



DEAS 846: 2025

ICS 71.100.70

DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Glossary of terms relating to the cosmetic industry

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Copyright notice

This EAC document is copyright-protected by EAC. While the reproduction of this document by participants in the EAC standards development process is permitted without prior permission from EAC, neither this document nor any extract from it may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form for any other purpose without prior written permission from EAC.

Requests for permission to reproduce this document for the purpose of selling it should be addressed as shown below or to EAC's member body in the country of the requester:

© East African Community 2025 — All rights reserved
East African Community
P.O. Box 1096,
Arusha
Tanzania
Tel: + 255 27 2162100
Fax: + 255 27 2162190
E-mail: eac@eachq.org
Web: www.eac-quality.net

Reproduction for sales purposes may be subject to royalty payments or a licensing agreement. Violators may be prosecuted.

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
Bibliography	9

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.

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*.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be subject of patent rights. EAC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (EAS 846:2017), which has been technically revised.

Glossary of terms relating to the cosmetic industry

1 Scope

This Draft East African Standard defines the terms relating to the cosmetic industry.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

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

aerosol

pressurized, self-propelled product that releases its contents through a valve as a spray, mist, or foam

3.2

aftershave

aqueous alcoholic preparation used for conferring a feeling of comfort after shaving; usually contains astringents, alcohol (for antiseptic action) humectants, saccharin and menthol (for cooling and anaesthetic action)

3.3

astringent

preparation that causes organic tissues to contract or constrict

3.4

antiperspirant

preparation for preventing the flow of sweat

3.5

barrier creams or lotions

protective products that form an occlusive and protect film on the skin. The film stops permeation to the skin from external sources, for example, solvents, water, dirt, soil and greases.

3.6

bath preparation

products added to bathing water or used on the body after bathing for one or more of the following reasons:

- a) clean the skin, soften the water, prevent formation of scum, condition and soften the skin, perfume the body, simulate the senses, colour the water, and provide cooling effect; and

- b) include bubble baths, bath salts (crystals) cubes and tablets, bath oils, talcum powders and after bath emollients/moisturizers, bath powders earth bath, bath essences (soluble and water dispensable).

3.7

blusher

preparation used to blend colours on the face

3.8

body cream

semi-solid, water-in-oil or oil-in-water emulsion designed to moisturize, soften and protect the skin barrier

3.9

brilliantine, liquid

liquid mineral oil, vegetable oil or animal oil for hair care

3.10

brilliantine, solid

hair dressing preparation based on petroleum jelly used for keeping hair smooth and glossy

3.11

butter

greasy or fatty, water-in-oil emulsion, that remains nearly solid at room temperature

3.12

cleansing cream or lotion

Preparation used for removing impurities from the epidermis, as well as removing make-up, perspiration and sebaceous build-up from the surface of the skin

3.13

cold cream

uniform dispersion of oil in water whose cooling effect is produced by the delayed evaporation of the water present in the formulation

3.14

cologne

liquid with a pleasant smell, used on the skin

3.15

colour

particular hue, appearance of a material as a result of reflecting light

3.16

combination skin

skin which is dry only at some areas but oily at others

3.17

conditioner

product that influences favourably the manageability, feel and lustre of the hair. It also refers to a liquid used when washing to make clothes feel softer.

3.18

cortico steroids

hormonal preparation used for treating certain dermatological disorders

3.19

cosmetic pencils

makeup product designed in a pencil form, typically used for defining, shaping, or adding colour to specific areas of the face and body

3.20**cosmetic product**

any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs or with the teeth and mucous membranes of the oral cavity) with a view to exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance, protecting them, keeping them in good condition or correcting body odours without having any medicinal effects

3.21**creams**

semisolids that possess a relatively fluid consistency formulated as either water-in-oil emulsions, oil-in-water emulsions, or aqueous microcrystalline dispersions of long chain fatty acids, or alcohols that are water washable

3.23**cleansing cream**

preparation used for removing impurities from the epidermis, as well as removing make-up, perspiration and sebaceous build-up from the surface of the skin

3.24**cold cream**

uniform dispersion of oil in water whose cooling effect is produced by the delayed evaporation of the water present in the formulation

