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"Step Out From the Old to the New"

Indian Standard
FACE PACK — SPECIFICATION

ICS 71.100.70

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

August 2002

Price Group 3
FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Cosmetics Sectional Committee had been approved by the Petroleum, Coal and Related Products Division Council.

Face packs is the class of cosmetic products known as ‘beauty mask’. They are basically additives delivering some additional benefits. These packs are available in various types and forms and broadly classified into the following categories:

- **Plastic masks**: Wax based, latex based, or vinyl based
- **Hydrocolloid masks**: Gel masks (ready to use)
- **Argillaceous masks**: Clay based or earth based (ready to use or dry powder to be mixed with water just before application)

Face packs are generally in the form of smooth paste, fluid or in the dry powder form. They may contain synthetic or natural scrubbing materials and may be coloured for aesthetics.

Generally, face packs have following characteristics in common:

- a) Produce a noticeable tightening effect on skin after application and drying;
- b) Sufficient absorbent power to achieve a cleansing effect;
- c) Easy for application and removal; and
- d) Safe and non-irritating to normal skin.

No stipulations have been made in this standard regarding definite composition of face packs. However, it is necessary that the raw materials used in the formulation of finished product are such that in the concentrations in which they would be present in the finished face packs, after interaction with the other raw materials used in the formulation, are free from any harmful effects. It shall be the responsibility of the manufacturer of face pack to satisfy himself of the dermatological safety of their formulation according to IS 4011:1997 ‘Methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics (second revision)’ before releasing the product for sale.

A scheme for labelling environment friendly products known as ECO Mark has been introduced at the instance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MEF), Government of India. The ECO Mark is being administered by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) under the BIS Act, 1986 as per the Resolution No. 71 dated 21 February 1991 and No. 768 dated 24 August 1992, published in the Gazette of the Government of India.

For a product to be eligible for marking with ECO logo, it shall also carry the Standard Mark of BIS besides meeting additional environment friendly requirements. For this purpose, the Standard Mark of BIS would be a single mark being a combination of the BIS monogram and the ECO logo. Requirements for ECO friendliness will be additional. The manufacturing units will be free to opt for Standard Mark alone also.

These requirements are included based on the Gazette Notification No. 170 dated 18 May 1996 for an environment friendly product published in the Gazette of the Government of India.

The composition of the committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in Annex E.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the results of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2:1960 ‘Rules for rounding off numerical values (revised)’. The number of significant places retained in a rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.
Indian Standard

FACE PACK — SPECIFICATION

1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and tests for face packs.

2 REFERENCES

The following Indian Standards are necessary adjuncts to this standard. The standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IS No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3958 : 1984</td>
<td>Methods of sampling cosmetic (first revision)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4011 : 1997</td>
<td>Methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics (second revision)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4707 (Part 1) : 2001</td>
<td>Classification for cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts: Dyes, colours and pigments (second revision)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4707 (Part 2) : 2001</td>
<td>List of raw materials generally not recognized as safe for use in cosmetics (second revision)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14648 : 1999</td>
<td>Methods of tests for microbiological examination of cosmetics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 TYPES

For the purpose of this standard, the face packs have been categorized into two types:

a) Type 1: Pastes, and
b) Type 2: Powder.

4 REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Description

Face packs shall be a smooth paste or fluid dry powder free from any gritty particles. It may be coloured for aesthetics and may contain natural or synthetic scrubbing materials.

4.2 Ingredients

Unless specified otherwise, all the raw materials used in the manufacture of face pack shall conform to the requirements prescribed in the relevant Indian Standards wherever exist.

4.3 The dyes/colours used in the manufacture of face pack shall comply with the provisions of IS 4707 (Part 1). Ingredients other than dyes/colours shall comply with the provisions of IS 4707 (Part 2).

4.4 The product shall also conform to the requirements as given in Table 1.

4.5 Additional Requirements for ECO Mark

4.5.1 General Requirements

The product shall conform to the requirements for quality, safety and performance prescribed under 4.5.1 to 4.5.4.

