भारतीय मानक
Indian Standard

IS 9339 : 2020

पोमेड और ब्रिलिएंटाइन — विशिष्टि

(दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

Pomades and Brilliantines — Specification

(Second Revision)

ICS 71.100.70

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
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Cosmetics Sectional Committee, PCD 19

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Second Revision) 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.

This standard was first published in 1979 covering requirements pertaining to pomades and solid brilliantines as well as liquid brilliantines. The standard was first revised in 1988 to delete reference to liquid brilliantines as there were neither any manufacturers nor any demand for liquid brilliantines in the Indian market. Further, it was felt that relative density is though an important requirement to check the purity of white petroleum jelly which is a base material for pomades and brilliantines but is not a critical requirement for finished pomades and brilliantines and is, therefore, was deleted in the first revision. In this revision following major changes have been made:

a) All the six amendments issued to its previous version (1995) have been appropriately incorporated,
b) References *see* (**2**) and Packing *see* (**5.1**) have been updated,
c) Microbial limits have been incorporated, and
d) Marking *see* (**5.3**) is harmonized with the *Drugs and Cosmetics Rules*, 1945.

This standard covers pomades and brilliantines for general use. It does not cover pomades and brilliantines which contain ingredients that affect the physiological functions of the body, the scalp or the hair or for which therapeutic claims are made.

No stipulation has been made in this standard regarding composition of pomades and brilliantines. The manufacturer has a choice of using variety of raw materials and combination thereof. 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.

A scheme for labelling environment friendly knows as ECO-Mark has been introduced at the introduced at the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MEF), Government of India. The ECO-Mark is being administered by the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act,* 2016 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 of ECO friendliness will be additional, manufacturing units will be free to opt for Standard Mark alone also.

The Composition of the Committee responsible for formulation of this standard is given at Annex L.

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 of analysis, shall be rounded of 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 valued in this standard.

Indian Standard

POMADES AND BRILLIANTINES — SPECIFICATION

(Second Revision)

1 SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for pomades and brilliantines which are either vegetable oil or petroleum based.

1.2 Oil emulsions based pomades and brilliantines are excluded from the scope of the standard. This standard also does not cover hair oils and liquid brilliantines.

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*
264 : 2005	Nitric acid — Specification (*third revision*)
266 : 1993	Sulphuric acid — Specification (*third revision*)
546 : 2014	Castor oil — Specification (*third revision*)
1070 : 1992	Reagent Grade Water (*third revision*)
2088 : 1983	Methods for determination of arsenic (*second revision*)
3958 : 1984	Methods of sampling cosmetics (*first revision*)
4028 : 1992	Beeswax, bleached for cosmetic industry (*third revision*)
4011 : 2018	Methods of test for safety evaluation of cosmetic (*third revision*)
4654 : 1993	Paraffin wax — Specification (*second revision*)
4707	Classification for cosmetic raw materials and adjuncts
(Part 1) : 2017	Colourants (*third revision*)
(Part 2) : 2017	List of raw materials generally not recognized as safe for use in cosmetics (*fourth revision*)
4887 : 1980	Petroleum jelly for cosmetic industry (*first revision*)
7299 : 2017	Mineral oil for cosmetic industry — Specification (*first revision*)
9681 : 1980	Specification for stearic acid for cosmetic industry
11375 : 1985	Specification for groundnut oil of cosmetic industry
11376 : 1985	Specification for sesame oil for cosmetic industry
11470 : 1985	Specification for coconut oil for cosmetic industry
11486 : 1985	Specification for castor oil for cosmetic industry
13833 : 1993	Microcrystalline wax derived from petroleum — Specification
14648 : 2011	Microbiological examination of cosmetics and cosmetic raw materials — Methods of test (*second revision*)
16913 : 2018	Methods of test for cosmetics — Determination of heavy metals (Arsenic, Cadmium, Lead and Mercury) by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (AAS)

3 TYPES

For the purpose of this standard, pomades and brilliantines have been categories in to following four types:

a) *Type* 1 based on mineral oils and waxes;
b) *Type* 2 based on vegetable oils and waxes;
c) *Type* 3 based on mineral oils and fatty acids; and
d) *Type* 4 based on mixture of mineral oils, vegetable oils and waxes.

