



ROKAmina Series

Local. Global. Integrated.

Operating in 17 countries, in 39 different locations, PCC SE currently employs over 3 300 people.



About Us

PCC Exol SA is a major player in the European surfactants market. In the eastern and central-eastern part of the continent, it is the undisputed leader in its industry. Most of the production facilities and the company's headquarters are located in Brzeg Dolny, Poland. Here we develop, test and manufacture a wide range of anionic, non-ionic and amphoteric surfactants and speciality industrial formulations.

New products are continuously added to the portfolio in response to market trends and individual customer requirements. The surfactants produced at the plants have a very wide range of industrial applications. They

are used as wetting agents, emulsifiers, auxiliaries in paper, metallurgy and many other industries, as well as in household chemicals, personal care products and textiles.

PCC EXOL pays special attention to the issue of sustainable development, which is one of the key elements of the company's strategy. In order to strengthen its competitive position in the surfactants market, the company is committed to promoting responsible production and consumption throughout the value chain. The concept of sustainable development is therefore a key aspect of all the company's management and operational processes.

<p>PCC ROKITA SA PCC PCG OXYALKYLATES IRPC</p>	<p>PCC ROKITA SA</p>	<p>PCC ROKITA SA</p>	<p>PCC EXOL SA PCC CHEMAX INC PCC PCG OXYALKYLATES</p>	<p>PCC SYNTEZA</p>
<p>Polyols</p> 	<p>Chlorine</p> 	<p>Phosphorus</p> 	<p>Surfactants</p> 	<p>Alkylphenols</p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyether polyols • Polyester polyols • Prepolymers • Polyurethane Systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chlorine • MCAA • Other Chlorine Downstream Product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phosphorus derivatives • Naphthalene derivatives • Polycarboxethers (PCE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anionic surfactants • Cationic surfactants • Nonionic surfactants • Amphoteric surfactants (betaines) • Chemical formulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonylphenol • Dodecylphenol • Tristyrylphenol
<p>PCC CONSUMER PRODUCTS SA</p>	<p>PCC ROKITA SA</p>	<p>PCC INTERMODAL SA</p>	<p>PCC BAKKISILICON HF.</p>	<p>PCC SE</p>
<p>Consumer Products</p> 	<p>Energy</p> 	<p>Logistics</p> 	<p>Silicon</p> 	<p>Holding & Projects</p> 
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household & industrial Cleaners, Detergents and Personal Care Products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable Energy • Conventional Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intermodal transport • Road Haulage • Rail Transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsilica • Silicon Metal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portfolio Management • Project Development

ROKAmina Series

Betaines belong to a class of amphoteric surface active agents. Those surfactants display excellent skin mildness profile when combined with anionic surfactants, very good foam characteristics and viscosity building properties. A combination of favorable

formulation parameters like abundant foam formation, compatibility with a wide range of surfactant systems and an increased safety made betaines one of the most widely used surfactants in all wash-off formulations.

Functions in formulations

- Co-surfactant
- Foam booster
- Viscosity modifier

Added value in formulating

- Reduces irritancy of surfactants
- Good skin compatibility in combination with anionic surfactants
- Soft and smooth feeling of the skin
- Richer and more luxurious foam
- High performance viscosity builder in ether sulfate based formulations

Used in

- Personal Care
- Detergents
- Auto Care
- Coatings and Inks
- Mining and Drilling
- Textiles and Leathers
- Building and Construction

Benefits



Mild surfactant
(cleansing effect)



Foam boosting



Hair and skin
conditioning effects



Exceptionally effective
viscosity increasing agent
(highly responsive to salt)



Readily biodegradable



Compatible with anionic
cationic amphoteric and
nonionic surfactants



Different types of betaines in PCC Group portfolio

Product name	INCI	Active substances [%]	Physical form	Ecocert COSMOS	Mass Balance	Neutral Origin Index
ROKAmina K30	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	29 – 32	liquid	•	•	0.87
ROKAmina K30K	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	29 – 32	liquid		•	0.89
ROKAmina K40	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	37.0 – 42.0	liquid	•	•	0.85
ROKAmina K40HC	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	37.0 – 42.0	liquid	•	•	0.84
ROKAmina K30B	Coco-betaine	29.0 – 33.0	liquid	•	•	0.91
ROKAmina L30B	Lauryl Betaine	29.0 – 31.0	liquid	•	•	0.91

Betaines exhibit interesting properties and can be described as:

- foam stabilizers and enhancers
- viscosity modifiers in the presence of anionic surfactants and electrolytes
- cleansing agents for skin and hair
- conditioning agents for skin and hair

Furthermore, betaines have antistatic properties and they are capable of reducing irritating effect of anionic surfactants on the skin.

