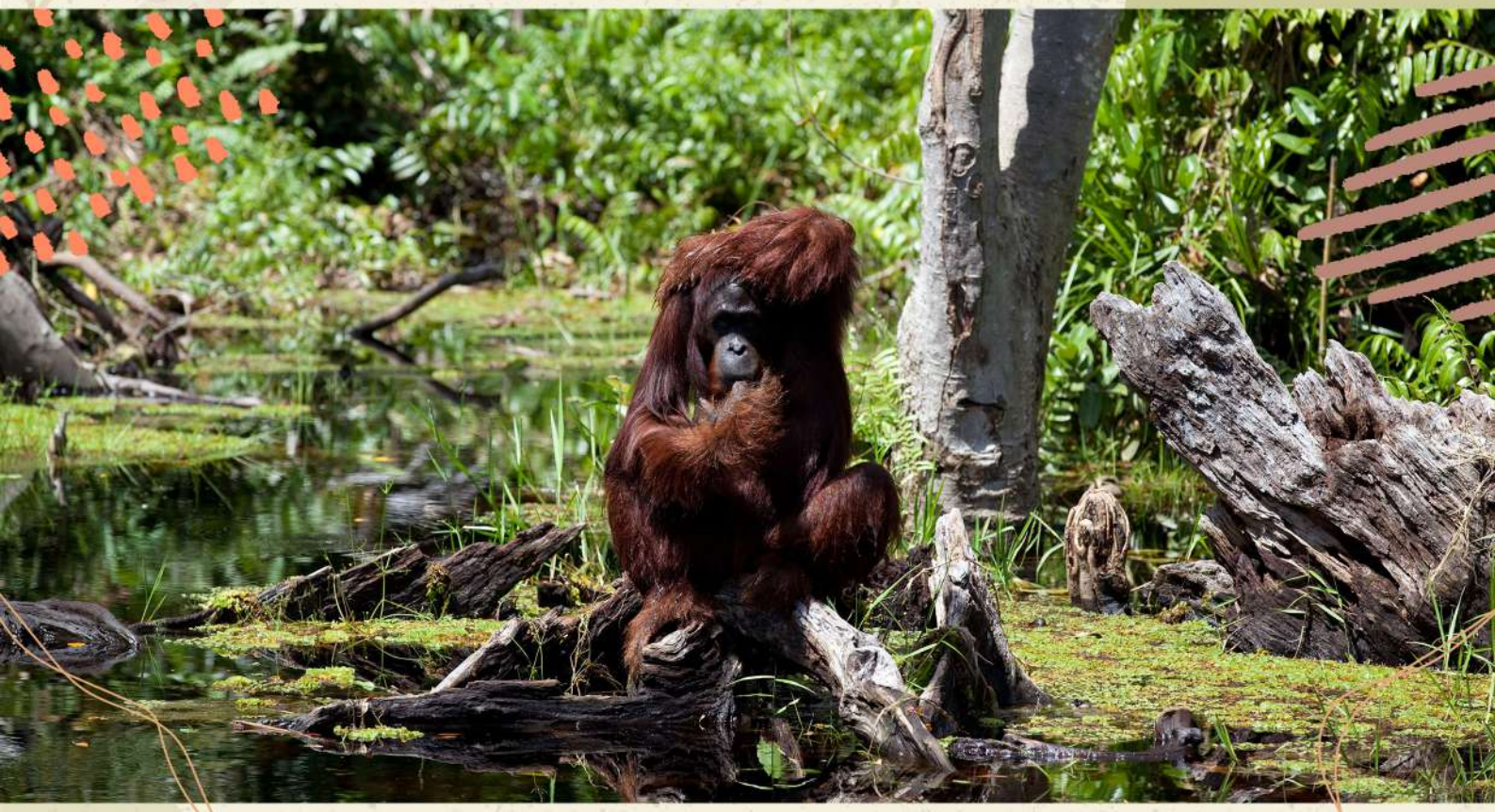
Palm Oil Awareness Toolkit



ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

WHAT IS PALM OIL ?

Palm oil is made from the from the fruit of the West African Palm (Elaeis Guineensis), and is now the world's most widely produced vegetable oil. Palm oil represents 35% of all vegetable oil production.

Native originally to West Africa, this species of palm only grows in tropical rainforest climates. Increasing demand for palm oil has resulted in the transplantation of the plant species to rainforest ecosystems worldwide.

WHERE IS PALM OIL GROWN?

PALM OIL SUPPLY CHAIN

How Are YOU Connected to Orangutan Decline?