4 REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Description

The pomade/brilliantines shall be in the form of a soft, homogeneous, unctuous mass.

4.2 Ingredients

Unless specified otherwise, all the raw materials used in the manufacture of pomades/brilliantines shall conform to the requirements prescribed in the relevant Indian Standards, wherever available.

4.3 All the ingredients that go into formulation of pomades/brilliantines shall comply with the provisions of IS 4707 (Part 1) and IS 4707 (Part 2).

4.4 For safety evaluation of novel ingredients used in formulation of pomades and brilliantines, the product shall comply to IS 4011.

4.2.3 The quality of the base material used in the manufacture of different types of pomades and brilliantines shall conform to those given below.

4.2.3.1 *For Type 1*

The oil(s) and waxes used as the base shall be of the quality specified below:

a) Mineral oil conforming to IS 7299,
b) Paraffin wax conforming to Type 1 of IS 4654,
c) Microcrystalline wax conforming to Type C of IS 13833, and
d) Soft petroleum jelly conforming to IS 4887.

4.2.3.2 *For Type 2*

The oil(s) and waxes used as the base shall be of the quality specified below:

a) Castor oil conforming to IS 11486,
b) Coconut oil conforming to IS 11470,
c) Groundnut oil conforming to IS 11375,
d) Sesame oil conforming to IS 11376,
e) Mustard oil conforming to *Expressed Type Virgin* (*Kachi Ghani*) or Expeller of IS 546,
f) Paraffin wax conforming to Type 1 of IS 4654,
g) Microcrystalline wax conforming to Type C of IS 13833,
h) Natural or synthetic wax conforming to IS 4028, and
j) Soft petroleum jelly conforming to IS 4887.

4.2.3.3 *For Type 3*

The fatty acid base shall conform to IS 9681 and mineral oil shall conform to IS 7299

4.2.3.4 *For Type 4*

The oil(s) and waxes used as the base shall be of the quality specified below:

a) Castor oil conforming to IS 11486,
b) Coconut oil conforming to IS 11470,
c) Groundnut oil conforming to IS 11375,
d) Sesame oil conforming to IS 11376,
e) Mustard oil conforming to *Expressed Type Virgin* (*Kachi Ghani*) or Expeller of IS 546,
f) Paraffin wax conforming to Type 1 of IS 4654,
g) Microcrystalline wax conforming to Type C of IS 13833,
h) Natural or synthetic wax conforming to IS 4028, and
j) Soft petroleum Jelly conforming to IS 4887.

4.2.4 A list of ingredients conventionally used in the formulation of pomades/brilliantines of various types is given for information only in Annex A. The manufacturers may formulate with any appropriate formula to meet the requirements of any one of the four types.

4.3 The pomades/brilliantines shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1 when tested as prescribed in col 4 of Table 1.

Table 1 Requirements for Pomades and Brilliantines

(*Clause* 4.3)

Sl No.	Characteristic	Requirement	Method of Test, Ref to Annex/IS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i)	Melting point, °C	38 to 56	B
ii)	Sulphated ash, percent by mass, *Max*	0.10	C
iii)	Sulphur and sulphide	To pass the test	D
iv)	Arsenic (as As_2O_3), parts per million, *Max*	2	E/IS 16913[1)]
v)	Heavy metals (as Pb), parts per million, *Max*	20	F/IS 16913[1)]
vi)	Consistency	100 to 275	G
vii)	Peroxide value, meq/1 000 g, *Max*	10	H
viii)	Bleed number	5 to 15	J
ix)	Stability	To pass the test	K
x)	Microbial limit:		
	a) Total microbial count, CFU/g, *Max*	1 000	IS 14648
	b) Yeast and mould count, CFU/g, *Max*	100	IS 14648
	c) Escherichia coli, per g	Absent	IS 14648
	d) Pseudomonas aeruginosa, per g	Absent	IS 14648
	e) Staphylococcus aureus, per g	Absent	IS 14648
	f) Candida albicans, per g	Absent	IS 14648

[1)] In case of any dispute with respect to arsenic and heavy metals content, methods of test prescribed at Annex E and Annex F respectively, shall be the reference method.

