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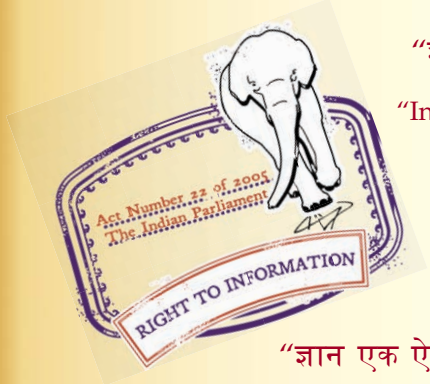
IS 9875 (1990): Lipstick [PCD 19: Cosmetics]



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"Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen"

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भारतीय मानक

लिपस्टिक की विशिष्टि

(Reaffirmed 2005)

(पहला पुनरीक्षण)

Indian Standard

LIPSTICK — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

UDC 665·584·288

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

March 1991

Price Group 3

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on 1 May 1990, after the draft finalized by the Cosmetics Sectional Committee had been approved by the Petroleum, Coal and Related Products Division Council.

Colour for lip adorning is available in two main forms : lipstick and lipgloss or lip rouge. Lipstick consists of a homogeneous suspension of colour in a fatty base, available in the form of shiny stick mounted on propelling type of holder whereas lipgloss or lip rouge is composed of the colours used in lipsticks suspended or dissolved in oil containing film forming additives. It is applied with brush. In this standard, lipsticks only have been covered.

This Indian Standard was first published in 1981. The Sectional Committee at that time included an informative Annex wherein certain performance tests namely breaking load, penetrometer value, particle size of undispersed particles and pay-off test were included for information only. These tests were largely in-house quality control checks being exercised by a limited number of manufacturers and it was expected that by including them in National Standard, adequate data/ experience would be available in due course, so as to specify them as requirements objectively in the standard.

Consequently in this revision, all of the above-mentioned parameters have been included as regular tests except for penetrometer test. Penetrometer test was performed to check the softness of lipstick. From the experience gained it has been found that this test is not very accurate and reliable because of the poor repeatability of results. Secondly the softening character of lipstick is well taken care of by another requirement namely softening point. Also a new requirement for rancidity (peroxide number) is being included in this revision to check the bad odour of lipstick.

No stipulations have been made in this standard regarding the composition of lipsticks. However, it is necessary that the raw materials used are such that in the concentrations in which they would be present in the finished lipstick, after interaction with other raw materials used in the formulation, are free from any harmful effects. For determining the dermatological safety of a new formulation, or of a new raw material used in an old formulation, the methods prescribed in IS 4011 : 1982 'Methods for dermatological tests for cosmetics (*first revision*)' for prophetic testing shall be followed. It shall be the responsibility of the manufacturers of lipstick to satisfy themselves of the dermatological safety of their formulation before releasing it for sale.

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

LIPSTICK — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

1 SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for lipstick.

2 REFERENCES

2.1 The following Indian Standards listed in Annex A are necessary adjuncts to this standard.

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Description

The lipstick shall be firm but not brittle in texture. It shall have an attractive appearance, pleasant taste and feel on the lips and shall be reasonably free from sweating, bloom and rancidity.

3.2 Ingredients

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

3.2.1 *Dyes, Colours and Pigments*

The dyes, colours and pigments used in the manufacture of lipstick shall comply with the provisions of IS 4707 (Part 1) : 1988 subject to the provisions of schedule *Q* of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules issued by the Government of India, and as amended from time to time.

3.2.2 *Other Ingredients*

Ingredients other than dyes, colours and pigments shall comply with the provisions of IS 4707 (Part 2) : 1973.

3.3 The lipstick shall also comply with the requirements given in Table 1 when tested according to methods prescribed in Annex B. Reference to relevant clauses of Annex B is given in col 4 of the table.

Table 1 Requirements for Lipstick

(*Clause* 3.3)

Sl No.	Characteristic	Requirement	Method of Test
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	Softening point, *Min*	55°C	B-2
ii)	Microbiological examination	Not more than 100 micro organisms per g	B-3
iii)	Rancidity (peroxide number), *Max*	10	B-4
iv)	Breaking load value, *Min*	200	B-5
v)	Particle size of undispersed pigments microns, *Max*	40	B-6
vi)	*Pay off test*	To pass the test	B-7
vii)	Arsenic (as As_2O_3), parts per million, *Max*	2	B-8
viii)	Heavy metals (as Pb) parts per million, *Max*	20	B-9

4 PACKING AND MARKING

4.1 Packing

Each lipstick shall be packed in a metallic, plastic or any other suitable container.

