

## Product Information

**INCI:** Diolivoylethyl Dimonium Chloride, Oleyl Alcohol, Glyceryl Oleate, Glycerin

**Function:** Conditioning active

**ISO 16128:** 90,4% (Natural Origin Content)

**Use Level:** 0,5 – 5,0% **Working pH:** 4,0 – 6,5 (recommended 4,5 – 5,0)

## General Description:

**MICROCARE® Quat LDG** is a versatile, liquid multi-purpose conditioning agent that excels in performance and sustainability. It supports cold-processability, is readily biodegradable, and is derived from renewable sources like olive oil and RSPO-certified palm-based feedstock. This adaptability makes it an essential ingredient in a wide range of personal care products, including hair and skin care and wet wipes, enhancing each specific formula with customizable benefits.



## Surfactant Systems

### Performance

- Easily incorporates into surfactant systems and for transparent formulations also thanks to a premix with two well-known solubilizer agents (*Polyglyeryl-4 Caprate & PEG-6 Caprylic/Capric Glycerides*) and **MICROCARE® Quat LDG** at (1:1:1) before adding it to the rest of the formulation.
- Crystal clear, characteristic oily colour and odour.
- No pH changes during stability testing.
- It can change the viscosity depending on the surfactant system, but it is easily adjustable.

### Compatibility

- Chelating agents such as *Natrlquest E30* (INCI: *Trisodium Ethylenediamine Disuccinate*) or *Disodium EDTA*
- Cationic polymers such as *Polyquaternium-37* or *Simulquat* (INCI: *Acrylamidopropyltrimonium Chloride/Acrylates Copolymer (and) Isohexadecane (and) Coceth-7*). Acrylic polymers such as *Sodium Polyacrylate*, *Carbomer*, *Acrylates/C10-30 Alkyl Acrylate Crosspolymer*.
- Consistency agents such as *Cetearyl Alcohol* or *Behenyl Alcohol*. Non-ionic cellulose such as *Hydroxyethylcellulose*.
- Emulsifiers *Montanov 202* (INCI: *Arachidyl Alcohol (and) Behenyl Alcohol (and) Arachidyl Glucoside*), *Steareth-21*, *Glyceryl Stearate* or *Cetyl Alcohol*.
- Other ingredients *Sodium Laureth Sulfate*, *Glyceryl Laurate*, *Sodium Hydroxide*, *Lactic Acid*, *Citric Acid*, *Sodium Chloride* or *Caesalpinia Spinosa Gum*.



## Emulsions

### Performance

- Easy to incorporate in emulsions.
- It can be easily added to the oil phase before the emulsification process, whether in cold or hot process formulations.
- Colourless to slightly pale yellow and almost odourless.
- No pH changes during stability testing.
- No viscosity changes during stability testing.

### Incompatibility

- Chelating agent such as *Dissolvine GL47* in emulsions but compatible in surfactant systems (INCI: *Tetrasodium Glutamate Diacetate*)
- Emulsifiers such as *Olivem 1000* (INCI: *Cetearyl Oliviate (and) Sorbitan Oliviate*)
- Thickeners like *Sphingomonas Ferment Extract*, and anionic Polysaccharide such as *Xanthan Gum*.
- Buffering agents: Sodium Citrate, Sodium Lactate.

## Recommended Formulations



Cleansing Oil Make-up Remover & Deep Hydration  
(2% **MICROCARE® Quat LDG**)



Cold Process Shampoo Repair & Protect  
(1% **MICROCARE® Quat LDG**)



Cold Process Conditioner Frizz-Free & Hair Repair  
(2% **MICROCARE® Quat LDG**)



Hydra Power Gel-Cream Elasticity Booster & Deep Hydration  
(2% **MICROCARE® Quat LDG**)



Scalp Revival Elixir  
(3% **MICROCARE® Quat LDG**)

## Recommended Dose by Formulation Type

Surfactant Systems: 0,5 – 1%

Emulsions: 1 – 5%