



DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Butter for cosmetic use — Specification — Part 3: Ghee butter

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.

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.

EAS 967 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Butter for cosmetic use — Specification*:

- *Part 1: Shea butter*
- *Part 2: Cocoa butter*
- *Part 3: Ghee butter*

Butter for Cosmetic use — Specification — Part 3: Ghee butter

1 Scope

This Draft East African Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for ghee butter for cosmetic use. This standard does not cover the ghee butter for which therapeutic claims are made.

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 346, *Labelling of cosmetics — Requirements*

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

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

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

ISO 660, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of acid value and acidity*

ISO 663, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of insoluble impurities content*

ISO 3657, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of saponification value*

ISO 3727-3, *Butter — Determination of moisture, non-fat solids and fat contents — Part 3: Calculation of fat content*

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

ISO 3961, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of iodine value*

ISO 8534, *Animal and vegetable fats and oils — Determination of water content — Karl Fischer method (pyridine free)*

ISO 16212, *Cosmetics — Microbiology — Enumeration of yeast and mould*

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

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

ISO 24153, *Random sampling and randomization procedures*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EAS 846 and the following 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
butter
fatty product derived exclusively from milk and products obtained from milk, principally in the form of an emulsion of the type water-in-oil

3.2
ghee
product exclusively obtained from milk, cream or butter, by means of processes which result in almost total removal of water and non-fat solids, with an especially developed flavour and physical structure

4 Requirements

4.1 Ingredients

All ingredients used in the manufacture of avocado oil for cosmetic use including dyes, pigments and colours shall comply with all parts of EAS 377.

4.2 General requirements

- 4.2.1** Ghee for cosmetic use shall be obtained from milk, cream or butter.
- 4.2.2** The product may be perfumed/coloured.
- 4.2.3** Ghee for cosmetic use shall not have any sediment or suspended foreign matter.
- 4.2.4** When melted at a temperature of 28°C - 44 °C, the virgin ghee for cosmetic use shall be transparent.

4.3 Specific requirements

Ghee butter for cosmetic use shall comply with the specific requirements given in Table 1 when tested in accordance with methods specified therein.

Table 1 — Specific requirements for ghee butter for cosmetic use

S/N	Parameter	Requirement	Test method
i.	Moisture content, % m/m, max.	0.5	ISO 8534
ii.	Insoluble impurities, % m/m, max.	0.25	ISO 663
iii.	Milk fat content, % m/m, Min.	99.6	ISO 3727-3
iv.	Saponification value, mg KOH/g, max	225 – 235	ISO 3657
v.	Iodine value, g I ₂ /100 g	26 – 40	ISO 3961
vi.	Acid value, mg KOH/g, max.	1.0	ISO 660
vii.	Unsaponifiable matter, % m/m, max.	1.5	EAS 847-5
viii.	Peroxide value, mEq oxygen/kg, max.	10	ISO 3960

4.4 Microbiological requirements

Ghee butter for cosmetic use 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 ghee butter for cosmetic use

S/N	Micro-organism	Requirement	Test method
i.	Total viable count for aerobic mesophilic microorganisms ^a , CFU/g or CFU/ml, max.	1000	ISO 21149
ii.	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> , per ml or g	Not detected	ISO 22717
iii.	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , per ml or g	Not detected	ISO 22718
iv.	<i>Candida albicans</i> , per ml or g	Not detected	ISO 18416
v.	<i>Escherichia coli</i> , per ml or g	Not detected	ISO 21150
vi.	Yeasts and moulds count, CFU/g, max.	100	ISO 16212
^a The total aerobic count of ghee butter for children below 3 years shall not exceed 100 CFU/g			

4.5 Heavy metal contaminants

Ghee butter for cosmetic use shall comply with the heavy metal limits given in Table 3 when tested in accordance with the test method specified therein.

Table 3 — Heavy metal limits for ghee butter for cosmetic use

S/N	Heavy metal	Maximum limit ^a mg/kg	Test method
i.	Lead	10	EAS 847-16
ii.	Arsenic	2	
iii.	Mercury	1	
^a The total amount of heavy metals as lead, mercury and arsenic, in combination in the finished product, shall not exceed 10 mg/kg.			

5 Packaging

Ghee butter for cosmetic use shall be packaged in suitable well-sealed containers that shall protect the contents and shall not cause any contamination or react with the product.

6 Labelling

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

- a) name of the product as "Ghee butter"; and
- b) source of milk.

6.2 The words "For cosmetic use" and "For external use only" shall be conspicuously labelled.

7 Sampling

Sampling shall be done in accordance with ISO 24153.

Bibliography

RS 399: 2024, Ghee for cosmetic industry — Specification

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