4.2 Marking

Each container shall bear a label marked with the following information:

a) Indication of the source of manufacture;

b) Shade number or shade name;

c) Batch number, in code or otherwise, to enable the lot of manufacture to be traced back from the records;

d) Year of manufacture; and

e) Any other particulars required by the Statutory Authorities.

4.2.1 The container may also be marked with the Standard Mark, details of which may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

5 SAMPLING

5.1 Representative samples of the material shall be drawn and criteria for conformity of the material in a lot to the requirements of the specification shall be determined according to the procedure given in IS 3958 : 1984.

5.1.1 Softening point, peroxide number, breaking load, particle size and pay off test shall be tested on each of the individual samples and tests for remaining requirements shall be carried out on the composite sample.

5.2 Criteria for Conformity

5.2.1 *For Individual Sample*

The mean x and Range R for the test results shall be calculated (range being the difference

between the maximum and the minimum test results). The lot shall be declared to have satisfied the requirement for test mentioned in **5.1.1** if the value of expression ($x - 0{\cdot}6\,R$) for each characteristic is equal to or greater than 99.

5.2.2 *For Composite Sample*

The test results on the composite sample shall meet the corresponding requirements specified in Table 1.

A lot shall be declared as conforming to this specification if it satisfies the requirements for each of the characteristic listed in Table 1. If the requirements for any of the characteristics are not met, the lot shall be declared to have not satisfied the requirements of the specification.

ANNEX A

(*Clause* 2.1)

LIST OF REFERRED INDIAN STANDARDS

IS No.	*Title*	*IS No.*	*Title*
264 : 1976	Nitric acid (*second revision*)	4011 : 1982	Method for dermatological tests for cosmetics (*first revision*)
265 : 1987	Hydrochloric acid (*third revision*)	4707 (Part 1) : 1988	Classification of cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts: Part 1 Dyes, colours and pigments (*first revision*)
266 : 1977	Sulphuric acid (*second revision*)	4707 (Part 2): 1973	Classification of cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts: Part 2
695 : 1986	Acetic acid (*third revision*)	5296 : 1979	Chloroform, pure and technical (*first revision*)
1070 : 1977	Water for general laboratory use (*second revision*)		
2088 : 1983	Methods for determination of arsenic (*second revision*)		
3958 : 1984	Methods of sampling cosmetics (*first revision*)		

ANNEX B

(*Clause* 3.3)

METHODS OF TEST FOR LIPSTICK

B-1 QUALITY OF REAGENTS

B-1.1 Unless specified otherwise, pure chemicals and distilled water (*see* IS 1070 : 1977) shall be employed in tests.

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

B-2 SOFTENING POINT

B-2.1 Apparatus

B-2.1.1 *Flat Bottom Tube* — 12 cm long and 2·5 cm in diameter.

B-2.1.2 *Thermometer* — Accurate to 0·1°C.

B-2.2 Procedure

Place the lipstick with protruded salve in the flat bottom tube. Fix the thermometer through a cork in such a way that the bulb of the thermometer just touches the lipstick salve. Insert this arrangement into a 1-litre beaker filled with water to a level one centimetre above the upper tip of the lipstick salve. Slowly heat the water while stirring so that temperature rises at a rate not exceeding 2°C per minute. When the temperature reaches about 45°C, raise the temperature at the rate of 1°C per minute. Constantly watch the lipstick salve. Record the temperature when the salve starts bending and loosing its shape.

B-3 MICROBIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

B-3.0 Outline of the Method

The test consists of plating a known mass of the sample on two selected culture media specifically suitable for the growth of bacteria and fungi and incubating them for a specified period to permit the development of visual colonies for counting.

B-3.1 Apparatus

B-3.1.1 *Tubes* — Of resistant glass, provided with closely fitting metal caps.

B-3.1.2 *Autoclaves* — Of suitable size.

