इंटरनेट मानक

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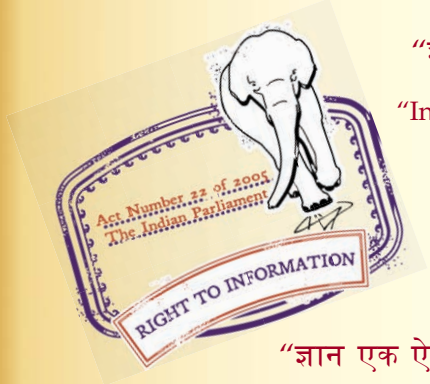
Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

"जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार"
Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
"The Right to Information, The Right to Live"

"पुराने को छोड नये के तरफ"
Jawaharlal Nehru
"Step Out From the Old to the New"

IS 15608 (2005): Cream Bleach [PCD 19: Cosmetics]



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Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda
"Invent a New India Using Knowledge"

"ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है"
Bhartṛhari—Nītiśatakam
"Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen"

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भारतीय मानक

क्रीम ब्लीच — विशिष्टि

Indian Standard

CREAM BLEACH — SPECIFICATION

ICS 70.100.70

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

November 2005

Price Group 4

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.

Cream bleach is a two component product one containing hydrogen peroxide in a cosmetically acceptable form such as cream, lotion, etc. The second component contains activator essentially in a powder or cream form which when mixed with a cream reacts and librates the necessary quantity of nascent oxygen for action. Additionally, it may contain soothing anti-inflammatory, cooling applications and optionally it may contain instruction sheet, spatula, tray, etc, to facilitate application of product.

Cream bleach and activator are extemporaneously mixed in the proportion advised by the manufacturer and applied. Such application is held on the skin/hair for a period as specified and rinsed off, adequate precautions in respect of product suitability on customer is to be taken.

No stipulation has been made in this standard regarding composition of cream bleaches. The manufacturer has a choice of using variety of raw materials and combination there of. However, it is necessary that the raw materials used are such that in the concentration in which they would be present in the finished cosmetic formulation after interaction with other raw materials, are free from any harmful effects. For evaluating the safety of a new formulation, reference may be made to IS 4011 : 1997 'Methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics (*second revision*)'.

A scheme for labelling environment friendly product as known as ECO-Mark was 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 *Bureau of Indian Standards 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, manufacturing units will be free to opt for Standard Mark alone also.

The composition of the Committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in Annex H.

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

Indian Standard

CREAM BLEACH — SPECIFICATION

1 SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirement and the methods of sampling and tests for cream bleach.

1.2 Cosmetic preparations which are fluid at ambient temperature, classified generally as lotions, milks, etc, and skin creams generally vanishing cream, cold cream, cleanzing cream, moisturizing cream, sports cream, foundation cream, hand cream, emollient cream and general purpose cream are excluded from the scope of this standard.

2 REFERENCES

The following 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:

IS No.	*Title*
1070 : 1992	Reagent grade water (*third revision*)
2088 : 1983	Methods for determination of arsenic (*second revision*)
3958 : 1984	Methods of sampling cosmetics (*first revision*)
4707	Classification of cosmetics raw materials and adjuncts:
(Part 1) : 2001	Dyes, colour and pigments (*second revision*)
(Part 2) : 2001	List of raw materials generally not recognized as safe for use in cosmetics (*second revision*)
14648 : 1999	Methods of tests for microbiological examination of cosmetics

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Description

Cream bleach is normally supplied in two packs, one containing cream and the other containing cream or powder activator in duo pack form. Cream bleach shall be white or coloured, perfumed and smooth cream having uniform consistency. Powder activator may be white or coloured and may be perfumed.

3.2 Ingredients

Unless specified otherwise, all the raw materials used in the manufacture of cream bleach shall conform to the requirements prescribed in the relevant Indian Standards, where such standards exist.

