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## DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

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Lipstick — Specification

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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## Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

The Community has established an East African Standards Committee (EASC) mandated to develop and issue East African Standards (EAS). The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the public and private sector organizations in the community.

East African Standards are developed through Technical Committees that are representative of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the Principles and procedures for development of East African Standards. XXXXXX.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee EASC/TC 071, *Cosmetics and related products*.

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## Lipstick — Specification

### 1 Scope

This Draft East African Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and methods of test for lipstick.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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.

EAS 847-16, *Oils for cosmetic industry — Methods of test — Part 16: Determination of Heavy metal Content*

EAS 847-18, *Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 18: Determination of thermal stability*

EAS 346, *Labelling of cosmetics — General requirements*

EAS 377 (all parts), *Cosmetics and cosmetic products*

ISO 21149, *Cosmetics -- Microbiology -- Enumeration and detection of aerobic mesophilic bacteria*

ISO 22716, *Cosmetics — Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) — Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices*

ISO 24153, *Random sampling and randomisation procedures*

ISO 3960, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of peroxide value — Iodometric (visual) endpoint determination*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions 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>.

#### 3.1 Lipstick

cosmetic product containing pigments, oils, waxes, and emollients that apply color and texture to the lips

### 4 General requirements

4.1 The lipstick shall be firm but not brittle in texture. It shall not cause irritation to the lips. It shall be reasonably free from sweating, bloom and rancidity.

4.2 All ingredients used including dyes, pigment and colours shall conform to EAS 377(all Parts) Cosmetics and cosmetic products

4.3 The product shall be produced, prepared and handled in accordance with ISO 22716.

## 5 Specific requirements

The lipstick shall also comply with the requirements specified in Table1.

**Table 1 — Specific requirements for lipstick**

Characteristic	Requirement	Method of test
Softening point, °C, min.	55	Annex A
Melting point, °C	55-65	EAS 847-6
Thermal Stability	To pass test	EAS 847-18
Microbiological examination	Not more than 1000 micro-organisms per gram	ISO 21149
Peroxide value, max.	10	ISO 3960
Breaking load value, min.	200	Annex B
Particle size of undispersed pigments microns, max	40	Annex C

Note- The total amount of heavy metals as lead, mercury and arsenic, in combination in the finished product shall not exceed 10 mg/kg.

## 6 Heavy metal requirements

Lip balm shall comply with the heavy metal requirements given in Table 2 when tested in accordance with the test methods specified therein.

**Table 2 — Heavy metal requirements for lipstick**

Heavy metal	Limit	Method of test
Arsenic (As <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> ) mg/l, max.	2	EAS 847-16
Mercury (Hg) mg/l, max	2	EAS 847-16
Heavy metals (Pb) mg/l, max.	10	EAS 847-16

Note- The total amount of heavy metals as lead, mercury and arsenic, in combination in the finished product shall not exceed 10 mg/kg

## 7 Packaging

Each lipstick shall be packed in suitable containers which shall not interact chemically with the lipstick and shall be strong enough to prevent contamination of lipstick adequately during normal handling, transportation and storage.

## 8 Labelling

In addition to the labelling requirements in EAS 346, the package shall be legibly and indelibly marked with the following information:

- a) manufacturer's name and physical address;

- b) product name "lipstick";
- c) batch number;
- d) list of ingredients;
- e) Shade number or shade name;
- f) country of origin;
- g) month and year of manufacture and expiry, and
- h) recommended storage conditions

## 9 Sampling

Sampling shall be carried in accordance with ISO 24153.



**Annex A**  
(normative)

**Softening point**

**A.1 Apparatus**

A.1.1 Flat bottom tube, 12 cm long and 2.5 cm in diameter

A.1.2 Thermometer, accurate to 0.1 °C

**A.2 Procedure**

A.2.1 Place the lipstick with protruded salve in the flat bottom tube.

A.2.2 Fix the thermometer through a cork in such a way that the bulb of the thermometer just touches the lipstick salve.

A.2.3 Insert this arrangement into a 1-litre beaker filled with water to a level one centimetre above the upper tip of the lipstick salve.

A.2.4 Slowly heat the water while stirring so that temperature rises at a rate not exceeding 2 °C per min.

A.2.5 When the temperature reaches about 45 °C, raise the temperature at the rate of 1 °C per min constantly watch the lipstick salve. Record the temperature when the salve starts bending and losing its shape.

## Annex B (normative)

### Breaking load test

#### B.1 General

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

#### B.2 Apparatus

B.2.1 Burette, 500 mL capacity

B.2.2 Screw chuck, to hold the lipstick

B.2.3 Aluminium cup, of 6 cm diameter and 12 cm length with an arrangement of a hook to suspend it on lipstick salve

#### B.3 Procedure

B.3.1 Fix firmly the lipstick container with protruded salve of diameter ranging 11 mm to 13 mm, into a screw type of chuck so that the assembly is perfectly horizontal.

B.3.2 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 the lipstick salve sits in salve holder cup.

B.3.3 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.

**Annex C**  
(normative)

**Particle size of undispersed pigments**

**1 Apparatus**

C.1.1 Microscope

C.1.2 Glass slides

**C.2 Procedure**

C.2.1 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.

C.2.2 Observe one of the slides under microscope using a specially calibrated eyepiece. Determine the particle size of the largest pigment particle.

## Bibliography

- [1] ASTM D1321 – 10, Standard Test Method for Needle Penetration of Petroleum Waxes
- [2] US 875:2009, *Lipstick — Specification*

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