They shall keep uniform temperature within the chamber up to and including the sterilizing temperature of 120°C. They shall be equipped with an accurate thermometer, located so as to register the minimum temperature within the sterilizing chamber, a pressure gauge and properly adjusted safety valves.

B-3.1.3 *Petri Dishes*

Of 100 mm diameter and 15 mm depth. The bottom of the dishes shall be free from bubbles and scratches and shall be flat so that the medium is of uniform thickness throughout the plate.

B-3.1.4 *Colony Counter*

An approved counting aid, such as Quebec colony counter. If such a counter is not available, counting may be done with a lens giving a magnification of 1·5 diameter. In order to ensure uniformity of conditions during counting illumination equivalent to that provided by the Quebec colony counter shall be employed.

B-3.2 Media

B-3.2.1 *Nutrient Agar Medium*

Dissolve 5 g of yeast extract (or meat extract), 5 g of sodium chloride and 10 g of peptone in 1 000 ml of distilled water contained in a 2-litre beaker by heating on a water-bath. Add 25 g of powdered agar and continue boiling until the agar is completely dissolved. Adjust the *p*H to 7·4 with sodium hydroxide solution using *p*H meter or comparator. Filter while hot through lint cloth placed in a funnel and dispense into tubes in 20 ml quantities. Filter only if necessary. Close the tubes with metal caps or cotton plugs and sterilize in an autoclave at 121°C and 1·05 kgf/cm² pressure for 20 minutes. After autoclaving, store the tubes in a refrigerator and use them within 3 weeks.

B-3.2.2 *Sabouraud Agar Medium*

Dissolve 10 g of peptone and 40 g of glucose in 1 000 ml of distilled water contained in a 2-litre conical flask by heating in water-bath. Add 25 g of powdered agar and continue boiling until the agar is completely dissolved. *p*H need not be adjusted (it automatically comes to 5·4). Filter while hot through lint cloth placed in a funnel and dispense into tubes in 20-ml quantities. Filter only if necessary. Close the tubes with metal caps or cotton plugs and sterilize in an autoclave at 121°C and 1·05 kgf/cm² pressure for 15 minutes. After autoclaving, store the tubes in a refrigerator and use them within 3 weeks.

B-3.3 Sterilization of Apparatus

B-3.3.1 *Tubes*

These shall be sterilized in the autoclave at 121°C and 1·05 kgf/cm² pressure for 20 minutes or in a hot air oven at 160°C for one hour.

B-3.3.2 *Petri Dishes*

These shall be packed in drums and sterilized in the autoclave at 121°C and 1·05 kgf/cm² pressure for 20 minutes or individually wrapped in kraft paper and sterilized in a hot air oven at 160°C for one hour.

B-3.3.3 *Pipettes*

These shall be placed in pipettes cone (of copper, stainless steel, or aluminium) after plugging the broader and with cotton and sterilized in an autoclave at 121°C and 1·05 kgf/cm² pressure for 20 minutes or in a hot air oven at 160°C for one hour.

B-3.4 Procedure

B-3.4.1 Melt sufficient number of nutrient agar tubes and sabouraud agar tubes in a water-bath and transfer while hot into a constant temperature water-bath maintained at 48 ± 2°C.

B-3.4.2 Weigh and transfer aseptically four 0·5 g portions of the sample to four melted nutrient agar tubes, and four 0·5 g portions to four sabouraud agar tubes. Shake the tubes to mix the contents thoroughly and pour into sterile petri dishes. Incubate the nutrient agar tubes at 37 ± 0·5°C for 48 h and the sabouraud agar tubes at 20 to 25°C for 7 days.

B-3.5 Determine the average number of colonies per gram of the sample on nutrient agar tubes, as well as, the average number of colonies per gram of sample on sabouraud agar tubes. The mean of the two average number shall be taken as the number of micro-organisms per gram of the samples.

B-4 RANCIDITY (PEROXIDE NUMBER)

B-4.0 General

This test when carried out on dark coloured lipsticks is likely to be vitiated because end point in determination of peroxide number may not be very sharp. In such cases, it is expected, as a good manufacturing practice, manufacturer should check rancidity of lipstick raw materials, especially vegetable oils and other rancidity prone materials regularly in lipsticks base mixtures without colours, by peroxide number test.

