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**Cosmetics — Lipstick — Specification**





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## Cosmetics — Lipstick — Specification

### 1 Scope

This Draft African Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods 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.

DARS 1524 (all parts), *Cosmetics — Safety of cosmetic products ingredients*

DEAS 2212, *Cosmetics — Labelling of cosmetic products — Requirements*

WDARS/TC 40/004, *Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 6: Determination of melting point*

WDARS/TC 40/005, *Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 13: Determination of rancidity*

WDARS/TC 40/002, *Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 16: Determination of heavy metal content*

WDARS/TC 40/003, *Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 18: Determination of thermal stability*

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

ISO 18416, *Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of candida albicans*

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

ISO 21150, *Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of Escherichia coli*

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

ISO 22717, *Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

ISO 22718, *Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of Staphylococcus aureus*

ISO 24153, *Random sampling and randomisation procedures*

### 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>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### **lipstick**

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

### 3.2

#### **Blooming/ sweating /syneresis**

certain liquid fractions and oils in the formulation, including the higher melting point portions in solution, can migrate through the lipstick manifesting as unsightly oil droplets on the surface. Specially under high ambient temperatures.

### 3.3

#### **blotching**

after blooming process and under some conditions depending on the subsequent environmental conditions in which the lipstick is stored the oil can be reabsorbed into the stick leaving the product with an unesthetic blotchy appearance

### 3.4

#### **mottled salty look**

after blooming process on other occasions, the oil exudate and its solute can recrystallize giving the composition a mottled salty look

### 3.5

#### **bleeding**

colour flow into the fine lines around the mouth due to separation of coloured liquids from the waxy base

## 4 Requirements

### 4.1 General requirements

4.1.1 All ingredients used, including dyes, pigment and colours shall comply with all parts of DARS 1524-3:2026

4.1.2 Lipstick shall be homogenous in colour, smooth, firm but not brittle in texture, free from sweating, bloom, air holes, blotching, mottled salty look and grittiness.

4.1.3 Lipstick shall not cause irritation to the lips.

4.1.4 Lipstick shall be produced, prepared and handled in accordance with ISO 22716.

4.1.5 Lipstick shall not bleed (flow) into the lines around the mouth and shall last without changing colour during wear and not transfer to objects touching the lips.

4.1.6 Lipstick shall not cause cracking or peeling to the lips.

### 4.2 Specific requirements

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

Table 1 — Specific requirements for lipstick

S/N	Characteristic	Requirement	Test method
i.	Softening point, °C, min.	55	Annex A
ii.	Melting point, °C	55 - 65	WDARS/TC 40/004
iii.	Thermal stability	To pass test	WDARS/TC 40/003
iv.	Peroxide value, meq/kg, max.	10	ISO 3960
v.	Breaking load value, min.	200	Annex B
vi.	Particle size of undispersed pigments, µm, max	40	Annex C
vii.	Rancidity	To pass test	WDARS/TC 40/005

#### 4.3 Microbiological requirements

Lipstick shall comply with the microbiological requirements given in Table 2 when tested in accordance with the test methods specified therein.

Table 2 — Microbiological requirements for lipstick

S/N	Microorganism	Limit	Test method
i.	Total viable count for aerobic mesophilic microorganisms, bacteria plus yeast and mould) CFU/g or CFU/ml, max.	1 000	ISO 21149
ii.	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Not detectable in 1 ml or 1 g of cosmetic product	ISO 22717
iii.	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Not detectable in 1 ml or 1 g of cosmetic product	ISO 22718
iv.	<i>Candida albicans</i>	Not detectable in 1 ml or 1 g of cosmetic product	ISO 18416
v.	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Not detectable in 1 ml or 1 g of cosmetic product	ISO 21150

#### 4.4 Heavy metal contaminants

Lipstick 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 lipstick

S/N	Heavy metal	Maximum limit <sup>a</sup> , mg/kg	Test method
i.	Lead (as Pb)	10	EAS 847-16
ii.	Arsenic (as As)	2	
iii.	Mercury (as Hg)	1	

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

## **6 Packaging**

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

## **7 Labelling**

In addition to the labelling requirements in DARS 2212, the package shall be legibly and indelibly marked with the following information:

- a) product name as “Lipstick”; and
- b) shade number or shade name.

## **8 Sampling**

Sampling shall be done in accordance with ISO 24153.

## **Annex A** (normative)

### **Determination of 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 one-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 minute.

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

## **Annex B** (normative)

### **Determination of 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, 50-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)

### **Determination of particle size of undispersed pigments**

#### **C.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 the 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 the microscope using a specially calibrated eyepiece. Determine the particle size of the largest pigment particle.

## Bibliography

EAS 965: 2020, Lipstick — Specification

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