

Xtreme Treatment Compound Ingredients

Citric Acid (0.55%) Lemongrass Oil (0.15%) Other Ingredients (99.3%) Water, Soapbark (*Quillaja saponaria*), Stearic Acid

Citric Acid (0.55%)

Citric acid is a weak organic acid that occurs naturally in citrus fruits. In biochemistry, it is an intermediate in the citric acid cycle, which occurs in the metabolism of all aerobic organisms.

More than two million tons of citric acid are manufactured every year. It is used widely as an acidifier, as a flavoring and a chelating agent

Citric acid is an excellent chelating agent, binding metals by making them soluble. It can be used to treat water, which makes it useful in improving the effectiveness of soaps and laundry detergents. By chelating the metals in hard water, it lets these cleaners produce foam and work better without need for water softening.

Citric acid is the active ingredient in some bathroom and kitchen cleaning solutions. A solution with a six percent concentration of citric acid will remove hard water stains from glass without scrubbing. Citric acid can be used in shampoo to wash out wax and coloring from the hair. Citric acid is used to soften water in soaps and laundry detergents.

Lemongrass Oil (0.15%)

Lemongrass is a tropical, grassy plant used in cooking and herbal medicine. Extracted from the leaves and stalks of the lemongrass plant, lemongrass oil has a powerful, citrus scent. It's often found in soaps and other personal care products.

Lemongrass oil can be extracted, and it's been used by healthcare providers to treat digestive problems and high blood pressure. It has many other potential health benefits, too.

Antibacterial properties: Lemongrass is used as a natural remedy to heal wounds and help prevent infection. Research from 2010 found that lemongrass essential oil was effective against a variety of drug-resistant bacteria, such as skin infections, pneumonia, blood infections and serious intestinal infections.

Antifungal properties: Fungi are organisms like yeast and mold. According to a study from 1996, lemongrass oil was an effective deterrent against four types of fungi. One type causes athlete's foot, ringworm, and jock itch.

Anti-inflammatory properties: Chronic inflammation is thought to cause many health problems, including arthritis, cardiovascular disease, and even cancer. Lemongrass contains citral, an anti-inflammatory compound.

Antioxidant properties: Antioxidants help your body fight off free radicals that damage cells. Research has shown that lemongrass essential oil helps hunt free radicals.

Other Ingredients (99.3%)

Water

Soapbark (*Quillaja saponaria*)

The soap bark tree or soapbark, is an evergreen tree in the family Quillajaceae, native to warm temperate central Chile. In Chile it occurs from 32 to 40° South Latitude approximately. Populations are found even 2000 m (6500 ft) above sea level. It can grow to 15–20 m (50–65 ft.) in height. The tree has thick, dark bark; smooth, leathery, shiny, oval evergreen leaves 3–5 cm long; white star-shaped flowers 15 mm diameter borne in dense corymbs; and a dry fruit with five follicles each containing 10–20 seeds.

Stearic Acid

Stearic acid is a saturated fatty acid with an 18-carbon chain. It is a waxy solid and its name comes from the Greek word *στέαρ* "stéar", which means tallow. The salts and esters of stearic acid are called stearates. As its ester, stearic acid is one of the most common saturated fatty acids found in nature following palmitic acid.

Stearic acid is obtained from fats and oils by the saponification of the triglycerides using hot water (about 100 °C). The resulting mixture is then distilled. Commercial stearic acid is often a mixture of stearic and palmitic acids, although purified stearic acid is available.

Fats and oils rich in stearic acid are more abundant in animal fat (up to 30%) than in vegetable fat (typically <5%). The important exceptions are the foods cocoa butter (34%) and shea butter, where the stearic acid content (as a triglyceride) is 28–45%.

In terms of its biosynthesis, stearic acid is produced from carbohydrates via the fatty acid synthesis machinery wherein acetyl-CoA contributes two-carbon building blocks.