B-4.1 Reagents

B-4.1.1 *Acetic Acid* — (*See* IS 695 : 1986).

B-4.1.2 *Chloroform* — (*See* IS 5296 : 1979).

B-4.1.3 *Potassium Chloride Solution* — Saturated.

B-4.1.4 *Sodium Thiosulphate Solution* — Approximately 0·01 N.

B-4.1.5 *Starch Solution* — Freshly prepared.

B-4.2 Procedure

Weigh 5·0±0·05 g of lipstick sample in a 250 ml conical flask and dissolve in 30 ml of acetic acid — chloroform mixture (3 : 2). Heat if necessary to dissolve the sample. Add 0·5 ml of freshly made saturated potassium iodide solution. Shake and after two minutes add 30 ml of distilled water and then titrate with 0·01 N sodium thiosulphate solution using starch as an indicator.

B-4.3 Calculation

Peroxide number = Milli equivalents peroxide per 1 000 g sample

$$= \frac{A \times N \times 1\,000}{\text{Mass of sample}}$$

A = volume in ml of sodium thiosulphate

N = normality of sodium thiosulphate solution

B-5 BREAKING LOAD TEST

B-5.0 General

This test gives the value of maximum load a lipstick can withstand before it breaks.

B-5.1 Apparatus

B-5.1.1 *Burette* — 500 ml capacity.

B-5.1.2 *Screw Chuck* — To hold the lipstick.

B-5.1.3 *Aluminium Cup*

Of 6 cm diameter and 12 cm length with an arrangement of a hook to suspend it on lipstick salve.

B-5.2 Procedure

Fix firmly the lipstick container with protruded salve of diameter ranging 11 to 13 mm, into a screw type of chuck so that the assembly is perfectly horizontal. Adjust the burette just above the lipstick salve. Make a marking at a distance of 1·5 cm from the base of the salve where lipstick salve sits in salve holder cup. Weigh the aluminium container along with hook and suspend it on this 1·5 cm mark slowly release water from the burette into the aluminium container till the salve breaks. Burette reading added with the mass of the suspended container gives the breaking load of the lipstick.

B-6 PARTICLE SIZE OF UNDISPERSED PIGMENTS

B-6.1 Apparatus

B-6.1.1 Microscope

B-6.1.2 Glass slides

B-6.2 Procedure

Apply a small portion of the lipstick paste on glass slide. Press and spread it with the help of another glass slide. Separate both the glass slides. Observe one of the slides under microscope using a specially calibrated eye piece. Determine the particle size of the largest pigment particle.

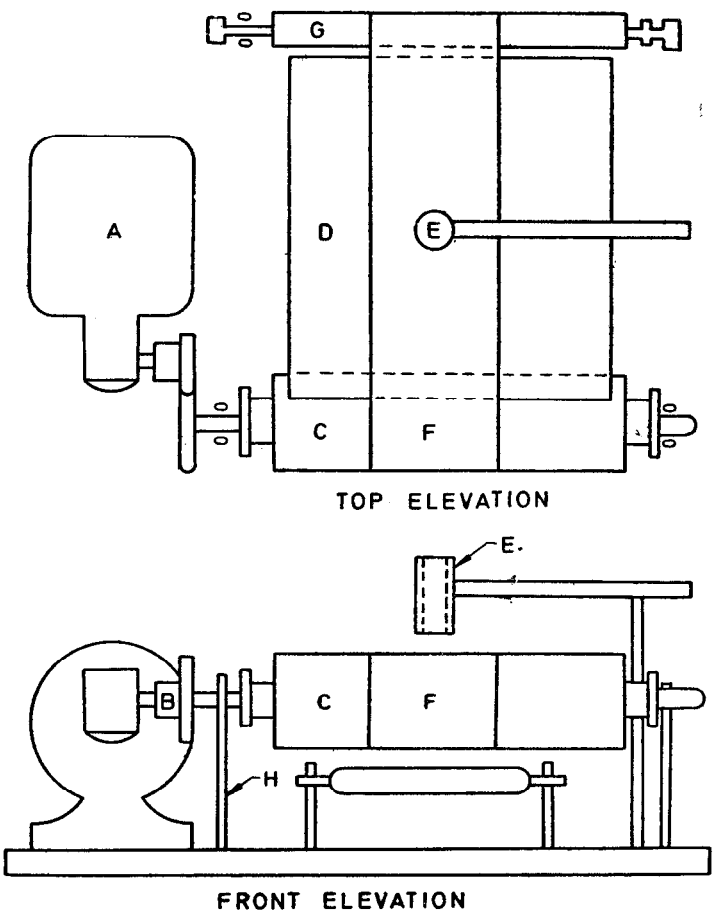
B-7 PAY-OFF TEST

B-7.0 General

This test gives the idea of mass release from the lipstick salve.