2 Rain forests are destroyed for for palm oil plantations. Palm oil operations are responsible for approximately 1,000 to 5,000 orangutans wild orangutan deaths every year.

1 Orangutans are found only in the rain forests of Borneo and Sumatra - biodiversity hotspots that act as important carbon sinks.

3 The palm fruits are crushed and pressed to make Crude Palm Oil (CPO).

4 Crude palm oil (CPO) is shipped and processed at palm oil refineries.

6 Palm oil is one the most consumed vegetable oils in the world. Leading importers are India, China, the E.U., and the U.S.

5 Crude Palm Oil is refined to a food-grade product

7 Refined palm oil is converted into biofuel, added to ready-to-eat meals, animal feed, personal care products to name a few.

50% of all processed food and household cleaning prodcts sold in the West contain palm oil.

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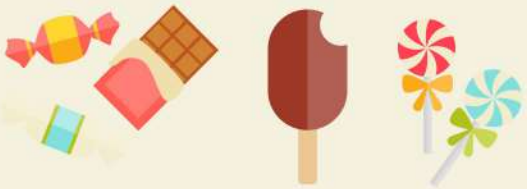
WHAT PRODUCTS CONTAIN PALM OIL ?

Fifty percent of all consumer products found in supermarkets are known to contain palm oil and are commonly found in the following items :

Personal Care Items

- Hair Shampoos & Conditioners
- Body Soaps & Lotions
- Cosmetics
- Dental Care Items



Food including Processed Food

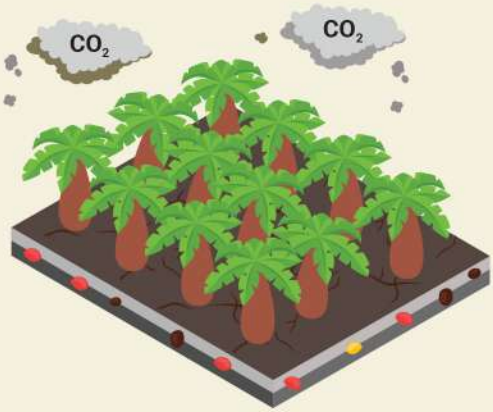
- Cooking Oils
- Margarine
- Snack Foods
- Chocolates & Candies
- Pastries

Biofuels for motor vehicles, aircraft, and other transport vehicles

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM WITH PALM OIL?

Palm oil production devastates rainforest ecosystems. The conversion of rainforest to arable land has effects which go beyond rainforest and endemic species habitat loss. Specifically, carbon gasses are released into the atmosphere through the destruction of peat stored in the ground.

Currently, rainforest destruction in Indonesia accounts for the release of more than 700 million metric tons of carbon gasses from peat stored in soil. Moreover, monocrop culture destroys biodiversity and further expedites habitat loss for critically endangered orangutans and other species in Bornean and Sumatran rainforests. Indonesia and Malaysia represent a smaller land mass area than other equatorial rainforest regions, but this region accounts for 85% of crude palm oil product.



FACTS ABOUT PALM OIL PRODUCTION

In addition to growing only in tropical climates, the West African Oil Palm grows best on “virgin” land. In agricultural terms, virgin land is land that has not been previously used for agriculture. This particular species of palm also requires large amounts of water and grows best near natural water sources.

The damage that palm oil plantations wreak is long lasting. Pesticides and fertilizers used to sustain the palms kill native plant species and create chemical runoffs which contaminate water sources used by wildlife and native peoplein the area.

Palm oil production is now considered a major contributor to climate change. Sadly, the production of palm oil has led Indonesia to become the third highest producer of greenhouse gas emissions as a result of this massive deforestation.

EFFECTS ON ORANGUTANS

Rainforest destruction eliminates rainforest habitat for orangutans and other native species. Rapid deforestation displaces orangutans, leaving them without the shelter of the forest canopy and without access to natural food sources. This leaves many orangutans to die of starvation or become victims of human/wildlife conflict. Displaced orangutans often have no choice but to encroach onto palm oil plantations which have replaced their forests. Habitat loss also makes them vulnerable to poachers who sell infant orangutans in the illegal wildlife trade.

In the last ten years populations of wild orangutans have dropped 50%. Orangutans have lost 90% of their natural habitat while palm oil plantation development has doubled. Experts suggest that accelerated land development and forest conversion is responsible for the direct or indirect death of at least 5,000 orangutans annually. The current rate of expansion by the palm oil industry may cause the extinction of orangutan populations.