3.3 The dyes and pigments used in manufacture of cream bleach shall comply with the provisions of IS 4707 (Part 1).

Ingredients other than colours, dyes and pigments used in formulation of cream bleach shall comply with the provisions of IS 4707 (Part 2).

3.4 The cream shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1, when tested as prescribed in col 4 of Table 1 and activator (powder/cream) shall comply with the requirements given in Table 2.

4 PACKING AND MARKING

4.1 Packing

4.1.1 The cream bleach and activator shall be packed in suitable well closed, air-tight container and both shall be given together with instruction sheet, spatula in suitable cartons.

4.2 Marking

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

a) Name of the product;
b) Active content of the product (percent content of hydrogen peroxide);
c) Manufacturer's name, address and/or recognized trade-mark, if any;
d) Net mass of the material;
e) Batch number, in code or otherwise to enable the lot of manufacture to be traced back from records;
f) For external use only;
g) Instructions for use;
h) Other statutory requirements, if any;
j) 'Best use before. . . .' (month and year to be declared by the manufacturer);

NOTE — This requirement is exempted in case of:

1) Small packings of 10 g or 25 ml, and
2) Products with shelf life of more than 24 months; and

k) List of key ingredients.

NOTE — This is exempted in case of pack sizes of 30 g/60 ml or less.

Table 1 Requirements for Cream

(*Clauses* 3.4 *and* 5.3)

Sl No.	Characteristics	Requirements	Method of Test, Ref to Annex
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	*p*H	2.5 to 4.5	A
ii)	Assay (as hydrogen peroxide), percent by mass	3.5 to 5.5	B

Table 2 Requirements for Activator Powder/Cream

(*Clauses* 3.4 *and* 5.3)

Sl No.	Characteristics	Requirements			Method of Test, Ref to	
		Powder		Cream	Annex	IS No.
		Ammonia Based	Oxygen Generating			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
i)	*p*H of 10 per cent aqueous solution	7-11	10-13	8-11	A	—
ii)	Assay:					
	a) As ammonium bicarbonate, percent by mass, *Min*	15	—	4	C	—
	b) As oxygen content, percent by mass, *Max*	—	3.5	—	D	—
iii)	Total fatty substance, percent by mass, *Min*	—	—	5.0	E	—
iv)	Heavy metals (as Pb), parts per million, *Max*	20	20	20	F	—
v)	Arsenic (as As_2O_3), parts per million, *Max*	2	2	2	G	—
v)	Total plate count, cfu/g, *Max*	1 000	1 000	1 000	—	14648

NOTES

1 If individual raw material have been tested for heavy metals and arsenic then finished raw material may not be tested again for these requirements.

2 When the cream bleach and activator are mixed, total hydrogen peroxide percent by mass in the mixture should not be more than 4.

3 *p*H of the mixed product should be 6-9.5.

4 When both the bleach and activator are cream, proper labelling to this effect should be ensured by the manufacturer.

4.3 BIS Certification Marking

The containers may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

4.3.1 The use of the Standard Mark is governed by the provisions of the *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 the Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

4.4 Caution

Hydrogen peroxide may cause skin irritation in certain cases, so a preliminary test according to the accompanying direction should first be made (*see* **4.4.1**). The material should not be used for bleaching around the eyes.

Each package shall contain instructions in English and local language on the following lines for carrying out the test.

4.4.1 Hydrogen peroxide containing preparations may cause serious inflammation of the skin in some cases and so a preliminary test should always be carried out to determine whether or not special sensitivity exists. For carrying out the test, cleanse a small area of skin behind the ear or upon the inner surface of the forearm, using either soap and water or alcohol. Apply a small quantity of cream bleach as prepared for use to the area and allow it to dry. After 10-15 min or as directed by the manufacturer, wash the area gently with soap and water. If no irritation or inflammation is apparent, it may be assumed that no hypersensitivity to the cream bleach exists. The test should, however, be carried out before each and every application.