B-7.1 Apparatus

B-7.1.1 The apparatus (*see* Fig. 1) consists of constant speed electric motor *A* of power



A — Constant speed electric meter
B — Gear arrangement for speed transfer
C — Rollers
D — Platform
E — Cylindrical tube arrangement for putting lipstick under test
F — Paper strip
G — Roller for keeping marked paper strip
H — Support for rollers

FIG. 1 DETAILS OF PAY-OFF MEASURING INSTRUMENT

180 watt (0·25 hp approximately) attached to gear arrangement *B*, which pulls the strip of paper *F* (about 7 cm wide) from a roller *C* on to another roller *G* fixed on platform *D* through supports *H*. A slot arrangement *E* having a cylindrical tube of 4 cm length and 1·7 cm diameter is also fixed on the platform.

B-7.1.2 *Constant Speed Motor*

Of power 180 watt (0·25 hp approximately) attached to gear arrangement which pulls the strip of paper over a fixed platform.

B-7.1.3 *Paper* — 7 cm wide roll.

B-7.1.4 *Slot Arrangement* — inner diameter 1·7 cm and length 4 cm (for inserting lipstick).

B-7.2 Procedure

Chop off the portion of lipstick salve one centimetre from the tip using a sharp blade. Rub remaining portion of the salve on a piece of paper and make the end portion perfectly flat. Run the constant speed motor and determine the time required for pulling out 100 cm of paper length. Weigh the lipstick with chopped off tip on a balance accurately. Insert this lipstick in the slot arrangement so that the flattened salve portion rests on the surface of the paper strip (*see* Fig. 2). Place a total load of 50 g including mass of the lipstick on top of the lipstick. Start the constant speed motor and with the help of stopwatch allow 100 cm length of paper to run. Reweigh the lipstick after the rub off and measure the length and width of the line drawn on the paper strip.

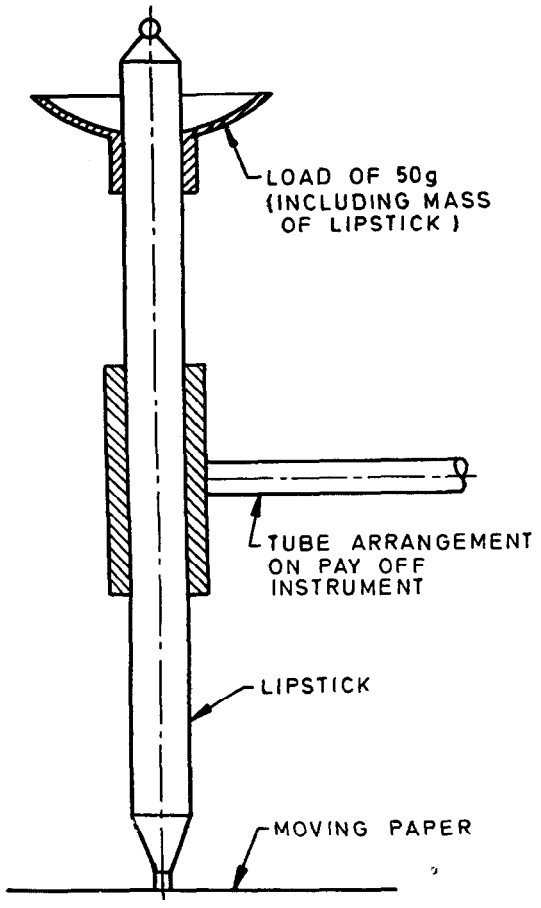


FIG. 2 MANNER OF KEEPING LIPSTICK FOR TEST

B-7.3 Calculation

$$\text{Pay-off, g/cm}^2 = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{l \times b}$$

where

M_1 = mass of the lipstick before the test,

M_2 = mass of the lipstick after the test,

l = length in cm of the line drawn on paper strip, and

b = breadth in cm of the line drawn on paper strip.

