

IS 15153 : 2002

(Reaffirmed 2012)

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भारतीय मानक

फेस पैक — विशिष्टि

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

Cosmetics Sectional Committee, PCD 19

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 'rounded off value' should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

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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:

IS No.	Title
3958 : 1984	Methods of sampling cosmetic (first revision)
4011 : 1997	Methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetics (second revision)
4707	Classification for cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts :
(Part 1) : 2001	Dyes, colours 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 TYPES

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

- Type 1 : Pastes, and
- Type 2 : Powder.

4 REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Description

Face packs shall be a smooth paste or fluid or 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 (As_2O_3) 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

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Table 1 Requirements for Face Pack
(Clause 4.4)

Sl No.	Characteristic	Requirement		Method of Test, Ref to Annex/IS No.
		Type 1	Type 2	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
i)	pH	5-9	5-9	A
ii)	Stability at $45 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ for 48 h phase separation	Stable, no noticeable	—	B
iii)	Solid content (residue on evaporation), percent by mass, <i>Min</i>	10	—	C
iv)	Loss on drying, percent by mass, <i>Max</i>	—	5	C
v)	Ash content, percent by mass, <i>Min</i>	—	85	D
vi)	Microbial purity:			
	a) Total viable count, CFU/g	Not more than 1 000		14648
	b) Gram negative pathogens, CFU/g	Less than 10		14648

environment friendly packaging/ packaging materials.

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:

- Name of material;
- Manufacturer's name and/or his recognized trade-mark, if any;
- Batch or lot number in code or otherwise;
- Shade name or shade number, if any;
- Month and year of manufacturing/packing;
- List of key ingredients¹⁾;
- 'Best use before ' (month and year to be declared by manufacturer)²⁾;

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.

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.

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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 $45 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$.

B-1.2 25-ml Cylindrical Glass Bottles — with proper plug and cap.

capacity with the product and close it with plug and cap tightly. Keep the bottle in an oven at $45 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$ for 48 h. Periodically examine the contents. The emulsion should not split leaving separate layers. Neither the suspended pigments should settle.

B-2 PROCEDURE

Take a glass bottle and fill to three-fourth of its

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 $105 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ 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.

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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:

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

ANNEX E

(Foreword)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Cosmetics Sectional Committee, PCD 19

Organization	Representative(s)
Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi	SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR (<i>Chairman</i>)
All India Small Scale Cosmetic Manufacturer's Association, Mumbai	SHRI M. B. DESAI
	SHRI B. M. CHOPRA (<i>Alternate I</i>)
	SHRI S. CHATTERJEE (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Kolkata	DR SAJAL K. ROY CHOWDHURY
	DR A. K. MANDAL (<i>Alternate</i>)
Central Drugs Laboratory, Kolkata	DR M. K. MAZUMDER
	DR A. C. DAS GUPTA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Central India Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad	DR SANTOSH K. TALWAR
	DR SUKOMAL DAS (<i>Alternate</i>)
Colgate-Palmolive (India) Ltd, Mumbai	DR RAJ KOHLI
	SHRI SUNIL AGGARWAL (<i>Alternate I</i>)
	DR NEENA SHARMA (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Commissioner, Food & Drugs Administration, Mumbai	DR PILANKAR
Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad	DR C. J. SHISHOO
	SHRI Y. S. YELLORE (<i>Alternate</i>)
Consumer Guidance Society, Mumbai	SHRI N. G. WAGLE
	DR S. G. BHAT (<i>Alternate</i>)
Dabur Research Foundation, Sahibabad	DR D. B. A. NARAYANA
Food & Drugs Control Admn, Gujarat State, Gandhinagar	DR P. J. THOMAS
	SHRI J. J. SHUKLA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Godrej Soaps Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI A. RANGARAJAN
	DR (SMT) ROHINI THAKKAR (<i>Alternate</i>)
Hindustan Lever Research Centre, Mumbai	DR PUSHKER SONA
	SHRI N. S. BIJANI (<i>Alternate I</i>)
	SHRI CYRUS DALAL (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Hygienic Research Institute, Mumbai	SHRI M. B. DESAI
	SHRI MANISH K. CHHABRA (<i>Alternate</i>)
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Individual Capacity	DR S. N. IYER
Johnson & Johnson Ltd, Mumbai	DR PRASHANT ABHYANKAR
	DR V. R. BAMBULKAR (<i>Alternate</i>)
Lady Amritbai Doga College, Nagpur	DR (SMT) S. B. KULKARNI
Lady Irwin College, New Delhi	THE PRINCIPAL
Maharishi Ayurved Products, Noida (UP)	DR S. C. SAXENA
	SHRI V. K. SHRIVASTAVA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Nahira Cosmetic Enterprises Pvt Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI MADHUKAR Y. BORDAWEKAR
	SHRI G. J. LAD (<i>Alternate</i>)

(Continued on page 5)

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(Continued from page 4)