5 SAMPLING

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

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

5.3 The material shall be taken to have conformed to

the specifications if the composite sample passes all the tests, as per Table 1 and Table 2.

6 TEST METHODS

Test for the requirements shall be carried out as prescribed in Annexes A to G.

7 QUALITY OF REAGENTS

Unless specified otherwise, pure chemicals and distilled water (*see* IS 1070) shall be employed in the tests.

NOTE — 'Pure chemicals' shall mean the chemicals that do not contain impurities which affects the results of analysis.

ANNEX A

[*Table* 1, *Sl No.* (i), *Table* 2, *Sl No.* (i) and *Clause* 6]

DETERMINATION OF *p*H

A-1 APPARATUS

A calibrated *p*H meter, equipped with a combined glass electrode.

A-2 PROCEDURE

Weigh accurately about 40 ± 1.0 g of the cream in 50 ml beaker. Determine the *p*H of cream bleach at 27 ± 2°C using the *p*H meter. Weigh accurately about 10 ± 1.0 g of activator powder in 250 ml beaker. Add 100 ml water, stir for 5 min. Determine the *p*H of suspension at 27 ± 2°C using the *p*H meter.

ANNEX B

[*Table* 1, *Sl No.* (ii) and *Clause* 6]

DETERMINATION OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE PERCENT BY MASS (ASSAY)

B-1 REAGENTS

B-1.1 Potassium Permanganate (0.1N) — Dissolve 3.3 g of potassium permanganate in 1 000 ml distilled water, heat it on water bath for 1 h, allow to stand for 2 days, filter through glass wool or filter paper No.1 and standardize the solution.

B-1.1.1 *Procedure for Standardization*

Weigh accurately about 200 mg of sodium oxalate, previously dried at 110°C to constant weight and dissolve it in 250 ml of water. Add 7 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid, heat to about 70°C and titrate with 0.1 N potassium permanganate solution, with constant stirring until a pale pink colour, which persist for 15 s is produced. The temperature at any stage of the titration should not be less than 60°C. Calculate the normality.

Each 6.7 mg of sodium oxalate is equivalent to 1 ml of 0.1 N potassium permanganate.

B-1.2 Sulphuric Acid (20 Percent) — Take 700 ml of ice cold distilled water in 1 000 ml volumetric flask, add slowly along walls 200 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid, cool and make the volume up to 1 000 ml mark with distilled water.

B-1.3 Concentrated Sulphuric Acid

B-1.4 Sodium Oxalate — A.R. grade.

B-2 PROCEDURE (ASSAY)

Weigh accurately about 1.0 g cream in 100 ml beaker. Add distilled water slowly and disperse the cream. Transfer the contents of the beaker quantitatively to a 250 ml conical flask with the aid of water. Add 20 ml of 20 percent sulphuric acid solution and shakee vigorously. Titrate the contents of the flask with 0.1 N potassium permanganate solution. The end point is reached when faint pink colour persists for 15 s.

B-3 CALCULATION

$$\text{Content of } H_2O_2 \text{ percent by mass} = \frac{V \times N \times 1.701}{W}$$

where

V = volume of $KMnO_4$ required for titration,

N = normality of $KMnO_4$, and

W = weight of the cream taken for titration.

ANNEX C

[*Table* 2, *Sl No.* (ii)(a) and *Clause* 6]

DETERMINATION OF AMMONIUM BICARBONATE, PERCENT BY MASS FROM ACTIVATOR

C-1 REAGENTS

C-1.1 Sodium Hydroxide (1 N) — Dissolve 42 g of sodium hydroxide in 1 000 ml volumetric flask using 500 ml distilled water, cool to room temperature and make the volume with distilled water to 1 000 ml.

C-1.2 Sulphuric Acid (1 N) — Take ice cold 700 ml distilled water in 1 000 ml volumetric flask, add slowly along walls 54 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid, cool and make up volume up to 1 000 ml mark with distilled water.

C-1.3 Methyl Red Solution — Dissolve 0.1 g of methyl red in 100 ml of 60 percent rectified spirit.