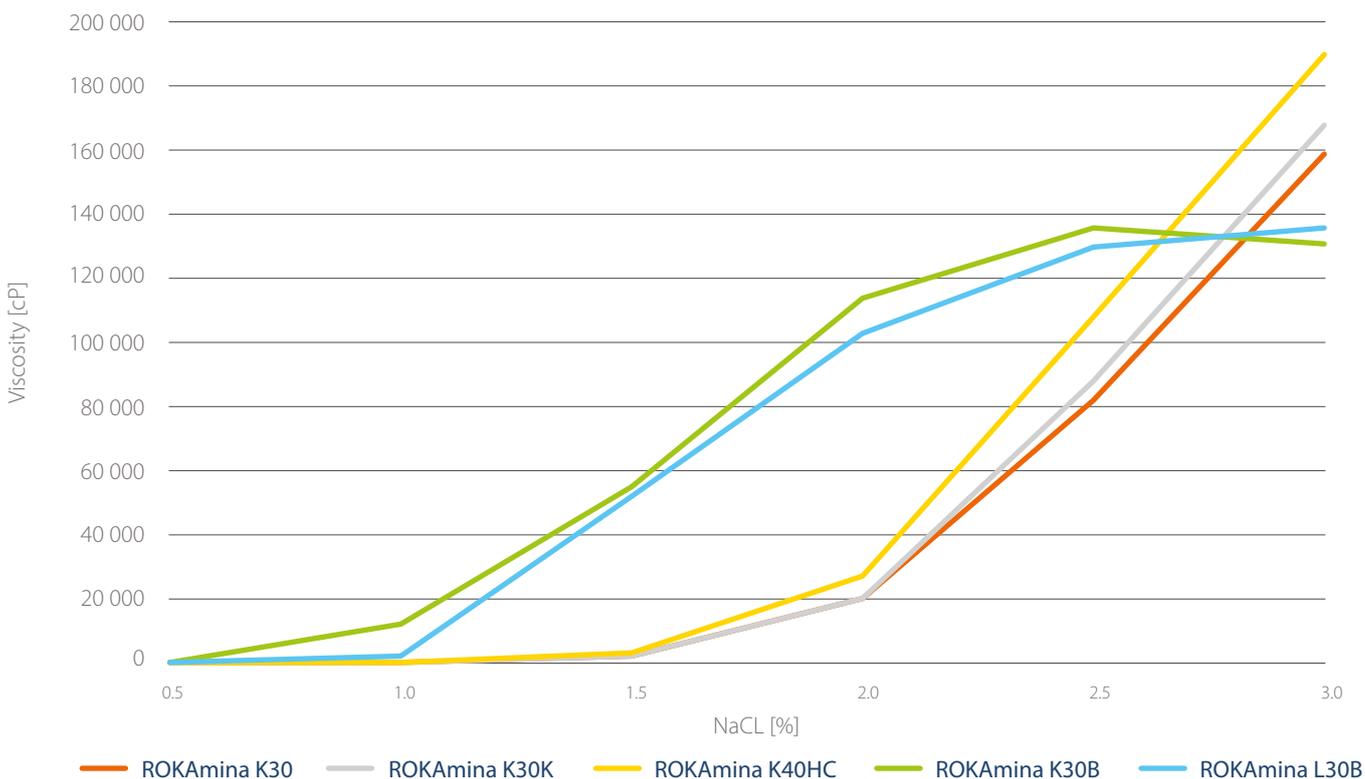
What is more, betaines can act as hydrotropes (ability to improve formulation clarity).

Thickening properties

Addition of betaines to a standard anionic surfactant system not only optimizes the viscosity profile and a response to salt but also improves cleansing power and mildness of the final formulation. A synergistic effect of an anionic surfactant-betaines system gives

the formulator a powerful tool in creating added value formulations. Viscosity building properties of a surfactant system comprising of Sodium Laureth Sulfate and different Betaines types was shown on the graph below as a function of salt concentration.