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Representative(s)</i>
National Test House, Kolkata	SHRI K. C. NASKAR DR S. K. SAHA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Procter & Gamble, Mumbai	DR ARUN VISWANATH KM SHWETA PURANDARE (<i>Alternate</i>)
Shingar Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI V. K. SINGH SMT VARSHA BISEN (<i>Alternate</i>)
Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, New Delhi	SHRI S. K. CHIB DR U. C. BAHRI (<i>Alternate</i>)
BIS Directorate General	SHRI ANJAN KAR, Director & Head (PCD) [Representing Director General (<i>Ex-officio</i>)]

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

Skin Care Products Subcommitee, PCD 19 : 3

Hindustan Lever Research Centre, Mumbai	DR PUSHKER SONA (<i>Convener</i>) SHRI S. M. SHANBHAG (<i>Alternate</i>)
Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Kolkata	DR S. CHAKRABORTY DR A. K. MANDAL (<i>Alternate</i>)
Cadila Health Care Ltd, Ahmedabad	SHRI PANKAJ R. PATEL
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CERC, Ahmedabad	DR C. J. SHISHOO SHRI YELLORE (<i>Alternate</i>)
Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd, Mumbai	DR RAJ KOHLI SHRI S. AGGARWAL (<i>Alternate I</i>) DR (KM) N. SHARMA (<i>Alternate II</i>)
Johnson & Johnson Ltd, Mumbai	DR A. S. MANKE SHRI V. R. BAMBULKAR (<i>Alternate</i>)
J.L. Morrison (India) Ltd, Mumbai	DR ANIL N. GANDHI KM L. BRAGANZA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Maharishi Ayurved Products, Noida (UP)	DR S. C. SAXENA SHRI V. K. SHRIVASTAVA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Procter & Gamble, Mumbai	KM SHWETA PURANDARE DR ARUN VISWANATH (<i>Alternate</i>)
Shriram Institute for Industrial Research, New Delhi	SHRI K. M. CHACKO SHRI A. K. GUPTA (<i>Alternate</i>)
Shingar Ltd, Mumbai	SHRI V. K. SINGH SMT VARSHA BISEN (<i>Alternate</i>)

Bureau of Indian Standards

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Amendments are issued to standards as the need arises on the basis of comments. Standards are also reviewed periodically; a standard along with amendments is reaffirmed when such review indicates that no changes are needed; if the review indicates that changes are needed, it is taken up for revision. Users of Indian Standards should ascertain that they are in possession of the latest amendments or edition by referring to the latest issue of 'BIS Catalogue' and 'Standards: Monthly Additions'.

This Indian Standard has been developed from Doc : No. PCD 19 (1702).

Amendments Issued Since Publication

Amend No.	Date of Issue	Text Affected

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

Headquarters :

Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110 002
Telephones : 323 01 31, 323 33 75, 323 94 02

Telegrams : Manaksanstha
(Common to all offices)

Regional Offices :

	Telephone
Central : Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg NEW DELHI 110 002	{ 323 76 17 323 38 41
Eastern : 1/14 C.I.T. Scheme VI M, V. I. P. Road, Kankurgachi KOLKATA 700 054	{ 337 84 99, 337 85 61 337 86 26, 337 91 20
Northern : SCO 335-336, Sector 34-A, CHANDIGARH 160 022	{ 60 38 43 60 20 25
Southern : C.I.T. Campus, IV Cross Road, CHENNAI 600 113	{ 254 12 16, 254 14 42 254 25 19, 254 13 15
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AMENDMENT NO. 1 NOVEMBER 2014
TO
IS 15153 : 2002 FACE PACK – SPECIFICATION

(Second cover page, Foreword, para 2, sentence 1) — Substitute the following for the existing:

“Face packs are cosmetics in the class of preliminary rinse off products known as ‘beauty mask’.”

(PCD 19)

Publication Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India

AMENDMENT NO. 2 NOVEMBER 2017
TO
IS 15153 : 2002 FACE PACK — SPECIFICATION

(Page 1, clause 4.3) — Insert the following text at the end of clause:

‘For safety evaluation of novel ingredients used in formulation of face pack, the face pack shall comply with IS 4011.’

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OCTOBER 2018
TO
IS 15153 : 2002 FACE PACK — SPECIFICATION

[Page 2, Table 1, Sl No. (ii)] — Substitute the following for existing:

Sl No.	Characteristic	Requirement		Method of Test, Ref to Annex/ IS No.
		Type 1	Type 2	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ii)	Stability at 45 ± 1°C for 48 h	Stable (if no noticeable phase separation)	—	B

[Page 2, Table 1, Sl No. (v), col 2] — Substitute the following for existing:

‘Ash content, percent by mass (on dry basis), *Min*’

(Page 3, clause C-3) — Insert the following at the end of clause:

‘Loss on drying, percent = 100 – Residue on evaporation, percent’

(Page 4, clause D-1, formula) — Substitute the following formula for the existing formula:

$$\text{Percentage ash (on dry basis)} = \frac{\text{Mass of residue} \times 100 \times 100}{\text{Mass of sample} \times (100 - \text{Loss on drying})}$$