4.5.1.1 All the ingredients that go into formulation of cosmetics shall comply with the provisions of IS 4707 (Parts 1 and 2). The product shall also meet the specific requirements as given in the standard.

4.5.1.2 The product package shall display a list of ingredients in descending order of quantity present.

4.5.1.3 The product shall not be manufactured from any carcinogenic ingredients.

4.5.1.4 The manufacturer shall produce to BIS the environmental consent clearance from the State Pollution Control Board as per the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977 and the air required under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 and the Rules made thereunder shall also be complied with.

4.5.2 Specific Requirements

4.5.2.1 The product shall be dermatologically safe when tested as prescribed in IS 4011.

4.5.2.2 Heavy metals calculated as lead (Pb) and arsenic (As₂O₃) shall not exceed 20 and 2 ppm, respectively when tested by the respective method prescribed in Indian Standards.

4.5.3 The material for product packaging shall meet the parameters evolved under the scheme of labelling.
Table 1 Requirements for Face Pack  
(Clause 4.4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No.</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Method of Test, Ref to Annex/IS No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) i)</td>
<td>Stability at 45 ± 1°C for 48 h phase separation</td>
<td>Stable, no noticeable</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) ii)</td>
<td>pH</td>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) iii)</td>
<td>Solid content (residue on evaporation), percent by mass, Min</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) iv)</td>
<td>Loss on drying, percent by mass, Min</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) v)</td>
<td>Ash content, percent by mass, Min</td>
<td>— 5</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) vi)</td>
<td>Microbial purity:</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Total viable count, CFU/g</td>
<td>Not more than 1 000</td>
<td>14648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b) Gram negative pathogens, CFU/g</td>
<td>&quot; Less than 10</td>
<td>14648</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5.4 The product package shall be suitably marked that ECO Mark label is applicable only to the contents, if the product package is not separately covered under ECO Mark Scheme.

5 PACKING AND MARKING

5.1 The face pack shall be packed in suitable well-closed container.

5.2 The containers shall be legibly marked with the following information:

   a) Name of material;

   b) Manufacturer's name and/or his recognized trade-mark, if any;

   c) Batch or lot number in code or otherwise;

   d) Shade name or shade number, if any;

   e) Month and year of manufacturing/packing;

   f) List of key ingredients\(^1\);  

   g) 'Best use before ....................' (month and year to be declared by manufacturer)\(^2\);  

   h) Net content;

   j) Instructions for use; and

   k) Any other information required by statutory authorities.

5.3 BIS Certification Marking

5.3.1 Each package may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder. The details of conditions under which the licence for the use of Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

6 SAMPLING

6.1 Representative samples of the material shall be drawn as prescribed in IS 3958.

6.2 Test for all characteristics shall be carried out on the composite sample.

6.3 The material shall be taken to have conformed to this standard if the composite sample passes all the tests.

\(^1\) This is exempted in case of pack sizes of 30 g/60 ml or less.

\(^2\) This is exempted in case of pack size of 10 g or less and if the shelf life of the product is more than 24 months.
ANNEX A

[Table 1, Sl No. (i)]

DETERMINATION OF pH

A-1 PROCEDURE
A standard single or double electrode pH meter may be used. Instrument shall be initially calibrated at pH 7 and 9.2 with appropriate buffer solution. The test sample consisting of 10 percent (m/v) dispersion of the product of either type of face pack in previously boiled and cooled water shall be poured into a glass beaker and pH determined directly without any dilution within 5-10 minutes.

ANNEX B

[Table 1, Sl No. (ii)]

DETERMINATION OF STABILITY

B-1 APPARATUS
B-1.1 Incubator — Maintained at 45 ± 1°C.
B-1.2 25-ml Cylindrical Glass Bottles — with proper plug and cap.

