

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Face pack — Specification

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Foreword

This Draft Tanzania Standard is being prepared by Cosmetics and creameries Technical Committee under the supervision of Chemicals Divisional Standards Committee and it is in accordance with the procedures of the Bureau.

During preparation of this Draft Standard, reference was made from the Indian Standard, IS 15153:2002 *Face pack – Specification*, published by Bureau of Indian Standards

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value observed or calculated expressing the result(s) of a test or analysis shall, be rounded off in accordance with TZS 4. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

Draft Standard for Comments Only

Introduction

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:

- a) Plastic masks: Wax based, latex based, or vinyl based
- b) Hydrocolloid masks: Gel masks (ready to use)
- c) Argillaceous masks: Earth based (ready to use or dry powder to be mixed with water just before application)
- d) Plant based masks: 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. They may contain synthetic or natural scrubbing materials and may be coloured for aesthetics.

Generally, face packs have the 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.

This standard does not stipulate 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 is the responsibility of the manufacturer of face pack to satisfy the dermatological safety of the finished product.

Face pack — Specification

1. Scope

This Draft Tanzania Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for face packs.

2. Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

TZS 638 (1-5)/EAS 377 (1-5) *Cosmetics and cosmetic products*

TZS 2127-16/EAS 847-16 *Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 16: Determination of lead, mercury and arsenic content*

TZS 2127-17/EAS 847-17 *Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 17: Determination of pH*

TZS 2127-15/EAS 847-15 *Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 15: Determination of ash content*

TZS 774/EAS 346 *Labelling of cosmetic products — General requirements*

TZS 2126/EAS 846 *Glossary of terms relating to the cosmetic industry*

TZS 314 *Cosmetics and toilet products — Methods of sampling*

3. Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in TZS 2126/EAS 846 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses: —
ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

4. Requirements

4.1 General requirements

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

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

4.1.2 Face packs shall be a smooth paste, or dry powder free from any gritty particles.

4.1.3 Face packs may be coloured for aesthetics and may contain natural or synthetic scrubbing materials.

4.1.3 All ingredients used, including dyes, pigments and colours shall comply with all the parts of TZS 638/EAS 377.

4.2 Specific requirements

Face packs shall comply with the specific requirements given in Table 1 when tested in accordance with the test methods specified therein.

Table 1 — Specific requirements for face packs

S/N	Characteristics	Requirements		Test method
		Type 1- Paste	Type 2-Powder	
i.	Solid content (residue on evaporation), % by mass, min	10	-	Annex A
ii.	Loss on drying, percent by mass, max	-	5	Annex A
iii.	Ash content, % by mass*, min	-	85	TZS 2127-15/EAS 847-15
iv.	Stability at 45 °C ± 1 °C for 48 h phase separation	To pass the test	-	Annex B
v.	pH	5 – 9		TZS 2127-17/EAS 847-17
* Not applicable for plant based,				

Microbiological limits

Face packs shall comply with the microbiological limits given in Table 2 when tested in accordance with the test methods specified therein.

Table 2 — Microbiological limits for face packs

S.No.	Micro-organisms	Limits	Test methods
i)	Total viable count for aerobic mesophilic microorganisms CFU/g or CFU/ml, max.	200 (ISO 17516)	ISO 21149
ii)	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> <i>Candida albicans</i> <i>Escherichia Coli</i>	Not detectable in 1 ml or 1g of cosmetic product	ISO 22717 ISO 22718 ISO 18416 ISO 21150

4.4 Heavy metal contaminants

Face packs shall comply with the heavy metal limits given in Table 3 when tested in accordance with the test methods specified therein.

Table 3 — Heavy metal limits for face packs

S/No.	Heavy metal	Limit ^a , mg/kg, max	Test method
i)	Lead	10	TZS 2127-16/EAS 847-16
ii)	Arsenic	2	
iii)	Mercury	2	
aThe total amount of heavy metals as lead, mercury and arsenic, in combination in the finished product shall not exceed 10 mg/kg.			

5. Packaging and labelling

5.1 Packaging

Face packs shall be packaged in suitable well-sealed containers that shall protect the contents and shall not cause any contamination or react with the product.

5.2 Labelling

In addition to the labelling requirements given in TZS 774/EAS 346, each package of face packs shall be legibly and indelibly marked with following information:

- Name of product (such as face packs/face mask/beauty mask)
- Type of product
- Instructions for use.
- Instructions for storage and disposal.
- Precautions if any

6. Sampling

Sampling shall be carried in accordance with TZS 314.

Annex A

(normative)

Determination of solid content (residue on evaporation) and loss in drying

A.1 Apparatus

A.1.1 Glass Petri Dish

A.1.2 Oven

A.1.3 Desiccator

A.1.3 Analytical balance

A.2 Procedure

Heat the clean petri dish in a hot air oven at $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 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 $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 hours. Cool in desiccator and weigh.

A.3 Calculation

A.3.1 Residue on evaporation, percent by mass = $\frac{100\ m_2}{m_1}$

Where;

m_1 = mass in g of the sample taken, and

m_2 = mass in g of the residue.

A.3.2 Loss on drying, percentage by mass = $\frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1} \times 100$

Annex B

(normative)

Test for stability of face packs

B.1 Apparatus

B.1.1 Incubator — Maintained at $45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

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

B.2 Procedure

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

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