4.4 Additional Requirement for ECO Mark

4.4.1 *General Requirements*

4.4.1.1 The product shall conform to the requirements for quality, safety and performance prescribed under **4.1** to **4.3**.

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

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

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

4.4.1.5 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.

4.4.2 *Specific Requirements*

4.4.2.1 Product shall be dermatologically safe when tested as prescribed in IS 4011.

4.4.2.2 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.

5 PACKING AND MARKING

5.1 Packing

The pomades/brilliantines shall be packed in suitable containers like wide mouthed glass, plastic or metal containers, sachets or other suitable dispensing systems. When packed in containers, the containers shall be properly sealed and have a leak-proof cap or closure. The material shall be adequately protected from extraneous contamination.

5.2 Under ECO Mark scheme, the material for product packaging shall meet the parameters evolved under the scheme of labelling environment friendly packaging/ packaging materials.

5.3 Marking — The containers shall be legibly marked with the following information:

a) Name and type of the material;
b) Manufacturer's name, address and registered trade-mark, if any;
c) Net content;
d) Batch or Lot number, in code or otherwise;
e) List the ingredients (at the time of manufacture) under the title 'Ingredients' as follows:
   1 *For ingredients more than 1 percent (by mass or volume*) **—** list the ingredients in decreasing order of percentage.
   2 *For ingredients less than 1 percent (by mass or volume*) **—** List the ingredients in any order.

   NOTE **—** This is exempted in case of pack sizes less than 30 g of solid/semi-solid and 60 ml of liquid.
f) 'Use before……. (Month and year MM/ YY, or months/years from the date of manufacture) to be declared by the manufacturer; and
g) Any other information required by statutory authorities.

5.4 BIS Certification Marking

The product(s) conforming to the requirements of this standard may be certified as per the conformity assessment schemes under the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act*, 2016 and the Rules and Regulations framed thereunder, and the products may be marked with the standard mark.

5.5 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.

6 SAMPLING

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

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

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

7 QUALITY OF REAGENTS

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

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

ANNEX A

(*Clause* 4.2.4)

LIST OF RAW MATERIALS CONVENTIONALLY USED IN THE FORMULATION OF POMADES AND BRILLIANTINES

A-1 TYPE 1

Based on mineral oils and waxes:

a) Paraffin wax,
b) Microcrystalline wax,
c) Petroleum jelly,
d) Mineral oil, and
e) Perfume and colour.

A-2 TYPE 2

Based on vegetable oils and waxes:

a) oil,
b) Beeswax,
c) Paraffin wax,
d) Coconut oil, and
e) Perfume and colour.

A-3 TYPE 3

Based on mineral oils and fatty acids:

a) acid
b) Mineral oil ,and
c) Perfume and colour

A-4 TYPE 4

Based on mixture of mineral and vegetable oils and waxes:

a) Coconut oil,
b) Mineral oil,
c) Beeswax,
d) Soft petroleum jelly, and
e) Perfume and colour,

ANNEX B

[*Table* 1, *Sl No*. (i)]

DETERMINATION OF MELTING POINT

B-1 PROCEDURE

B-1.1 Heat a quantity of the sample on a water bath while stirring until it reaches a temperature of 90 to 92°C. Cool the molten sample to a temperature of 8 to 10°C above the expected melting point. Chill the bulb of a thermometer (range 1 to 100°C) to 5°C, wipe it dry and while it is still cold, dip it into the molten sample so that approximately half of the bulb is submerged. Withdraw it immediately and hold it vertically away from heat until the wax surface dulls, then dip it for five minutes into a water bath having a temperature not higher than 16°C.