C-2 STANDARDIZATION

Weigh accurately about 5.0 g of potassium hydrogen phthalate, previously powdered and dried at 120°C for 2 h and dissolve in 75 ml of water. Add 0.1 ml of phenolphthalein solution and titrate with the 1N sodium hydroxide solution until pink colour is produced.

Each ml of 1 N sodium hydroxide is equivalent to 0.204 2 g of potassium hydrogen phthalate.

C-3 PROCEDURE

Weigh accurately about 1.0 g activator (previously dried at 60°C for 15 min) in 250 ml conical flask and dissolve in 25 ml distilled water, add 25 ml of 1 N sulphuric acid and boil for 10 min replacing any loss of volume with distilled water. Cool the solution. Titrate the contents of the flask with 1 N sodium hydroxide by using methyl red as indicator. End point reaches when colour changes from red to yellow. Carry out blank in similar manner with 25 ml of 1 N sulphuric acid without substance.

C-4 CALCULATION

Calculate ammonium bicarbonate content percent by mass by following formula. Each ml of 1 N sodium hydroxide is equivalent to 0.079 06 g of ammonium bicarbonate.

Consumed reading = Blank reading – Sample reading

Volume of 1 N NaOH consumed = 1 N NaOH consumed in blank – 1 N NaOH consumed in test

$$\text{Content of ammonium bicarbonate by mass} = \frac{V \times N \times 7.906}{M}$$

where

V = volume of 1 N sodium hydroxide consumed;

N = normality of 1 N sodium hydroxide; and

M = mass of activator, in g.

ANNEX D

[*Table* 2, *Sl No.* (ii)(b) and *Clause* 6]

DETERMINATION OF OXYGEN CONTENT PERCENT BY MASS FROM ACTIVATOR

D-1 REAGENTS

D-1.1 Sodium Thiosulphate (0.1 N) — Dissolve 25 g of sodium thiosulphate and 200 mg of sodium carbonate in 1 000 ml volumetric flask and make the volume with distilled water.

D-1.2 Hydrochloric Acid (2 N) — Take 700 ml of ice cold distilled water in 1 000 ml volumetric flask, add slowly along walls 170 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid, cool and volume up to 1 000 ml mark with distilled water.

D-1.3 Buffer (*p*H 6.85) — Dissolve 14.4 g disodium hydrogen orthophosphate and 5.726 g potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate in 500 ml distilled water.

D-2 PROCEDURE

Weigh accurately about 0.25 g powder and transfer it into an iodine flask containing 20 ml buffer *p*H 6.85 and 5 ml of 2 N hydrochloric acid. Then add 5 g of potassium iodide in to it. Shake the solution well and keep it in dark place for 20 min. Add 20 ml of distilled water in it and titrate it with 0.1 N sodium thiosulphate.

End point reaches when yellowish brown colour disappears.

D-3 CALCULATION

Calculate percentage of oxygen content by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Burette Reading} \times 0.000\ 8 \times \text{Exact normality of 0.1 N } Na_2S_2O_3 \times 100}{\text{Weight of powder taken, in gram} \times 0.1}$$

Each ml of 0.1 N sodium thiosulphate is equivalent to 0.000 8 g of oxygen

ANNEX E

[*Table* 2, *Sl No.* (iii) and *Clause* 6]

DETERMINATION OF TOTAL FATTY SUBSTANCE CONTENT

E-1 PRINCIPLE OF THE METHOD

The emulsion is broken with dilute mineral acid and the fatty matter is extracted with petroleum ether. It is weighed after removal of the solvent.

E-2 REAGENTS

E-2.1 Dilute Hydrochloric Acid — 1 : 1 (*v/v*).

E-2.2 Petroleum Ether (60-80°C)

E-2.3 Methyl Orange Indicator Solution — Dissolve 0.1 g of methyl orange in 100 ml of water.

