



ORGANIC MICRODERMABRASION

KINETIC GRAIN EXFOLIATION

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ORGANIC GRAINS INTEGRATIVE APPROACH

- Organic grains offer a polished finish to the skin when used either in place of or after the normal aluminum-oxide exfoliation process of microdermabrasion. Organic grains can also be used as a stand-alone treatment for: sensitive skin, sun exposed skin or as a natural alternative to microdermabrasion.



- Easy to handle
- Structurally strong
- Aid in maintaining pH balance
- Reduce risk of ambient dust are
- Generally non-clogging
- Classified by EPA/FDA as non-toxic
- Contain micronutrients
- Environmentally friendly

- Lignin's are derived from an abundant and renewable resource such as trees, (pine bark, walnut) plants, (flax seed) and agricultural crops such as barley, oats and corn. Lignin's are nontoxic and extremely versatile in performance, and have qualities that have made them increasingly important in many applications. Lignin uses have expanded into literally hundreds of facets of our daily lives.

- Since lignin's are very complex natural polymers with many random couplings the physio- chemical properties differ depending on the extraction technology. Some are hydrophilic, while others are hydrophobic.





Lignin's are a critical ingredient in the composition of certain micronutrients, those nutrients other than primary (N, P and K) and secondary (Ca, S and Mg).

- Micronutrients, by definition, include the following elements: boron, chlorine, cobalt, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, sodium and zinc.
- Granular micronutrients function as conditioning agents. When conditioned with lignin's, they have increased strength, reduced dustiness and are less prone to caking and clogging.

- As a result of their improved physical properties, micronutrient granules conditioned with lignin also generate less dust upon handling .



- The lignin content of flaxseed is up to 800 times greater than that of other plant foods such as legumes, veggies, and cereal grains in liquid formulations.
- Lignin's act as complex agents keeping micronutrients in an available form under pH conditions which would normally cause insolubilization.

- Lignin's are classified by the EPA/FDA as non-toxic and are easy to handle and use. Their environmental friendliness makes them a "natural" choice in both granular and liquid products.
- Research to develop improved lignin's for use in micronutrients is ongoing and includes products with improved borate and phosphate tolerances.

Cellulose (wood pulp) is prepared from wood by a process of dissolving softening. The pulp is produced from pine, fir, spruce and beech wood and also from other cellulose containing vegetable matter, such as sugarcane waste, straw, reeds, maize and sunflower stalks.



The lignin, which causes the cellulose fibers to adhere together, is dissolved by this treatment and is, in part, chemically decomposed, leaving a soft pulp, which consists of cellulose.