B-1.2 Fix the thermometer prepared in **B-1.1** securely in a test tube so that its lowest point is about 15 mm above the bottom of the test tube. Suspend the test tube in a water bath adjusted to 16°C and raise the temperature of the bath at a rate of 2°C/min upto 30°C, then change the rate of rise to 1°C/min and note the temperature at which the first drop of the melted sample leaves the thermometer. Repeat the determination twice on a freshly melted portion of the sample. If the variation in three determinations is less than 1°C take the average of the three as the melting point. If the variation in three determinations is more than 1°C, make two additional determinations and take the average of five.

ANNEX C

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

DETERMINATION OF SULPHATED ASH

C-1 REAGENT

C-1.1 Dilute Sulphuric Acid — Approximately 5 N.

C-2 PROCEDURE

Heat a porcelain or silica dish of 50 to 100 ml capacity to redness; cool in a desiccator and weigh. Place about 20 g of the sample, accurately weighed, in the dish. Heat the dish gently by means of a Bunsen burner until the oil can be ignited at the surface. Remove the burner and allow the oil to burn completely, taking care that all the free carbon on the sides of the dish is completely burnt. Heat the residue with a strong flame or in a muffle furnace until all the carbonaceous matter has disappeared. Cool the dish, add a few drops of dilute sulphuric acid, heat gently to drive off the acid and then heat strongly. Cool the dish again in the desiccator and weigh it. Repeat the heating, cooling and weighing until constant mass is obtained.

C-3 CALCULATION

Sulphated ash, percent by mass = $\frac{m \times 100}{M}$

where

m = mass, of the residue, in g; and

M = mass, of the sample taken for the test, in g.

ANNEX D

[*Table* 1, *Sl No*. (iii)]

TEST FOR SULPHUR AND SULPHIDES

D-1 REAGENTS

D-1.1 Copper Strips — 1 cm in width, and freshly polished.

D-2 PROCEDURE

Melt in a beaker about 100 g of the sample and keep in a water bath at a temperature of 95°C. Then place a strip of copper in the melted sample so that it is partially immersed in it and allow to remain for 10 min.

D-2.1 The material shall be taken to have passed the test if the copper strip used in the test shows no tarnishing when compared with another freshly polished copper strip.

ANNEX E

[*Table* 1, *Sl No*. (iv)]

TEST FOR ARSENIC

E-1 REAGENTS

E-1.1 Concentrated Sulphuric Acid (*see* IS 266)

E-1.2 Concentrated Nitric Acid (*see* IS 264)

E-2 PROCEDURE

E-2.1 Preparation of Sample

Weigh 2.000 g of the sample in a Kjeldahl flask of 500 m1 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 requited, 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 clear and faint yellow; at this stage, add 20 ml of water and again boil to fuming. Ensure removal of all nitric acid.

E-2.2 Carry out the test for arsenic with the solution prepared in **E-2.1** prescribed as in IS 2088. Compare the stain obtained with that produced with 0.004 g of arsenic trioxide.

ANNEX F

[*Table* 1, *Sl No*. (v)]

TEST FOR HEAVY METALS

F-1 APPARATUS

F-1.1 Nessler Cylinders — 50 ml capacity.

F-2 REAGENTS

F-2.1 Ammonium Acetate Solution — 10 percent.

F-2.2 Ammonium Citrate Solution — Dissolve 8.75 g of citric acid in water, neutralize with ammonia and dilute with water to 100 ml.

F-2.3 Ammonium Hydroxide — 10 percent (*m/m*).

F-2.4 Potassium Cyanide Solution — 10 percent (*m/m*).

F-2.5 Sodium Sulphide Solution — 10 percent (*m/m*).