B-2 PROCEDURE
Take a glass bottle and fill to three-fourth of its capacity with the product and close it with plug and cap tightly. Keep the bottle in an oven at 45 ± 1°C for 48 h. Periodically examine the contents. The emulsion should not split leaving separate layers. Neither the suspended pigments should settle.

ANNEX C

[Table 1, Sl No. (iii) and (iv)]

DETERMINATION OF RESIDUE ON EVAPORATION AND LOSS ON DRYING

C-1 APPARATUS
C-1.1 Glass Petri Dish
C-1.2 Oven
C-1.3 Desiccator

C-2 PROCEDURE
Heat the clean petri dish in hot air oven for 15-20 minutes. Place it in a desiccator for 20 minutes. Weigh the petri dish accurately. Weigh into the petri dish approximately about 2-3 g of sample. Spread the product by rotating the petri dish or using dry and clean spatula to form a layer. Then weigh the petri dish accurately and keep it in an oven at 105 ± 2°C for 3 hours. Cool in desiccator and weigh.

C-3 CALCULATION
Residue on evaporation, percent by mass = \( \frac{100M_2}{M_1} \)

where

\( M_1 = \) mass in g of the sample taken, and
\( M_2 = \) mass in g of the residue.
IS 15153 : 2002

ANNEX D

[Table 1, Sl No. (v)]

ASH CONTENT

D-1 PROCEDURE

Take 1 g sample in already dried and tared crucible. Ignite it on oxidizing flame till the sample gets completely charred. Transfer the crucible in furnace at 800°C for 1 hour. Take out the crucible, cool and weigh.

Calculate the percentage ash using following formula:

Percentage ash = \frac{\text{Mass of residue} \times 100}{\text{Mass of sample}}

ANNEX E

(Foreword)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Cosmetics Sectional Committee, PCD 19

Organization

Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi
All India Small Scale Cosmetic Manufacturer’s Association, Mumbai
Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Kolkata
Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata
Central India Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad
Colgate-Palmolive (India) Ltd, Mumbai
Commissioner, Food & Drugs Administration, Mumbai
Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad
Consumer Guidance Society, Mumbai
Dabur Research Foundation, Sahibabad
Food & Drugs Control Admin, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar
Godrej Soaps Ltd, Mumbai
Hindustan Lever Research Centre, Mumbai
Hygienic Research Institute, Mumbai
Indian Soaps and Toiletries Members Association, Mumbai
Individual Capacity
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Lady Amritbai Doga College, Nagpur
Lady Irwin College, New Delhi
Maharishi Ayurved Products, Noida (UP)
Nahira Cosmetic Enterprises Pvt Ltd, Mumbai

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SHRI M. B. DESAI
SHRI B. M. CHOPRA (Alternate I)
SHRI S. CHATTERJEE (Alternate II)
DR SAJAL K. ROY (Chairman)
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DR M. K. MAZUMDER
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DR SANTOSH K. TALWAR
DR SUKOMAL DAS (Alternate)
DR RAJ KOHLI
SHRI SUNIL AGGARWAL (Alternate I)
DR NEENA SHARMA (Alternate II)

(Continued on page 5)
(Continued from page 4)

Organization

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Procter & Gamble, Mumbai
Shingar Ltd, Mumbai
Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, New Delhi
BIS Directorate General

Representative(s)

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DR S. K. SAINI (Alternate)
DR ARUN VISWANATH
KM SHWETA PURANDARE (Alternate)
SIRI V. K. SINGH
SMT VARSJA BISEN (Alternate)
SIRI S. K. CHIB
DR U. C. BAHRI (Alternate)
SIRI ANJAN KAR, Director & Head (PCD)
[Representing Director General (Ex-officio)]

Member-Secretary
DR (SHRIMATI) VIJAY MALIK
Director (PCD), BIS

Skin Care Products Subcommittee, PCD 19 : 3

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Cadila Health Care Ltd, Ahmedabad
Cavin Kare Ltd, Chennai
CERC, Ahmedabad
Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd, Mumbai
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Amendments Issued Since Publication

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<th>Text Affected</th>
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