl Sulfate, Sodium Laureth Sulfate, Cocamidopropyl Betaine, Glycol Distearate, Dimethicone, Sodium Chloride, Panthenol, Fragrance, Sodium Benzoate, Glycerin, Citric Acid, Tetrasodium EDTA



Mintel Report. Ingredient Trends in Beauty and Personal Care – US – 2022

Media, Social Attention Leads to Greater Scrutiny

Consumers may take steps to avoid ingredients receiving negative publicity







Retailers' "Banned Ingredient" Lists

Social Media

Government Regulations



Consumers Are Buying Products with Perceived "Safer" Ingredients

For cleansers, retail sales of sulfate-free products continue to overtake traditional sulfate-based products



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Nielsen US Retail Sales for Shampoo, Body Wash, and Liquid Hand Soap

Formulating Sulfate Free Cleansers Can Be Challenging

High levels of residual salt, poor viscosity building characteristics can lead to an iterative development process

Sulfate-Based Systems

Primary + Secondary Surfactant

Viscosity Response

Clarity, Stability

Development Time







Modern Sulfate Free Systems 2+ Co-Surfactants



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Modern Formulating Demands Modern Solutions

Mild, powerful secondary surfactants drive performance gains while computer modeling cuts down development time

Overcome Performance Challenges: NINOL® CAA

- Maximizes performance
- Enables "no salt added" formulations
- Creates denser, more luxurious foam



Shorten Development Time: Design of Experiments (DOE)

- Efficient, systematic process
- Can act as a reference for future formulas with similar cleansing ingredients



10 0 10 B: AMPHOSOL CG-50 (% Active) C: NINOL CAA (% Active) (1% Fragrance) Viscosity (cPs)

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An Introduction to Design of Experiments (DOE)



Overview of DOE

- Design of Experiments: A systematic, efficient methodology that studies the relationship between multiple inputs (factors) and key outputs (responses)
- Factors surfactants
- Responses viscosity, clarity, foam, function, etc.
- Multiple programs available for modeling
 - JMP
 - Minitab
 - StatEase



Process of Using DOE





Reading a Design Triangle

- Each COMPONENT is a modifiable part of the formulation
- Each VERTEX, or corner of the triangle, represents 100% of a component (unless otherwise stated)
- As you move away from a vertex, the concentration of that component decreases to 0% (unless otherwise stated)



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Example: Two Co-Surfactants Plus Value-Added Surfactant

16% Active Component 1

Chosen Point Shows:

Component 1 Co-Surfactant: 10% active

Component 2 Co-Surfactant: 8% active

Component 3 Value-Added Surfactant: 1% active

16% Active Component 2

16% Active Component 3



Interpreting a Design Triangle



Ideal design triangles have medium and high values in the center, low values around the perimeter Higher values towards a vertex can indicate unique functionality of that specific component



High

Values

High values along an exterior side indicates the component on the opposing vertex has a depreciating effect







Product Development Brief: Modern Shampoo

Modern, Sulfate-Free Product Desired: Shampoo Benchmarks: OGX Claims: Sulfate-Free, Volumizing, No palm/PKO-based ingredients For all hair types, Target viscosity 15,000 cps Characteristics: Clear pH 5.5-6.5 Fragrance: Ocean Fresh WS, 0.5% Other Ingredients: Preservative: Microcare BDB, 0.75% (Thor) Cost: Less than \$0.60/lb for cleansing base (actives)

Factors (Inputs):

• Component 1: BIO-TERGE® AS-40 HP (Sodium C14-16 Olefin Sulfonate)

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- Component 2: AMPHOSOL[®] CG-50 (Cocamidopropyl Betaine)
- Component 3: NINOL CAA (Dimethyl Lauramide/Myristamide)

Responses (Outputs):

- Viscosity
- Clarity
- Formula Cost

Choosing the Right Ingredients

Product Name	INCI Name	Preservative	Active, %	Natural Source	BCI, %
AMPHOSOL CG-50	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	None	43	Coconut	60
BIO-TERGE AS-40 HP	Sodium C14-16 Olefin Sulfonate	None	40	Synthetic	0
NINOL CAA	Dimethyl Lauramide/Myristamide	None	100	Coconut	86
	Pre fo	eservative flexibility or final formulation		Conly coconut as natural source	tepan
				P	ersonal Care