F-2.6 Standard Lead Solution — Dissolve 1.600 g of lead nitrate in water and 10 ml of concentrated nitric acid and dilute to 1 000 ml. Pipette out 10 ml of the solution and dilute it again to 1 000 ml with water. One millilitre of the final solution contains 0.01 mg of lead (as Pb). The solution should be freshly prepared.

F-3 PROCEDURE

F-3.1 Preparation of Sample

Treat 2.000 g of the sample as prescribed in **E-2.1**.

F-3.2 Take the solution prepared in **F-3.1** in a Nessler cylinder, add 10 ml of ammonium acetate solution, 5 ml of ammonium citrate solution, ammonium hydroxide to make it distinctly ammoniacal and 1 ml of potassium cyanide solution and dilute to 50 ml with water; then add two drops of sodium sulphide solution and mix well. Carry out a control test using 4 ml of the standard lead solution and the same quantities of other reagents as used in the test with the material.

F-3.3 The material shall be taken as not having exceeded the limit prescribed in Table 1 if the intensity of colour produced with the material is not greater than that produced in the control test.

ANNEX G

[*Table* 1, *Sl No*. (vi)]

DETERMINATION OF CONSISTENCY

G-1 OUTLINE OF THE METHOD

Determination of consistency of the material is made by measuring penetration of a standard cone at 25.0 ± 0.5°C.

G-2 APPARATUS

G-2.1 Penetrometer — Any suitable penetrometer which permits the specified cone to drop vertically without appreciable friction for at least 40 mm and which indicates accurately the depth of penetration to the nearest 0.1 mm. The instrument shall have a table to carry the test sample which may be adjusted to the horizontal before conducting the test. A mechanism for releasing and clamping the loaded cone shall be provided.

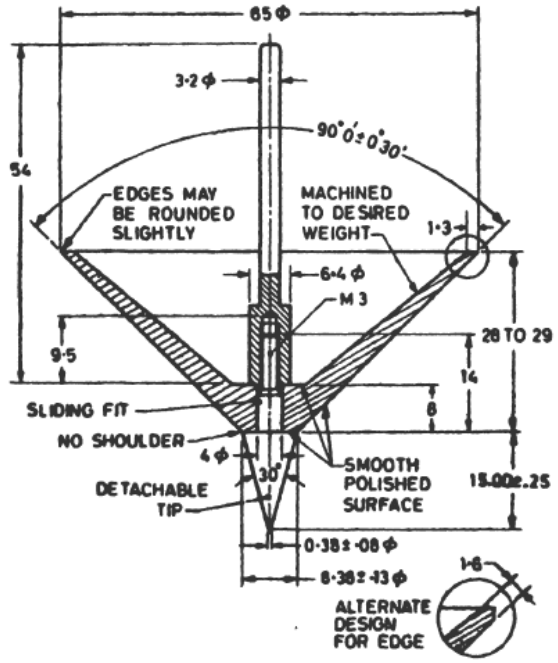
G-2.2 Cone — Consisting of a conical body of brass or corrosion resistant steel with detachable hardened steel tip, constructed to conform to the dimensions and tolerances shown in Fig. 1. The total moving mass, namely, that of the cone and its movable attachments, shall be 150.0 ± 0.1 g. The attachments consist of a rigid shaft having a suitable device at its lower end for engaging the cone. The outer surface shall be polished to a very smooth finish.

G-2.3 Constant Temperature Bath

A water bath capable of regulating the temperature at 25.0°C and of suitable design for conveniently bringing the sample container to the test temperature. The bath should be provided with a cover to maintain the temperature of the air above the sample at 25°C.

G-2.4 Timing Device — A stop-watch or any other suitable instrument capable of measuring an interval of 5 s to an accuracy of 0.2 s.

G-2.5 Sample Container — Flat-bottomed, metal or glass cylinders that are 100 ± 5 mm in diameter and not less than 60 mm in height.