B-8 TEST FOR ARSENIC

B-8.1 Reagents

B-8.1.1 *Concentrated Sulphuric Acid* — (*See* IS 266 : 1977).

B-8.1.2 *Concentrated Nitric Acid* — (*See* IS 264 : 1976).

B-8.2 Procedure

B-8.2.1 *Preparation of Sample*

Weigh 2·000 g of the sample in a Kjeldahl flask of 500 ml capacity. Add 15 ml of concentrated sulphuric acid followed by 4 ml of concentrated nitric acid. Heat cautiously. Add drop by drop more nitric acid, if required, from a pipette to speed up the oxidation of the sample, the total amount of nitric acid shall be noted for use in the control test. When oxidation is complete, the solution is a clear and faint yellow; at that stage, add 20 ml of water and again boil to fuming. Ensure removal of all nitric acid.

B-8.2.2 Carry out the test for arsenic with the solution prepared in **A-8.2.1** as given in IS 2088 : 1983. Compare the strain obtained with that produced with 0·004 g of arsenic trioxide.

B-9 TEST FOR HEAVY METALS

B-9.0 Outline of the Method

The colour produced with hydrogen sulphide solution is matched against that obtained with standard lead solution.

B-9.1 Apparatus

B-9.1.1 *Nessler Cylinders* — 50 ml capacity.

B-9.2 Reagents

B-9.2.1 *Dilute Hydrochloric Acid* — Approximately 5 N.

B-9.2.2 *Dilute Acetic Acid* —approximately 1 N.

B-9.2.3 *Dilute Ammonium Hydroxide* — Approximately 5 N.

B-9.2.4 *Hydrogen Sulphide Solution* — saturated.

B-9.2.5 *Standard Lead Solution*

Dissolve 1·600 g of lead nitrate in water and make up the solution to 1 000 ml. Pipette out 10 ml of the solution and dilute again to 1 000 ml with water. One millilitre of this solution contains 0·01 mg of lead (as Pb).

B-9.3 Procedure

Weigh 1·000 g of the material into a beaker. Add 3 ml of dilute hydrochloric acid and warm until no more dissolves. Dilute with water and make up the volume to 50 ml. Filter the solution. Transfer 25 ml of the filtrate into a Nessler cylinder. In the second Nessler cylinder, add 2 ml of dilute acetic acid, 1·0 ml of standard lead solution and make up the volume to 25 ml. Add 10 ml of hydrogen sulphide solution to each Nessler cylinder and make up the volume with water to 50 ml. Mix, allow to stand for 10 minutes and then compare the colour produced in the two Nessler cylinders.

B-9.3.1 The limit prescribed in Table 1 shall be taken as not having been exceeded if the intensity of colour produced in the test with the material is not greater than that produced in the second Nessler cylinder.

Standard Mark

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 Standard Mark on products covered by an Indian Standard conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of that standard under a well defined system of inspection, testing and quality control which is devised and supervised by BIS and operated by the producer. Standard marked products are also continuously checked by BIS for conformity to that standard as a further safeguard. Details of conditions under which a licence for the use of the Standard Mark may be granted to manufacturers or producers may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

Bureau of Indian Standards

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Revision of Indian Standards

Indian Standards are reviewed periodically and revised, when necessary and amendments, if any, are issued from time to time. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition. Comments on this Indian Standard may be sent to BIS giving the following reference :

Doc : No. PCD 19 (984)

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

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Printed at Swatantra Bharat Press, Delhi, India

AMENDMENT NO. 1 FEBRUARY 1998
TO
IS 9875 : 1990 LIPSTICK — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

[*Page* 1, *Table* 1, *Sl No.* (v)] — Substitute the following for the existing:

'v)	Freedom from grittiness	Pass the test'

(*Page* 4, *clause* **B-6**) — Substitute the following for the existing:

B-6 FREEDOM FROM GRITTINESS

B-6.1 Procedure

Collect approximately 0.5 g of lipstick paste and spread the paste on butter paper on a HMHD sheet.