Setting Up the DOE Triangle - Viscosity



pH = 5.5 Active = 16% Response Type: Viscosity

Balance: Water, Fragrance, Preservative, Other



Setting Up the DOE Triangle - Viscosity



Process of Using DOE





Shampoo Viscosity Initial Results



Viscosity (With NaCl) A: BIO-TERGE AS-40 HP (% Active) 0 B: AMPHOSOL CG-50 (% Active) C: NINOL CAA (% Active) (1% Fragrance) Viscosity (cPs) pH = 5.5Active = 16%Data Points = 22Response Type = Viscosity Balance: Water, 1.0% Fragrance, Preservative, Citric Acid (Max. Sodium Chloride)

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AOS/CAPB/CAA

Shampoo Viscosity Results with Additional Data





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Maximizing Shampoo Clarity

Can use subjective (visual) or objective (turbidity) methods to evaluate clarity

- Visual analysis needs distinct differentiation – responses are designated "1" for crystal clear and "0" for any amount of haze
- Modeling program then shows values between 0 and 1 to reference the highest probability of getting a clear product

Alternatively, turbidity measurements can be used for response values







Combining Clarity & Viscosity to Define Cleansing Base



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Combining Clarity & Viscosity to Define Cleansing Base



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Optimizing Shampoo Cost

Ingredient	Price (\$/Lb)* 100% Active		Ingredient	DOE Actives Ratio (w/salt)	Optimization Trial 1: 6% Total Actives	Optimization Trial 2: 8% Total Actives
BIO-TERGE AS-40 HP Sodium C14-16 Olefin Sulfonate	\$5.40					
AMPHOSOL CG-50 Cocamidopropyl Betaine	\$8.85		AS-40 HP	0.50	3.00%	4.00%
		-	CG-50	0.47	2.80%	3.75%
Dimethyl Lauramide/Myristamide	\$5.40		CAA	0.03	0.20%	0.25%
From Brief:			Total Cost Per Lb		\$0.421	\$0.562
Viscosity of 15,000 cps Cost <\$0.60/lb for cleansing base (actives)			Viscosity, Clarity		?	?

*Prices indicated are for reference only; please contact your Stepan Sales Representative for an official price quote for any Stepan material.



DOE Can Optimize Formula Cost

The sum of ratios = 1.0



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DOE Can Optimize Formula Cost





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From Brief:

Viscosity of 15,000 cps

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CG-50	0.47	2.80%	3.75%
CAA	0.03	0.20%	0.25%
Total Cost Per Lb		\$0.421	\$0.562
Viscosity, Clarity		<1,000 cps Clear	16,300 cps Clear

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The Final Result: Modern Sulfate Free Shampoo



Final Steps:

- Minor formula adjustments to achieve marketing targets
- Verify accelerated, long-term and elevated temperature stability
- Verify performance claims with panel and/or consumer testing
- Component stability
- Scale up and processing

Using DOE response triangles can expedite range expansion – new fragrances, additives



Finished project after making

only 2 formulas

Stepan Has Done the Hard Work For You

Stepan's expertise in DOE can accelerate your new product development

DOE summaries with surfactant ratios, viscosity response maps available for various sulfate free systems, more to come

Simply multiply each surfactant ratio by desired total actives to start formulating!



In Summary:

- Consumer-desired, sulfate free cleansers can require lengthy development processes due to performance challenges
- DOE provides a systematic approach to product development, streamlining the process and creating comprehensive foundation for SKU expansion
- Stepan has created viscosity response maps for multiple sulfate free systems to put you steps ahead in the development process

What sulfate free surfactants are giving you trouble? Let us know in the chat!



Struggling with a Sulfate Free Cleanser? Take advantage of Stepan's Virtual Lab

Stepan's Virtual Collaboration Lab is available to you for live demonstrations or formulation troubleshooting!

- Reach out to your local sales
 representative
- Contact us through UL Prospector









Thank you!

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