All dimensions in millimetres

FIG.1 PENETROMETER CONE

G-3 PROCEDURE

Melt a quantity of the sample at 82.0 ± 2.5°C, pour into one or more of the sample containers, filling to within 6 mm of the brim. Cool at 25.0 ± 0.5°C over a period of not less than 16 h, protecting from draughts. Two hours before the test, place the containers in a water bath at 25.0 ± 0.5°C. If the room temperature is below 23.5°C or above 26.5°C, adjust the temperature of the cone to 25.0 ± 0.5°C by placing it in a water bath.

G-3.1 Without disturbing the surface of the sample, place the container on the penetrometer table, and lower the cone until the tip just touches the top surface of the sample at a spot 25 to 39 mm from the edge of the container. Adjust the zero setting and quickly release the plunger, then hold it free for 5 seconds. Secure the plunger, and read the total penetration from the scale. Make three or more trials each so spaced that there is no overlapping of the areas of penetration. Where the penetration exceeds 20 mm, use a separate container of the sample for each trial. Read the penetration to the nearest 0.1 mm. Calculate the average of three or more readings, and conduct further trials to a total of 10 if the individual results differ from the average by more than ± 3 percent.

G-4 CALCULATION

$$\text{Consistency} = 10A$$

where

A = mean of all the values of penetration, in mm.

ANNEX H

[*Table* 1, *Sl No*. (vii)]

DETERMINATION OF PEROXIDE VALUE

H-1 REAGENTS

H-1.1 Glacial Acetic Acid

H-1.2 Chloroform

H-1.3 Potassium Iodide Solution — Saturated, freshly prepared.

H-1.4 Standard Sodium Thiosulphate Solution — 0.01 N, freshly standardized.

H-1.5 Starch Indicator Solution — Triturate 5 g of starch and 0.01 g of mercuric iodide with 30 ml of cold water and slowly pour it with stirring into one litre of boiling water. Boil for three minutes. Allow to cool and decant off the supernatant clear liquid.

H-2 PROCEDURE

Weigh accurately about 5 g of the material in a 250 m1 glass stoppered conical flask and dissolve by shaking in 30 ml of a mixed solvent containing 3 parts by volume of glacial acetic acid and 2 parts by volume of chloroform. Add 0.5 ml of saturated potassium iodide with occasional shaking, then add 30 ml of water and titrate with standard sodium thiosulphate solution. Add the thiosulphate solution until the colour of the titrated solution becomes light yellow. Then add 1 ml of starch indicator solution and continue the titration till the disappearance of the blue colour. Carry out a blank determination without using the sample.

H-3 CALCULATION

Peroxide value, milli equivalents/1 000 g =

$$\frac{1\,000\,(V_1 - V_2) \times N}{M}$$

where

V_1 = volume, in ml, of standard sodium thiosulphate solution required with the sample;

V_2 = volume, in ml, of standard sodium thiosulphate solution required with the blank;

N = normality of standard sodium thiosulphate solution; and

M = mass, in g, of the sample taken for the test.

ANNEX J

[*Table* 1, *Sl No*. (viii)]

BLEED NUMBER

J-1 PROCEDURE

Heat the sample to 95°C. Then allow to cool to 10°C above its melting point. Dip a glass tube (of internal diameter 4 mm and wall thickness 1 mm) into the sample so that when it is removed with the upper end closed with a finger, it contains approximately a 25 mm column of molten sample. From approximately 12 mm above the filter paper (Whatman No. 1 or equivalent), allow 5 evenly spaced drops of the sample to fall separately on the paper. The droplets should have a diameter of 6 to 8 mm. When the droplets solidify, place the paper on a watch glass and insert in an oven kept at 30°C for 24 h. After 24 h, determine the diameter of each droplet plus the oil ring which surrounds it. Subtract the diameter of the droplet from the oil ring and record the result, in mm. The average of these results is the bleed number.

ANNEX K

[*Table* 1, *Sl No*. (ix)]

STABILITY TEST

K-1 APPARATUS

K-1.1 Ultra Violet Lamp

With emission at 360 mm.