EFFECTS ON PEOPLE

Expansion of palm oil plantations has also exacerbated conflict with local indigenous communities over tribal land ownership rights. In Indonesia, indigenous people have often been forcefully evicted from their ancestral land. These forceful evictions disenfranchise entire communities and often leave them without a means of self-support.

EFFECTS ON HEALTH

The saturated fat content of palm oil is significantly higher than mostnon-tropical vegetable oils. Foods high in saturated fat content are known to contribute to negative health outcomes, including high cholesterol, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, atherosclerosis, and other medical conditions.

Our Position on “Sustainable” Palm Oil and RSPO

Orangutan Foundation International’s position on palm oil is clear – at this time we simply say “no.”

However, some agribusinesses have pushed the concept of “sustainable” or “responsibly grown” palm oil, which aims to supply palm oil in a way that does not contribute to the rapid deforestation of rainforest ecosystems. On this matter, we also ask at this time that you say “no.”

On its face, the concept is not without good intention. Under the initial framework, RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil) producers will reduce conversion of rainforest to arable land and place protections to address run-off and soil erosion. But what about the millions of acres of forest already gone? What about the thousands of orangutans vanished from this earth?

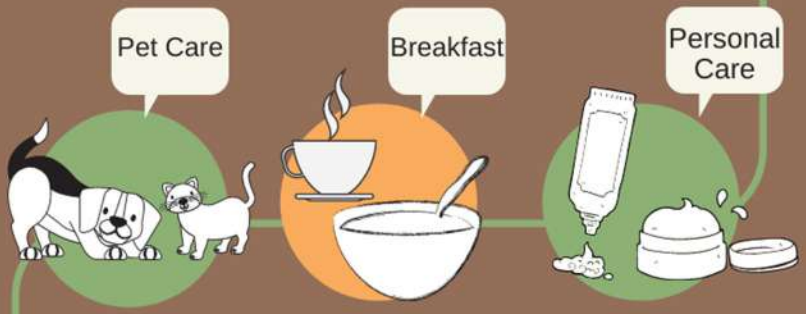
Generally speaking, because transition to sustainable practice can directly affect bottom lines, companies are resistant to changing established business practices. Without intervention from authoritative and independent supervising bodies, and without international legislative enforcement and support among member countries it is usually impossible to distinguish the legitimate from the bad actors who evicted local and indigenous people (sometimes forcibly against their will) from their own land while wildlife was either slaughtered or driven out as forest habitat disappeared.

Now some of these industrial companies claim that they are “sustainable” because they no longer cut and clear rain forest. Yes, these companies may now be “responsible” but they are not sustainable. In order to be sustainable, they should make restitution to the local people they harmed (including those who were jailed for opposing land seizures), replant rain forest, and protect endangered wildlife in the most honest and basic ways. In the modern world of today restitution and restoration are acknowledged as valid policies. A few responsible palm oil companies have tried to start on this path but, unfortunately, the profit motive keeps getting in the way.

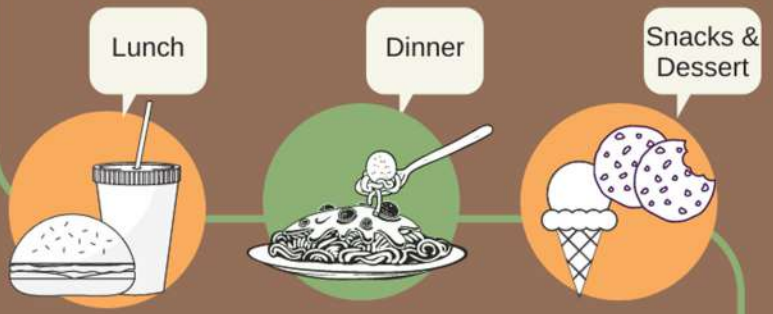
We know that it is a task of monumental proportions in Borneo to develop truly “sustainable” palm oil plantations. So much forest has been destroyed and wild orangutan populations have plummeted. However, we also know that working together with good will for one another, we can make the difference.

Palm Oil in Your Everyday Life

Most shampoos, conditioners, soaps, personal and pet care products contain palm oil.



Oatmeal and breakfast cereals, breakfast bars, and donuts often contain palm oil.



Palm oil is found in a whole range of processed foods from sauces, salad dressings, chocolates, breads and ice creams.

Dishwashing liquid, laundry detergent, and household cleaning products often contain palm oil.