INCI	Product	Active substances [%]
Sodium Laureth Sulfate	SULFOROKAnol L270/1	9
Cocamidopropyl Betaine/Coco-betaine/Lauryl Betaine	ROKAmina K30, K30K, K40, K40HC, K30B, L30B	3
Sodium Chloride	–	1-3
Aqua	–	up to 100

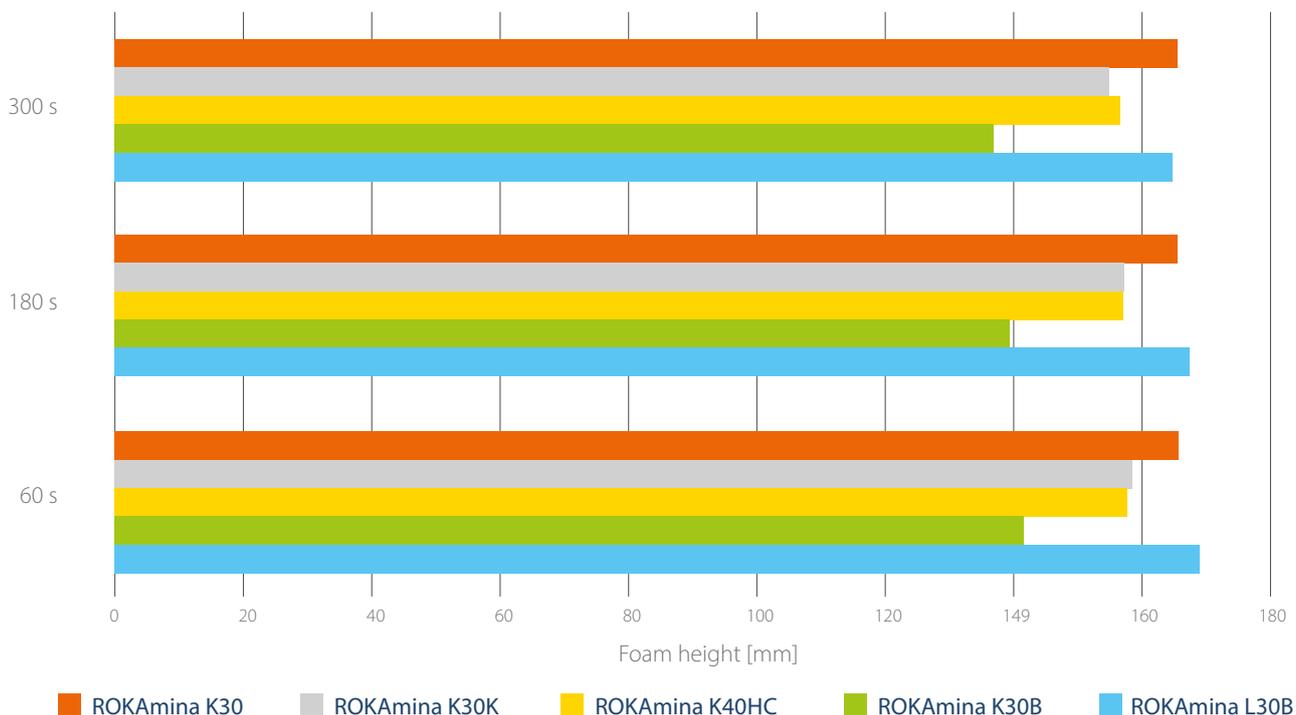


Foaming properties

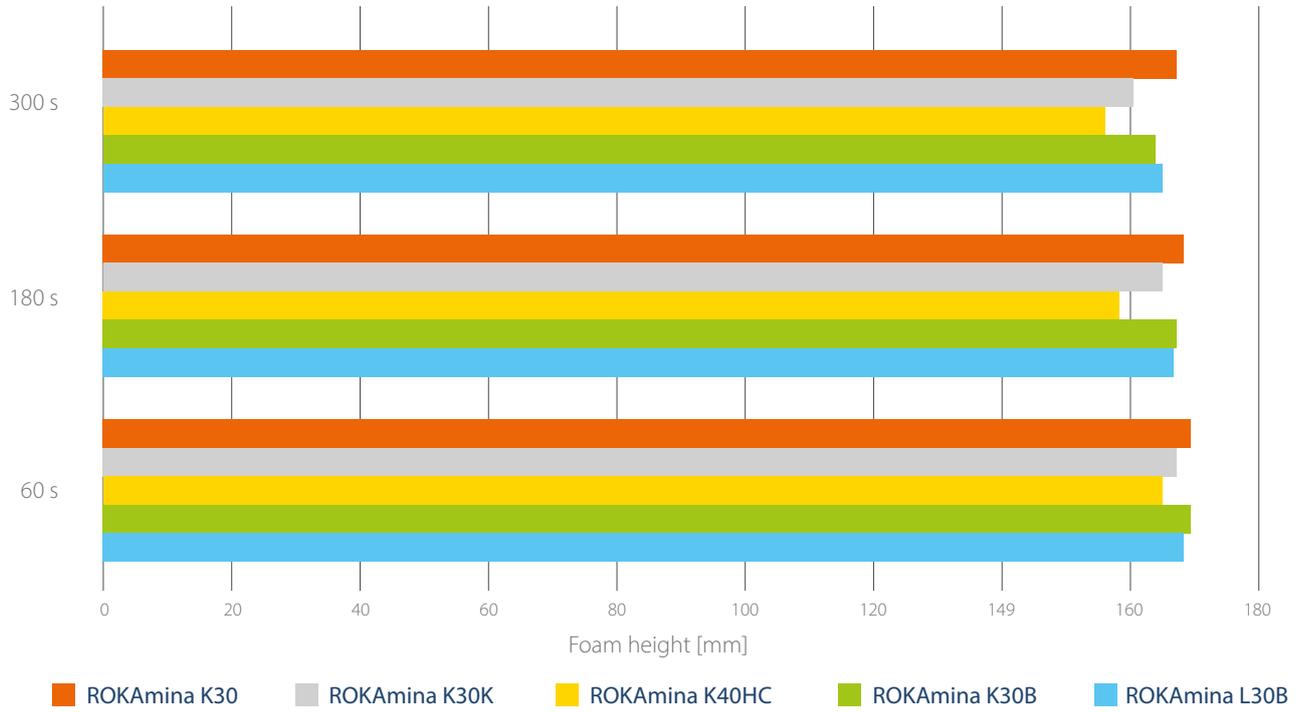
It is possible to formulate products that are characterized by outstanding foam using blends of anionic and amphoteric surfactants. It also implies that the surfactant system has different foam properties than the anionic one alone. This explains why betaines are so commonly used in personal care formulations. They improve foam – an attribute that is very important for consumers.

Determination of the foaming capability was performed according to PN-ISO 696:1994 (the modified Ross-Miles method) for the betaines solutions with a concentration of 1.0 g/l calculated as active substance, in distilled water at a temperature of 25°C.

Foaming properties in demineralized water



Foaming properties in hard water



Surface tension

Surface tension has been determined according to PN-EN 14370:2004, with the use of the Wilhelmy plate method, at the temperature of 25°C, at the concentration of 0.1%. Pure water has a relatively high surface tension at a room temperature (~72.4 mN/m) and therefore it has poor cleansing properties. In the cleaning process, the surface tension must

be reduced so water can spread and wet other surfaces. An addition of a surfactant decreases the surface tension and consequently increases solubilization. Surfactants are said to make water “wetter”. The lower the surface tension the better the wettability, hence the ability to dissolve and remove dirt residues.