K-2 PROCEDURE

Place 50 ml of the material in a 100 ml glass beaker. Turn on the ultra violet lamp and expose the samples at a distance of 12 to 14 cm below the lamp for 6 h. After the specified time, remove the samples, cool to room temperature and compare for any change in odour or colour. The same volume of material shall be employed for all tests so that comparison is ensured on a reproducible basis.

NOTE — The output of the ultra violet lamp diminishes with time in service. A log of number of hours of the lamp in use should be maintained. The lamp is to be replaced after the specified hours of service, as recommended by the lamp manufacturer.

K-3 EVALUATION

Evaluation is done by comparing the test material against an unexposed specimen from the same sample.

ANNEX L

(*Foreword*)

COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

Cosmetics Sectional Committee, PCD 19

Organization	*Representative(s)*
Drugs Controller General (India), Delhi	Dr V. G. Somani (***Chairman***)
Chemstar Limited, Mumbai	Shri Sunil Joshi
CSIR Indian Institute of Toxicological Research, Lucknow	Dr R. S. Ray
Department of AYUSH, Delhi	Dr D. C. Katoch
Directorate of Drugs Control, Kolkata	Shri K. R. Chawla
Envisbe Solutions Pvt Limited, Mumbai	Shri Benedict M. Mascarenhas
Food and Drugs Administration Maharashtra, Mumbai	Shri O. S. Sadhwani
Fragrance and Flavours Association of India, (FAFAI), Mumbai	Shri Hasmukh Patel
Hindustan Lever Limited (HUL), Mumbai	Ms Vrinda Rajwade
Indian Beauty & Hygiene Association (IBHA), Mumbai	Ms Malathi Narayanan
Kelkar Education Trusts (KETS) Scientific Research Centre, Mumbai	Dr S. S. Barve
Mikasa Cosmetics Limited, Ahmedabad	Ms Trupti Patel
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Delhi	Dr Arun Kumar
Procter & Gamble, Mumbai	Shri Sivakumar Thanigachalam
All India Cosmetic Manufacturers Association, Mumbai	Ms Kajal Anand Dr Virendra V. Chavan (*Alternate*)
Cavinkare Private Limited, Chennai	Dr T. Kumar Dr Sridhar Rajam (*Alternate*)
Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO), Delhi	Dr S. P. Shani
Central Drugs Testing Laboratory (CDTL), Chennai	Ms C. Vijaya Lakshmi Dr J. Uma Maheswari (*Alternate*)
Central Drugs Testing Laboratory (CDTL), Mumbai	Dr Raman Mohan Singh Ms S. U. Warde (*Alternate*)
Colgate Palmolive (India) Limited, Mumbai	Dr Manas V. Vyas Dr Purushottam Jadhav (*Alternate* I) Ms Sharda Ganesh (*Alternate* II)
Consumer Guidance Society of India, Mumbai	Dr Sitaram Dixit Dr M. S. Kamath (*Alternate*)
Dabur India Limited, Sahibabad	Dr Prasun Bandyopadhyay Dr S. K. Luthra (*Alternate* I) Shri Shivaji Rai (*Alternate* II)
Directorate of Food and Drugs Administration, Goa	Ms Jyoti J. Sardessai Ms Shweta Dessai (*Alternate*)
Drugs Control Department, Delhi	Shri A. K. Nasa Shri K. R. Chawla (*Alternate*)
Essential Oil Association of India (EOAI), Noida	Shri Yogesh Dubey Shri Pradeep Kumar Jain (*Alternate*)

Organization	*Representative(s)*
Food and Drugs Control Administration Gujarat, Gandhinagar	Dr H. G. Koshia Shri V. R. Shah (*Alternate*)
Food and Drugs Administration Haryana, Panchkula	Shri Narender Kumar Ahooja Shri Manmohan Taneja (*Alternate*)
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