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WHAT YOU CAN DO

Sneaky Names – Make a Difference for Wild Orangutans

ACETIC AND FATTY ACID ESTERS OF GLYCEROL (472A/E472A)
ALUMINIUM STEARATE
ALUMINIUM, CALCIUM, SODIUM, MAGNESIUM SALTS
OF FATTY ACIDS (470/E470A; E470B)
AMMONIUM LAURETH SULPHATE
AMMONIUM LAURYL SULPHATE
ARACHAMIDE MEA
ASCORBYL PALMITATE
ASCORBYL PALMITATE (304)
AZELAIC ACID
BUTYL STEARATE
CALCIUM LACTYLATE
CALCIUM OLEYL LACTYLATE
CALCIUM STEARATE
CALCIUM STEAROYL LACTYLATE (482/E482)
CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE
CAPRYLIC ACID
CAPRYLIC TRIGLYCERIDE
CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC TRIGLYCERIDE
CAPRYLIC/CAPRIC/STEARIC TRIGLYCERIDE
CAPRYLOYL GLYCINE
CAPRYLYL GLYCOL
CETEARETH (2-100)
CETEARYL ALCOHOL
CETEARYL ETHYLHEXANOTE
BUTTER SUBSTITUTE (CBS)
CETEARYL GLUCOSIDE
CETEARYL ISONONANOATE
CETETH-20
CETETH-24
CETYL ACETATE
CETYL ALCOHOL
CETYL ETHYLHEXANOATE
CETYL HYDROXYETHYLCELLULOSE
CETYL LACTATE
CETYL OCTANOATE
CETYL PALMITATE
CETYL RICINOLEATE
CITRIC AND FATTY ACID ESTERS OF GLYCEROL (472C/E472C)
COCOA BUTTER EQUIVALENT (CBE)
COCOA
DECYL OLEATE
DIACETYLTARTARIC AND FATTY ACID ESTERS OF GLYCEROL (472E/E472E)
DILINOLEIC ACID
DISODIUM LAURYL SULFOSUCCINATE
DISTILLED MONOGLYCERIDE PALM
ELAEIS GUINEENSIS OIL
EMULSIER 422, 430-36, 470-8, 481-483, 493-5
EPOXIDIZED PALM OIL (UV CURED COATINGS)
ETHYL LAUROYL ARGINATE (243)
ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOSTEARATE
ETHYLHEXYL HYDROXYSTEARATE
ETHYLHEXYL PALMITATE
ETHYLHEXYL STEARATE
ETHYLHEXYLGLYCERIN
FATTY ALCOHOL SULPHATES
GLYCERIN
GLYCERIN OR GLYCEROL (442)
GLYCERYL DISTEARATE
GLYCERYL LAURATE
GLYCERYL MONOSTEARATE
GLYCERYL MYRISTATE
GLYCERYL OLEATE
GLYCERYL POLYMETHACRYLATE
GLYCERYL STEARATE
GLYCERYL STEARATE SE
GLYCOL DISTEARATE
GLYCOL STEARATE
GUINEESIS (PALM)
HEXADECYLIC
HEXYL LAURATE
HEXYLDECANOL
HYDROGENATED PALM GLYCERIDES
ISOPROPYL ISOSTEARATE
ISOPROPYL PALMITATE
ISOPROPYL TITANIUM TRIISOSTEARATE
ISOSTEARAMIDE DEA
ISOSTEARATE DEA
ISOSTEARIC ACID
ISOSTEARIC ACID
ISOSTEARYL ALCOHOL
LACTIC AND FATTY ACID EASTERS OF GLYCEROL (472B/E472B)
LAURAMIDE DEA
LAURAMIDE MEA
LAURAMINE OXIDE
LAURETH
LAURIC ACID LAUROYL SARCOSINE
LAURYL BETAINE
LAURYL LACTATE
LAURYL GLUCOSIDE (FROM PALM)
LAURYL PYRROLIDONE
LINOLEIC ACID
MAGNESIUM MYRISTATE
MAGNESIUM STEARATE
MIXED TARTARIC, ACETIC AND FATTY ACID ESTERS OF
GLYCEROL (472F/E472F)
MONO-AND- DI-GLYCERIDES OF FATTY ACIDS (471/E471)
MYRISTATE
MYRISTIC ACID
MYRISTIC CETRIMONIUM CHLORIDE ACID
MYRISTOYL
MYRISTYL ALCOHOL
MYRISTYL MYRISTATE
MEDIUM CHAIN TRIGLYCERIDES (MCTs)
OCTYL PALMITATE
OCTYL STEARATE
OCTYLDODECYL MYRISTATE
OCTYLDODECYL STEAROYL STEARATE
OLEAMIDE MIPA
OLEIC ACID
OLEYL BETAINE
PALM FRUIT OIL
PALM KERNEL OIL
PALM OIL
PALM OLEIN
PALM STEARINE
PALMATE
PALMITATE
PALMITIC ACID
PALMITAMIDOPROPYLTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE
PALMITOYL MYRISTYL SERINATE
PALMITOYL OXOSTEARAMIDE