Product Name	INCI	Surface tension [mN/m] in demineralized water
ROKAmina K30	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	30
ROKAmina K30K	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	30
ROKAmina K40	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	29
ROKAmina K40HC	Cocamidopropyl Betaine	29
ROKAmina K30B	Coco-betaine	29
ROKAmina L30B	Lauryl Betaine	29



Example formulations

Refreshing body mousse [RD-17]

Phase	INCI name	Brand name	Concentration [%]	Function
A	Sodium Cocoyl Isethionate	–	21.00	Surfactant
A	Decyl Glucoside	–	1.20	Surfactant
A	PEG-4 Rapeseedamide	ROKAmid MRZ4	3.00	Surfactant
A	Coco-betaine	ROKAmina K30B	1.00	Surfactant
B	Glycerin	–	11.00	Active
B	Sorbitol	–	6.00	Active
B	Betaine	–	0.40	Active
C	Parfum	–	0.30	Fragrance
C	CI 15510	–	0.001	Dye
C	CI 45100	–	0.001	Dye
C	Mentha Piperita Leaf Extract	–	0.40	Active
D	Sodium Benzoate	–	0.50	Preservative
D	Potassium Sorbate	–	0.30	Preservative
E	Lactic Acid	–	0.30	pH modifier
A	Aqua	–	54.60	Solvent

Appearance	Visual method	Red paste
pH	–	5.0 – 5.5
Stability	1 month in 5°C, 20°C, 40°C	Confirmed

Procedure:

1. Add ingredients from phase A to warm water (40 – 45°C). Mix until homogenous solution is obtained.
2. Cool the batch down to at least 35°C.
3. Add phase B during mixing. Mix until homogenous solution is obtained.
4. Add phase C-E ingredients while mixing – mix until uniform.
5. Adjust pH by Lactic Acid to 5.0-5.5.