E-2.4 Sodium Sulphate (Anhydrous) — Desiccated.

E-3 PROCEDURE

Weigh accurately about 2 g of the material into a conical flask, add 25 ml of dilute hydrochloric acid, fit a reflux condenser into the flask, and boil the contents until the solution is perfectly clear. Pour the contents of the flask into a 300 ml separating funnel and allow it to cool to room temperature. Rinse the conical flask with 50 ml of petroleum ether in portions of 10 ml. Pour the petroleum ether rinsings into the separating funnel, shake the separating funnel well and leave until the layers separate. Separate out the aqueous phase and shake it out with 50 ml portions of petroleum ether twice. Combine all the ether extracts and wash them with water until free of acid (when tested with methyl orange indicator solution). Filter the petroleum ether extracts through a filter paper containing sodium sulphate (anhydrous) into a conical flask which has been previously dried at a temperature of 90 ± 2°C and then weigh. Wash the sodium sulphate on the filter with petroleum ether and combine the washings with filtrate. Distil off the petroleum ether and dry the material remaining in the flask at a temperature of 90 ± 2°C to constant mass.

E-4 CALCULATION

$$\text{Total fatty substance, percent by mass} = \frac{100\ M_1}{M_2}$$

where

M_1 = mass of the residue, in g; and

M_2 = mass of the material taken for the test, in g.

ANNEX F

[*Table* 2, *Sl No.* (iv) and *Clause* 6]

DETERMINATION OF HEAVY METALS

F-1 OUTLINE OF THE METHOD

The colour produced with thioacetamide reagent in test solution is matched against that obtained with standard lead solution.

F-2 APPARATUS

F-2.1 Nessler Cylinders — 50 ml capacity.

F-2.2 Weighing Scale — 0.000 1 g accuracy.

F-2.3 Volumetric Flasks — 100 ml capacity.

F-2.4 Platinum Crucible

F-2.5 Pipette — 2, 10 ml.

F-3 REAGENTS

F-3.1 Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid

F-3.2 Concentrated Nitric Acid

F-3.3 Hydrofluoric Acid

F-3.4 Dilute Acetic Acid — 6 M (342 ml of glacial acetic acid diluted to 1 000 ml with water).

F-3.5 Glycerol Mixture — Take 15 ml of 1 M sodium hydroxide and add 5 ml water and 20 ml of 85 percent glycerol. Mix well.

F-3.6 Thioacetamide Reagent — Weigh 80 mg of thioacetamide and add 2 ml water to it. Shake to dissolve. Add 10 ml glycerol mixture, heat on water bath for 20 s, cool and use immediately.

F-3.7 Lead Nitrate Stock Solution (100 ppm as Pb) — Dissolve 0.159 9 g of lead nitrate in water containing 1 ml of nitric acid and make up the solution to 1 000 ml.

F-3.8 Standard Lead Solution (10 ppm as Pb) — Dilute 10 ml of lead nitrate stock solution with water to 100 ml. Each ml is equivalent to 0.01 mg of Pb.

F-3.9 Acetate Buffer (3.5 *p*H) — Dissolve 25 g of ammonium acetate in 25 ml water and add 38 ml of 7 M hydrochloric acid. Adjust the *p*H to 3.5 either with 2 M hydrochloric acid or 6M ammonia and dilute to 100 ml with water.

F-4 PROCEDURE

F-4.1 Place 2 g of cream bleach sample accurately weighed in a platinum dish and incinerate for about 2 h at 525 to 550°C. Cool and add 1-2 ml of hydrochloric acid and 0.5 ml nitric acid and evaporate to dryness on the steam bath. Dissolve the residue in 5 ml hot water, evaporate to dryness and treat it with hydrofluoric acid. Evaporate again to dryness. Dilute it with water (about 50 ml). Filter the solution, if necessary, with suction through a fine fritted glass filter and dilute the filtrate and wash it to 100 ml in a graduated flask. This solution shall be used for tests given in **F-4.2** and **G-3** as test solution.