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Sneaky Names – Make a Difference for Wild Orangutans

PALMITOYL OLIGOPEPTIDE
PALMITOYL TETRAPEPTIDE-3
PEG-100 STEARATE
PALMITYL ALCOHOL
RETINYL PALMITATE
RED PALM OIL
SAPONIFIED ELAEIS GUINEENSIS
SATURATED FATTY ACID
SLEARETH
SLES
SLS
SODIUM ALKYL SULFATE
SODIUM CETEARYL SULPHATE
SODIUM COCOYL GLYCINATE
SODIUM COCOYL ISETHIONATE
SODIUM DODECYLBENZENESULFONATE
SODIUM DODECYL SuLPHATE (SDS OR NaDS)
SODIUM ISOSTEAROYL LACTYLAYE
SODIUM LACTYLATE; SODIUM OLEYL LACTYLATE; SODIUM
STEAROYL LACTYLATE
SODIUM LAURATE
SODIUM LAUREL
SODIUM LAURETH SULFATE
SODIUM LAURETH 1 SULPHATE
SODIUM LAURETH 2 SULPHATE
SODIUM LAURETH 3 SULPHATE
SODIUM LAURETH-13 CARBOXYLATE
SODIUM LAUROYL LACTYLATE
SODIUM LAURYL
SODIUM LAURYL ETHER SULPHATE
SODIUM LAURYL GLUCOSE CARBOXYLATE
SODIUM LAURYL LACTYLATE/SULPHATE
SODIUM LAURYL SULFOACETATE
SODIUM LAUROYL SARCOSINATE
SODIUM METHYL COCOYL TAURATE
SODIUM MYRISTATE
SODIUM PALM KERNELATE
SODIUM PLAM KERNELOYL ISETHIONATE
SODIUM PLAMATE
SODIUM PLAMITATE
SODIUM POLYARTLSULFONATE
SODIUM STEARATE
SODIUM STEAROYL FUMARATE
SODIUM STEAROYL GLUTAMATE
SODIUM STEAROYL LACTYLATE
SODIUM TRIDECETH SULPHATE
SOLUBILISER PS20
SORBITAN CAPRYLATE
SORBITAN COCOATE
SORBITAN DIISOSTEARATE
SORBITAN DISTEARATE
SORBITAN ESTER
SORBITAN ISOTEARATE
SORBITAN LAURATE
SORBITAN MONOGLYCERIDE
SORBITAN MONOLAURATE
SORBITAN MONOPALMITATE
SORBITAN MONOSTEARATE (491)
SORBITAN OLEATE
SORBITAN OLIVATE
SORBITAN PALMITATE
SORBITAN SESQUIOLEATE
SORBITAN TRIOLEATE
SORBITAN TRISTEARATE
SORBITAN TRISTEARATE (492)
SORBITAN TRIGLYCERIDE
STEARALKONIUM CHLORIDE
STEARALKONIUM HECTORITE
STEARAMIDE MEA
STEARAMIDOPROPYL DIMETHYLAMINE
STEARETH-2
STEARETH-7
STEARETH-10
STEARETH-20
STEARETH-21
STEARIC ACID
STEARIC ACID OR FATTY ACID (570)
STEAROYL SARCOSINE
STEARYL ALCOHOL
STEARYL DIMETHICONE
STEARYL HEPTANOATE
STEARYL TARTARATE
STEARYLTRIMETYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE
STEAROYL LACTIC ACID
STEAROYL SARCOSINE
STEARTRIMONIUM CHLORIDE
SUCCINYLATED MONOGLYCERIDES
SUCROSE ESTERS OF FATTY ACIDS
SUCROSE STEARATE
SUCROSEESTERS OF FATTY ACIDS
SULPHONATED METHYL ESTERS
SURFACTANT CCG
TAXANOMIC
TEA-LAURYL SULPHATE
TEA-STEARATE
TETRADECYLOCTADECYL MYRISTATE
TMP ESTERS
TOCOTRIENOLS (VITAMIN E)
TOCOPHEROLS (VITAMIN E)
TOCOPHERYL LINOLEAT
TRIACETIN
TRIACETIN (1518)
TRIBEHENIN
TRICAPRYLIN
TRIDECYL MYRISTATE
TRISTEARIN
VEG-EMULSE
VEGETABLE EMULSIFIER
VEGETABLE GLYCERIN
VEGETABLE OIL
VITAMIN A PALMITATE
YEAST WITH 491
YEAST POWDER with 491
ZINC IDNE LAURETH
ZINC MYRISTATE
ZINC STEARATE