3 in 1 shower gel [RD-03]

Phase	INCI name	Brand name	Concentration [%]	Function
A	Coco-betaine	ROKAmina K30B	9.00	Surfactant
A	Magnesium Laureth Sulfate	–	7.00	Surfactant
A	PEG-6 Caprylic/Capric Glycerides	ROKAcet CC6	2.00	Surfactant
B	PEG-120 Methyl Glucose Dioleate	–	1.10	Thickening agent
B	Allantoin	–	0.60	Active
B	Betaine	–	0.50	Active
B	Polysorbate 20	ROKwinol 20	0.50	Solubilizer
C	Parfum	–	0.30	Fragrance
D	Sodium Benzoate	–	0.40	Preservative
E	Lactic Acid	–	0.40	pH modifier
E	CI 19140	–	0.01	Dye
E	CI 42090	–	0.01	Dye
A	Aqua	–	78.20	Solvent

Appearance	Visual method	Clear green gel
pH	–	4.0 – 5.0
Viscosity [cP]	Brookfield LV, spindle 34, speed 2.5 RPM, T: 25°C	1000 – 3000
Stability	1 month in 5°C, 20°C, 40°C	Confirmed

Procedure:

1. Add ingredients from phase A to warm water (40 – 45°C). Mix until homogenous solution is obtained.
2. Cool the batch down to at least 35°C.
3. Add phase B-E during mixing. Mix until homogenous solution is obtained.
4. Adjust pH by Lactic Acid to 4.5-4.8.
5. Adjust Sodium Chloride (not in one go) to adjust the viscosity. After addition of each portion mix well.

Adhesive toilet gel

Chemical name	Brand name	Concentration [%]	Function
Ceteareth-25	ROKAnol T25	35.0	Thickener
Cocoamidopropyl Betaine	ROKAmina K30	16.0	Foaming agent
C9-11 Pareth-12	ROKAnol NL12W/80	4.0	Cleaning and foaming agent
Glycerin	–	5.0	Anti-drying agent
Water and additives	–	up to 100	Solvent and additives

Appearance Gel

pH at 25°C 5-6

Procedure:

1. Put ROKAnol T25 in a reactor, add water heated to 80°C.
2. Mix until ROKAnol T25 is completely dissolved.
3. Cool to 50°C and add ROKAmina K30, then mix.
4. Add ROKAnol NL12W/80, Glycerin and other additives
5. Mix until a clear solution is obtained.
6. Measure the required parameters



Snow foam version 2

Ingredient	Concentration [%]	Function
ROSULfan D	17.0	Cleaning agent, foaming agent
ROKAmina K30K	7.0	Foam stabiliser
SULFOROKAnol L227/1	7.0	Foaming agent
EXOlat C40	2.0	Sequestrant
2-(2-butoxyethoxy)ethanol (BDG)	2.0	Solvent, foam enhancer
Water	up to 100%	Solvent

The product should be used at a dilution of 1:5 to 1:20, depending on the severity of staining.

Appearance	Clear liquid
pH at 25°C	6-7
Viscosity at 20°C, cP	<10
Solidification point, °C	< 0

Procedure:

1. Add SULFOROKAnol L227/1 to a measured quantity of water and mix thoroughly.
2. Add ROSULfan D, ROKAmina K30K and EXOlat C40 (in that order), mixing each time.
3. Add BDG and mix until a homogeneous liquid is obtained.





Textile upholstery cleaner **environmentally friendly** * version 3

Ingredient	Concentration [%]	Function
SULFOROKAnol L227/1	10.0	Cleaning agent, foaming agen
ROKAnol NL8/NL9	5.0	Cleaning agent
ROKAmina K40HC	3.0	Foam stabiliser
Water	up to 100%	Solvent

* Environmentally friendly in the sense of meeting the requirements of the Nordic Swan Ecolabel certification.

Appearance	Clear liquid
pH at 25°C	5-7
Viscosity at 20°C, cP	<10
Solidification point, °C	1
Nordic Swan	✓

Procedure:

1. Weigh out an appropriate quantity of water.
2. Then add the following products, in the specified order: SULFOROKAnol L227/1, ROKAnol NL8/NL9 and ROKAmina K40HC.
3. Mix each time until uniform.







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The information in the catalogue is believed to be accurate and compiled to the best of our knowledge; however, it should be considered as introductory only. Detailed information about our products is available in TDS and MSDS.

The suggestions for product applications are based on our best knowledge.

The responsibility for the use of products in conformity or otherwise with the suggested application, and for determining product suitability for the user's own purposes rests with the user.

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