F-4.2 Transfer 25 ml of test solution prepared in **F-4.1** in a 50 ml Nessler cylinder, add further 2 ml of test solution and 2 ml acetate buffer (*p*H = 3.5) and mix well. Add 1.2 ml of thioacetamide reagent, mix and immediately dilute with water to 50 ml and allow to stand for 2 min.

F-4.3 In the second Nessler cylinder, place 1 ml standard lead solution (*see* **F-3.8**) and add 2 ml of test solution. Dilute with water to 25 ml, and add 2 ml acetate buffer (*p*H 3.5). Mix, add 1.2 ml of thioacetamide reagent, and immediately dilute with water to 50 ml. Allow to stand for 2 min. Compare the colour produced in the two Nessler cylinders.

F-5 RESULT

The limit prescribed in Table 1 shall be taken as not having been exceeded, if the intensity of colour produced in the test solution is not greater than that produced in the second Nessler cylinder which is a control test.

ANNEX G

[*Table* 2, *Sl No.* (v) and *Clause* 6]

DETERMINATION OF ARSENIC

G-1 PRINCIPLE

Arsenic present in a solution of the material is reduced to arsine, which is made to react with mercuric bromide paper. The stain produced is compared with a standard stain.

G-2 REAGENT

G-2.1 Mixed Acid — Dilute one volume of concentrated sulphuric acid with four volumes of water. Add 10 g of sodium chloride for each 100 ml of the solution.

G-2.2 Ferric Ammonium Sulphate Solution — Dissolve 64 g of ferric ammonium sulphate in water containing 10 ml of mixed acid and make up to one litre.

G-2.3 Concentrated Hydrochloric Acid — *See* IS 265.

G-2.4 Stannous Chloride Solution — Dissolve 80 g of stannous chloride ($SnCl_2 2H_2O$) in 100 ml of water containing 5 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid.

G-3 PROCEDURE

Carry out the test as prescribed in IS 2088, adding into the Gutzeit bottle, 2 ml of ferric ammonium sulphate solution, 0.5 ml of stannous chloride solution and 25 ml of sample solution as prepared in **F-4.1**.

For comparison, prepare a stain using 0.001 mg of arsenic trioxide.

ANNEX H

(Foreword)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Cosmetics Sectional Committee, PCD 19

Organization	*Representative(s)*
Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi	SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR (***Chairman***)
All India Small Scale Cosmetic Manufacturer's Association, Mumbai	SHRI M. B. DESAI SHRI B. M. CHOPRA (*Alternate* I) SHRI S. CHATTERJEE (*Alternate* II)
Balsara Home Products, Mumbai	DR K. C. GOUNDEN
Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Kolkata	DR SAJAL K. ROY CHOWDHURY DR A. K. MANDAL (*Alternate*)
Cavinkare Ltd, Chennai	DR M. P. PRASAD DR G. V. RAO (*Alternate*)
Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata	DR M. K. MAZUMDER DR A. C. DAS GUPTA (*Alternate*)
Central India Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	DR SANTOSH. K. TALWAR DR SUKOMAL DAS (*Alternate*)
Ciba Speciality Chemicals Private Limited, Gurgaon	SHRI RAJESH IYER
Colgate-Palmolive (India) Ltd, Mumbai	DR RAJ KOHLI SHRI SUNIL AGGARWAL (*Alternate*)
Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad	DR C. J. SHISHOO SHRI Y. S. YELLORE (*Alternate*)
Consumer Guidance Society, Mumbai	DR A. R. SHENOY SHRI N. G. WAGLE (*Alternate*)
Dabur Research Foundation, Sahibabad	DR N. M. SUNDER
Food & Drugs Control Administration, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	DR B. N. PATEL SHRIMATI R. B. DESAI (*Alternate*)
Food & Drugs Administration, Maharashtra	SHRI A. RAMAKRISHNAN SHRI K. B. SHENDE (*Alternate*)
Galaxy Surfactants Limited, Mumbai	SHRI U. SHEKAR SHRI GOPI RAMAN (*Alternate*)
Godrej Consumer Products Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI A. RANGARAJAN DR (SHRIMATI) ROHINI THAKKAR (*Alternate*)
Hindustan Lever Research Centre, Mumbai	SHRI V. R. DHANUKA SHRI N. S. BIJLANI (*Alternate*)
Hygienic Research Institute, Mumbai	SHRI M. B. DESAI SHRI MANISH K. CHHABRA (*Alternate*)
Indian Soaps and Toiletries Members Association, Mumbai	SHRI R. HARIHARAN
Johnson & Johnson Ltd, Mumbai	DR PRASHANT ABHYANKAR DR V. R. BAMBULKAR (*Alternate*)
Lady Amritbai Doga College, Nagpur	DR (SHRIMATI) S. B. KULKARNI
L'Oreal India Pvt Ltd, Umbergaon, Gujarat	SHRI R. JAYARAJ
Maharishi Ayurved Products, Noida (U.P.)	DR S. C. SAXENA SHRI D. K. SHRIVASTAVA (*Alternate*)
Marico India Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI R. MOHILE SHRI BENEDICT M. (*Alternate*)
Mayar India Limited, Delhi	DR S. ADHIKARI
Procter & Gamble India Ltd, Mumbai	SHRIMATI SHWETA PURANDARE

