Cosmetic Color Additives
Self Test

Recommended Reading & Viewing:

1. Video: Cosmetic Color Additives
2. Video: Cosmetic, Drug or Soap? Why It's Important.
3. FDA Website: Cosmetic Color Additives

	True or False Questions (10)	True	False
1.	Cosmetic Color Additives are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration.		
2.	All Cosmetic Color Additives must be certified by the FDA to be used as a color additive.		
3.	The FDA defines cosmetics as: "articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body…for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance".		
4.	Bismuth Oxychloride is approved as a cosmetic color additive as long as it is 85% pure.		
5.	Titanium Dioxide is a cosmetic color additive used to make clear products white.		
6.	The FDA must certify each batch of cosmetic dye powder before it is available to the public.		
7.	Since all certified food dyes can be used in the food we eat, they are also approved for use on the skin in cosmetics.		
8.	Mica colors produce a beautiful sparkle or frost in both clear and white bases.		
9.	Mica and "Mica Based Pearl Pigments" are two different names for the same product.		
10.	Mica colors are produced with a combination of dye, pigment and/or titanium dioxide.		

	Multiple Choice Questions (10)	Answer or Answers
11.	Cosmetic Color Additive regulations are: A. Considered to be law B. Guidelines and not laws.	
12.	As long as a color is non toxic it can be added to: A. Shower Gel B. Lotions C. All Melt & Pour Soap D. Bath Salts E. All of the Above F. None of the Above	
13.	In clear base products, the following color(s) produced clear or transparent color: A. Dyes B. Lakes C. Iron Oxides D. Ultramarines E. Micas F. All of the Above G. None of the Above	
14.	The following color(s) produce bright color: A. Dyes B. Lakes C. Iron Oxides D. Ultramarines E. Micas F. All of the Above G. None of the Above	
15.	The following color(s) are generally recognized as natural: A. Dyes B. Lakes C. Iron Oxides D. Ultramarines E. Micas F. All of the Above G. None of the Above	
16.	The following color(s) do not migrate in melt and pour soap: A. Dyes B. Lakes C. Iron Oxides D. Ultramarines E. Micas F. All of the Above G. None of the Above	

17.	Which can morph when exposed to high pH : A. Dyes B. Lakes C. Iron Oxides D. Ultramarines E. Micas F. Titanium Dioxide G. All of the Above H. None of the Above	
18.	Lake colors are made by: A. Coloring a pigment substrate such as aluminum, barium or calcium with a dye. B. Filtering a natural product and then creating a sulfate, from an iron/acid mixture which is washed with water which is then further processed. C. Filtering a natural product and then baking a mixture to form a powder which is then further processed. D. Both of the Above. E. None of the Above	
19.	Pigment colors are made by: A. Coloring a pigment substrate such as aluminum, barium or calcium with a dye. B. Filtering a natural product and then creating a sulfate, from an iron/acid mixture which is washed with water which is then further processed. C. Filtering a natural product and then baking a mixture to form a powder which is then further processed. D. Both of the Above. E. None of the Above	
20.	Ultramarine colors are made by: A. Coloring a pigment substrate such as aluminum, barium or calcium with a dye. B. Filtering a natural product and then creating a sulfate, from an iron/acid mixture which is washed with water which is then further processed. C. Filtering a natural product and then baking a mixture to form a powder which is then further processed. D. Both of the Above. E. None of the Above	

WARNING: NEXT PAGE CONTAINS TEST ANSWERS.

Color Test
Answer Guide

	Answer	Rationale
1.	True	The FDA regulates cosmetic color additives for food, drugs and cosmetics.
2.	False	The FDA only certifies batches of dye. The FDA has a separate listing for approved, uncertified colors.
3.	True	This is the FDA's definition of a cosmetic.
4.	False	Bismuth Oxychloride must be 98% pure and contain less than 0.5% of volatile matter to be considered for use in cosmetics.
5.	True	Titanium Dioxide is the most widely used pigment for use in white cosmetics.
6.	True	The FDA certifies each batch of dye that is available to the public. This process is so important and taken so seriously that it can cause temporary shortages of available dye colors.
7.	False	Not all certified food dyes are approved for use in cosmetics. Examples include: Blue 2, Red 2 and Red 3.
8.	False	Mica requires light to produce sparkle. White base products do not allow the exposure of light to produce the sparkle.
9.	True	Mica is short for "Mica Based Pearl Pigments".
10.	True	Mica colors are produced with a combination of dye, pigment and/or titanium dioxide.
11.	A	Producing a cosmetic with a cosmetic color additive not listed is considered to be producing an adulterated cosmetic. This is a regulation and considered to be a law, not a guideline.
12.	F	The FDA does not speak to color toxicity. Either a color is either approved by the FDA or it is not listed for use in cosmetics.
13.	A	Approved Cosmetic Dyes are the only colors that will produce transparent color in clear products.
14.	A, B, D	Dyes, Lakes and most Ultramarine colors product bright color.
15.	C, D	Dyes, Lakes, and Micas are man made.
16.	C, D	Lakes and Dyes do not migrate. Note: Many but not all micas do not migrate.
17.	A, B, E,	Dyes, Lakes and Micas can color morph into different colors when exposed to high pH bases.
18.	A	This is the process for producing a lake.
19.	B.	This is the process for producing an iron oxide.
20.	C.	This is the process for producing an ultramarine.