3.25**foundation cream**

cosmetic used as a base for make-up

3.26**hair cream**

preparation used to enhance glossy appearance on the hair

3.27**hand cream**

preparation that prevents or reduces the roughness and dryness of the skin by replacing lost water and laying down an oil film to reduce subsequent moisture loss; usually an oil-in-water emulsion

3.28**moisturizing cream**

preparation that maintains the moisture balance of the skin

3.29**night cream**

preparation that is used overnight to minimize water loss

3.30**shaving cream**

preparation used for wetting or softening the beard prior to shaving that assists either by holding the hair erect, or by lubricating the beard

3.31**vanishing cream**

oil-in-water emulsion that provides an adherent base on the skin as it has no pigment, the cream 'vanishes', hence the name

3.32**curl activator**

preparation used for maintaining curls on chemically processed hair

3.33

dentifrice

any substance or combination of substances specially prepared for cleaning the teeth. Collective term for toothpastes, toothpowders, mouth rinses, and mouthwashes.

3.34

deodorant

substance applied to the body to mask the smell of perspiration. May be packed as sticks, pads, dabber units, aerosols, roll-ons, pump sprays, squeeze bottles, and creams

3.35

depilatory

preparation for removing hair from the body, usually containing calcium thioglycollate as the active ingredient

3.36

dry skin

skin with fine pores characterized by flaking and tautness, due to few oil-secreting glands or due to under-activity of such glands

3.37

dye

natural or synthetic organic colouring agent chiefly derived from petroleum or coal tar, with nitrogen and/or sulphur often being present

3.38

emollient

substance which softens the skin

3.39

emulsion

two-phase system in which one liquid is dispersed throughout another liquid

3.40

emulsion-oil-in-water

emulsion whereby oil is the dispersed phase, and an aqueous solution is the continuous phase

3.41

emulsion-water-in-oil

emulsion whereby water or an aqueous solution is the dispersed phase, while oil or an oleaginous material is the continuous phase

3.42

emulsifying-agents

substances for stabilizing emulsions which prevent the merging (coalescence) by providing a physical barrier around the particle, and by reducing the interfacial tension between the phases

3.43

essential oil

volatile perfumery material derived from a single source of vegetable or animal origin by a process, such as hydro distillation, dry distillation or expression

3.44

essential oil-synthetic

composition generally consisting of a mixture of, for example, natural essential oils, aromatic chemicals, resinoids, concretes, absolutes but excluding animal or vegetable non-essential oils and not having a non-volatile residue in excess of 10 % by mass. It is so composed that it bears a close resemblance primarily in odour to a naturally occurring essential oil.

3.45**eyebrow pencil**

cosmetic pencil used to modify the natural outline of the eye brows, and to enhance them

3.46**eyeliner pencil**

cosmetic pencil used on the edges of the eye, close to the lashes

3.47**eye shadow**

cosmetic preparation used to emphasize the eyelids

3.48**face masks**

preparations applied to the face in the form of liquids or pastes, then allowed to dry, with the purpose of producing a transient tightening effect as well as cleansing the skin

3.49**gel**

semisolid system consisting of either suspensions of small inorganic particles, or large organic molecules interpenetrated by a liquid. Gel is also referred to as jelly

3.50**hair dye**

product used for colouring the hair, which may be temporary, semi-permanent or permanent

3.51**hair relaxer**

alkaline or reducing agent-based preparation used for straightening the hair using chemical means, by reacting with keratin

3.52**hair tonic**

product whose purpose is to improve condition of the hair, to promote its growth and prevent hair loss

3.53**henna**

dried and powdered leaves of a small shrub used to dye the hair and for colouring finger nails, palms and soles of the feet

3.54**highlighters**

used to blend more colour into the face. Usually in the form of sticks or creams

3.55**hydroquinone, 1,4-benzenediol or C₆H₆O₂**

white crystalline, water soluble material capable of depigmenting the skin

3.56**impurity**

extremely low percentage of an extraneous substance either naturally present in a material or added to it accidentally.