Organization	*Representative(s)*
Shingar Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI V. K. SINGH SHRIMATI SWATI SINGH (*Alternate*)
BIS Directorate General	DR (SHRIMATI) VIJAY MALIK, Director and Head (PCD) [Representing Director General (*Ex-officio Member*)]

Member Secretary
SHRIMATI NAGAMANI T.
Assistant Director (PCD), BIS

Composition of Decorative and Miscellaneous Cosmetics Subcommittee, PCD 19 : 4

Hindustan Lever Research Centre, Mumbai	SHRI S. M. SHANBAGH (***Convener***) SHRI AJAY VASHI (*Alternate*)
Balsara Home Products, Mumbai	DR K. C. GOUNDEN
Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	DR SUKOMAL DAS SHRI H. S. GOEL (*Alternate*)
Colgate Palmolive (India) Limited, Mumbai	DR SUNIL AGRAWAL DR SHASHNK PONTIS (*Alternate*)
Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad	SHRI S. YELLORE DR FALGUNI MAZUMDAR (*Alternate*)
Consumer Guidance Society, Mumbai	DR A. R. SHENOY SHRI N. G. WAGLE (*Alternate*)
Dabur Research Foundation, Sahibabad	DR N. M. SUNDER SHRI DHIRAJ KHATTAR (*Alternate*)
Fem Care Pharma, Mumbai	SHRI ARUN DESHPANDE SHRI H. V. KOLTE (*Alternate*)
Food & Drugs Control Administration, Gandhinagar, Gujarat	DR R. B. DESAI SHRI H. B. CHAUDHARI (*Alternate*)
Food & Drugs Administration, Maharashtra	SHRI A. RAMAKRISHNAN SHRI K. B. SHENDE (*Alternate*)
Glaxosmith Beecham Asia Private Limited, Gurgaon	DR MAHESH C. BURSHE
Godrej Soaps Limited, Mumbai	SHRI A. RANGARAJAN DR (SHRIMATI) ROHINI THAKKAR (*Alternate*)
Johnson & Johnson Ltd, Mumbai	DR P. N. ABHYANKAR SHRI V. R. BAMBULKAR (*Alternate*)
Koel Colours Pvt Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI D. DESAI
Mayar India Ltd, Delhi	DR S. ADHIKARI
Nogi & Company Pvt Ltd, Mumbai	DR R. D. PANDIT SHRI M. S. AMBARDEKAR (*Alternate*)
Procter & Gamble India Ltd, Mumbai	SHRIMATI SHWETA PURANDARE
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