Test the paste by pressing it along the length by a finger for presence of any hard and sharp edged abrasive particles which will be distinguished readily. The material shall be free from hard and sharp edged particles.'

(*Page* 6, *clause* **B-9.3**) — Substitute the following for the existing:

'Weigh accurately about 1.0 g of material in a crucible and heat on a hot plate and then in a muffle furnace to ignite it at 600°C to constant weight. Add 3 ml of dilute hydrochloric acid, warm (wait till no more dissolves) and make up the volume to 50 ml. Filter the soluüon. Transfer 25 ml of the filtrate into a Nessler's cylinder. In the second Nessler's cylinder add 2 ml of dilute acetic acid, 1.0 ml of standard lead solution and make up the volume with water to 25 ml.

Add 10 ml of hydrogen sulphide solution to each Nessler cylinder and make up the volume with water to 50 ml. Mix and allow to stand for 10 minutes. Compare the colour produced in the two Nessler's cylinders.'

(PCD 19)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India

AMENDMENT NO. 2 AUGUST 1998
TO
IS 9875 : 1990 LIPSTICK — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

[*Page* 6, *clause* 4.2(e)] — Insert '(f)' after '(e)':

'f) Best use before ..... (Month and year to be declared by the manufacturer)'.

(PCD 19)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OCTOBER 1998
TO
IS 9875 : 1990 LIPSTICK — SPECIFICATION

(First Revision)

(*Foreword, para* 4) — Insert the following after para 4:

'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 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 (ISI) and the ECO logo. Requirements for ECO friendliness will be additional, manufacturing units will be free to opt for Standard Mark alone also.

This amendment is based on the Gazette Notification No. 170 dated 18 May 1996 for lipstick as environment friendly products published in the Gazette of the Government of India. This amendment is, therefore, being issued to this standard to include environment friendly requirements for lipstick.'

(*Page* 1, *clause* 3.3) — Insert the following clauses after 3.3:

3.4 Additional Requirement for ECO Mark

3.4.1 *General Requirements*

3.4.1.1 The product shall conform to the requirements for quality, safety and performance prescribed under **3.1 to 3.3.**

3.4.1.2 All the ingredients that go into formulation of cosmetics shall comply with the provisions of IS 4707 (Part 1) : 1988 'Classification of cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts : Part 1 Dyes, colours and pigments (*first revision*)' and IS 4707 (Part 2) : 1993 'Classification of cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts : Part 2 List of raw materials generally not recognized as safe (*first revision*)'.

The product shall also meet specific requirements as given in the standard.

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

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

3.4.1.5 The manufacturer shall produce to BIS the environmental consent clearance from the concerned State Pollution Control Board as per the provisions of the *Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act*, 1977 and the *Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act*, 1981 along with the authorization, if required under the *Environment (Protection) Act*, 1986 and the Rules made thereunder, while applying for ECO Mark. Additionally, provisions of the *Drugs and Cosmetics Act*, 1940 and the Rules thereunder shall also be complied with.

3.4.2 *Specific Requirements*

3.4.2.1 Product shall be dermatologically safe when tested as prescribed in IS 4011:1997 'Methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics (*second revision*)'.

3.4.2.2 Heavy metals calculated as lead (Pb) and arsenic (As_2O_3) shall not exceed 20 and 2 ppm, respectively when tested by the respective method prescribed in Indian Standards.

(*Page* 1, *clause* **4.1**) — Insert the following clause after **4.1** and renumber the subsequent clauses:

'**4.2** The material for product packaging shall meet the parameters envolved under the scheme of labelling environment friendly packaging/packaging materials.'

[*Page* 1, *clause* **4.2.1** (*renumbered* **4.3.1**)] — Insert the following clause after **4.2.1**:

'**4.3.2** 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 the ECO Mark scheme.'

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[*Page* 1, *clause* **4.2**(f) (*see Amendment No.* 2)] — Substitute the following for the existing:

'f) Best use before.....(Month and year to be declared by the manufacturer).

NOTE — This is exempted in case of pack sizes of 10 g/25 ml or less and if the shelf life of the product is more than 24 months.'

(*Page* 1, *clause* **4.2**) — Insert (g) after (f) :

'g) List of key ingredients.

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

(PCD 19)

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