3.57**lipsalve**

fatty base with little or no colour that lays a thick coating on lips to protect against the ravages of wind, sun, and low humidities

3.58

lipstick

preparation for lip adorning mainly consisting of a homogenous suspension of colour in a fatty base, which is typically oils, waxes, glycerol and oleyl alcohol

3.59

liquefying-cleaning cream

preparation that liquefies readily in use. Used for cleansing purposes. Contains mineral oil, petrolatum and suitable waxes.

3.60

lotion

suspensions and emulsions that are fluid at ambient temperatures, and are intended for application to the skin

3.61

make-up

collective term for foundations, face powder and rouge

3.62

mascara

preparation used for emphasizing the eye lashes

3.63

milk

watery suspension in aqueous vehicles, or a thin oil-in-water emulsion

3.64

mouthwash

solution containing germicides, used for cleaning the mouth, and for providing astringency, fresh breath, and flavour

3.65

nail polish

coloured or colourless viscous liquids containing nitrocellulose, synthetic resins, plasticizers, organic solvents and suspended pigment. It is used for nail adorning

3.66

neutralizing shampoo

special acidic shampoo specially used for neutralizing alkaline hair relaxer during chemical treatment of the hair

3.67

perfume

suitably blended composition of various materials of synthetic and/or natural origin, that gives a pleasant smell or fragrance

3.68

petroleum jelly

mixture of mineral oils and waxes, which form a semisolid jelly-like substance

3.69

petroleum jelly, pure

petroleum jelly without any additives

3.70

petroleum jelly, perfumed

petroleum jelly containing fragrance/perfume

3.71**pigment**

insoluble, natural earth or artificial black, white or coloured material reduced in powder form which, when dispersed in a suitable medium, is able to impart colour and/or opacity

3.72**pomade**

ointment used for cosmetic purposes. May be greasy or non-greasy, soft or hard, perfumed or non-perfumed. May contain mineral oil, vegetable oil, animal fat or waxes

3.73**powder**

finely ground preparation applied on the skin mainly to absorb moisture. It normally contains talc to help it slip, chalk or kaolin for absorption of moisture, magnesium stearate for adherence, zinc oxide, titanium dioxide, and pigments. Modified starch may also be used in some formulations

3.74**preparation**

substance which is specially formulated for a particular purpose

3.75**preservative**

substance added to a product for the primary purpose of inhibiting the development of micro-organisms in the product

3.76**rouge**

compressed powder or cream used to highlight the cheekbones

3.77**shampoo**

preparation of surfactants which remove grease, dirt and debris from the scalp and hair

3.78**skin foods**

preparations used to improve dry skin conditions may contain high proportions of oily and fatty materials together with emollients like lanolin, as well as vitamins

3.79**skin lightening-preparation**

formulation intended to 'bleach' or lighten the skin by reducing pigmentation either by decolourizing the melanin already present and/or by preventing new melanin from being formed

3.80**skin toner**

product containing some astringent primarily used on the skin to cause a tightening effect, as well as reduce pore size

3.81**solution**

liquid preparation that contains one or more substances molecularly dispersed in a suitable solvent or mixture of mutually miscible solvents

3.82**sunscreen**

any leave-on preparation (such as creams, lotions, oils, gels, sprays, and lip products) exclusively or mainly for UV protection/sun protection and is intended to be placed in contact with the human skin or lip for the purpose of absorbing, reflecting, or scattering radiation in the ultraviolet (UV) range at wavelengths from 290 nm to 400 nm

3.83

suntan-preparation

product that protects the user from harmful rays from the sun while at the same time promoting tanning from natural sources by transmitting enough of the sun's spectrum to produce tanning but not the short ultraviolet rays that burn. The skin can also be artificially stained by use of artificial suntans like dihydroxyacetone

3.84

suspension

liquid preparation which consists of solid particles dispersed throughout a liquid phase in which the particles are insoluble

3.85

toilet water

scented or lightly perfumed alcoholic liquid used after bathing, or as a skin freshener

3.86

tonic

product with soothing, refreshing or stimulating effect

3.87

U.V. filters

substances which are present in cosmetic suntan products, and are specifically intended to filter certain U.V. rays in order to protect the skin from certain harmful effects of these rays. Also called sunscreens. May also be used to protect the product itself from U.V. rays

Bibliography

EAS 846: 2017, *Glossary of terms relating to the cosmetic industry*

DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD FOR PUBLIC REVIEW