WHAT YOU CAN DO

DIY Inspirations
Start Your Palm Oil Free & Zero Waste Journey

Make Your Own *Palm Oil Free* Toothpaste!

1/2 Cup
Coconut Oil

2 Tablespoons
Baking Soda

10-20 Drops
Peppermint or
Cinnamon Essential Oil

Instructions

1. Heat the coconut oil until it becomes soft or liquid.

2. Stir in the baking soda and mix until it forms a paste-like consistency.

3. Add the essential oil.

4. Store toothpaste in a sealed container.

5. To use, scoop it with a small utensil or toothbrush. Brush for 2 minutes, then rinse.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

DIY Inspirations
Start Your Palm Oil Free & Zero Waste Journey

Make Your Own *Palm Oil Free* Shampoo!

1/4 cup liquid Castile Soap

+

1/4 Cup Distilled Water

+

1/2 Teaspoon Jojoba, Grapeseed, or other light vegetable oil

Instructions:

Mix together all the ingredients and store in a bottle. Shake before use.

This mixture is not as thick as commercial shampoos - you will need to tilt the bottle over your head to get it out!

Make Your Own Palm Oil Free Hair Conditioner!

2 Tablespoon Apple Cider Vinegar

2 Cups Water

1 Tablespoon Honey

Mix all the ingredients well. Once you have shampooed your hair, pour this solution on your hair tips; avoid exposing it to the scalp. Do not rinse it any further.

Adding water is an essential step in order to dilute the vinegar. The acetic acid in ACV helps smoothen your hair!

Make Your Own Palm Oil Free Laundry Detergent

Instructions

Laundry Detergent

1. Grate the bar soap or mix in food processor until finely ground.

2. In a large bowl, mix 1 part washing soda, 1 part Borax and 1 palm oil free grated soap.

3. Use 2 tablespoons to 1/4 cup per load of laundry. Store in closed container

WHAT YOU CAN DO

DIY Inspirations
Start Your Palm Oil Free & Zero Waste Journey

Make Your Own *Palm Oil Free* Dishwashing Liquid!

2/3 Cup
Sal Suds

+

1 + 1/3 Cup
Distilled Water

+

40 Drops
Essential Oil

1 TBSP
Washing Soda

+

1 TBSP Salt
& 3 TBSP hot water

+

Large Pot

Instructions

1. In a pot, heat the 3 TBSP water and salt, stirring frequently until everything is completely dissolved. Remove the pot from the heat and pour the contents into a small bowl. Set the salt mixture aside.

2. Add the washing soda and 1 and 1/3 distilled water to the pot and heat just until dissolved.

3. Add the Sal Suds, washing soda and distilled water mixture, and essential oils to a dish soap dispenser. If your container has a small opening, then it works best to mix this in a glass mason jar.

4. Add 1 tablespoons of the salt water to the soap and stir. It will turn cloudy and thicken. Add another tablespoon of salt water mixture if you want it thicker. Keep in mind that it may thicken more over time.

5. Pour the mixture into a soap dispenser.

Note: Over time this liquid dish soap may thicken a little too much. If this happens, add a little more water until it is the desired consistency again.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

DIY Inspirations
Start Your Palm Oil Free & Zero Waste Journey

Make Your Own Palm Oil Free Kitchen Degreaser!

One Cup
Distilled White Vinegar

+

One Tablespoon
Baking Soda

+

Optional:
Essential Oil

Instructions:

1. Mix 1 cup of distilled white vinegar, 1 tablespoon baking soda and essential oil of your choice (optional)!

2. Put the mixture into a recycled spray bottle!

ORANGUTAN FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL

Orangutan Foundation
International
Australia

orangutanfoundation.org.au

PO Box 8940, GCMC, Bundall, 9726
Queensland, Australia

Phone: +61 7 5527 5226

Email: info@ofiaustralia.com