



FINAL DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Cosmetic pencils — 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.

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*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (EAS 845: 2017), which has been technically revised.

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.

Cosmetic pencils — Specification

1 Scope

This Final Draft East African Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for cosmetic pencils.

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 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

cosmetic pencil

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

3.2

eye-brow pencil

cosmetic pencil used to fill in, define, shape, and enhance the eyebrows with a retractable or sharpenable tip that is used to apply colour to the brow area

3.3

eye-liner (eye-definer) pencil

cosmetic pencil used to define and accentuate the eyes by applying colour along the lash line

3.4

eye-shadow pencil

cosmetic pencil used to apply eye-shadow to the eyelids

3.5

lip-liner (lip-definer pencil)

cosmetic pencil used to define the contours of the lips and prevent lipstick or lip gloss from feathering or bleeding outside the lip lines

3.6

bindi pencil

cosmetic pencil used for making a decorative mark or dot or symbol in the middle of the forehead, typically between the eyebrows

3.7

grey hair pencil (cover pencil)

cosmetic pencil used for temporary coverage of grey hair

3.8

blusher pencil

cosmetic pencil used for contouring and shaping the cheek areas

3.9

highlighter pencil

cosmetic pencil used for adding brightness to the face or hair

4 Types

Cosmetic pencils may be of the following types:

- a) eye-brow pencil;
- b) eye-liner pencil;
- c) bindi pencil;
- d) lip-liner pencil;
- e) kohl pencil;
- f) contour pencil;
- g) highlighter pencil;
- h) shadow pencil;
- i) lipstick pencil;
- j) grey hair pencil; and

- k) blusher pencil.

5 Requirements

5.1 Ingredients

5.1.1 All ingredients used in the manufacture of cosmetic pencils shall comply with all parts of EAS 377.

5.1.2 The following ingredients are conventionally used in formulation of the slip of the cosmetic pencil:

- a) colours and lakes;
- b) stearic acid;
- c) petroleum jelly; and
- d) beeswax.

5.1.3 Organic colours and lakes shall not be used in cosmetic pencils intended to be used in the region of the eyes. Organic colours and lakes should only be used in bindi pencils.

NOTE Inorganic oxide colours are used in the manufacture of products for use in the region of the eyes.

5.2 General requirements

5.2.1 Appearance

When visually examined, cosmetic pencils shall be of uniform colour and shade.

5.2.2 Slip

The slip of the cosmetic pencil shall:

- a) be free from grittiness, when tested between two glass slides, such that it produces smooth, even and uniform lines;
- b) be sufficiently strong to withstand sharpening and shall not break on mending or drawing lines; and
- c) not be irritating to the eye under normal conditions of use.

5.2.3 Casing

5.2.3.1 The casing of the cosmetic pencil shall:

- a) be made of suitable material that does not affect the quality of the product;
- b) be readily cut with an ordinary pocket knife with a reasonably sharp blade; and
- c) enclose the slip in a neat secure manner.

5.2.3.2 If the casing is made of wood, when sharpened with a pencil sharpener, the wood shall take a smooth and even finish. Both halves of the wood casing shall be glued securely together throughout their entire length.

5.2.4 Glueing and warpage of wood casing

5.2.4.1 When kept for 48 h in a desiccator filled with water, the casings of the cosmetic pencil shall not separate.

5.2.4.2 The warpage of casing in 80 % of the sample shall not exceed 0.5 mm, and shall not exceed 1.0 mm in the remaining 20 % of the sample.

5.3 Specific requirement

Cosmetic pencils shall comply with the specific requirement given in Table 1 when tested in accordance with the test methods specified therein.

Table 1 — Specific requirement for cosmetic pencils

Characteristic	Requirement	Test method
Wear of slip, mg/100 cm ² area of paper, min.	2	Annex A

5.4 Microbiological requirements

Cosmetic pencils 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 cosmetic pencils

S/N	Micro-organism	Requirement		Test method
i.	Total viable count for aerobic mesophilic microorganisms CFU/g or CFU/ml, max.	Cosmetic pencils specifically intended for children under three years of age, the eye area or the mucous membranes	100	ISO 21149
		Other cosmetic pencils	1 000	
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

5.5 Heavy metal contaminants

Cosmetic pencils 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 cosmetic pencils

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.			

6 Packaging

Cosmetic pencils shall be packaged suitably, and shall be supplied with a cap.

7 Labelling

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

- name of the product as “Cosmetic pencil”. Other names such as lip liner, eyeliner may be used to replace “Cosmetic pencil”;
- colour of the pencil indicated by colour coding, or colour of the casing;
- number of pencils in the package; and
- indication whether the product is suitable for children below three years, where applicable.

7.2 The following information shall be indicated on each pencil:

- colour of the pencil; and
- manufacturer's name or recognized trademark, if any.

8 Sampling

Sampling shall be done in accordance with ISO 24153.

Annex A (normative)

Determination of wear of slip (pay-off)

A.1 General

Two methods are given for determination of wear of cosmetic pencil slip. Any of the two methods (A.2 or A.3) may be used depending on the type of equipment available.

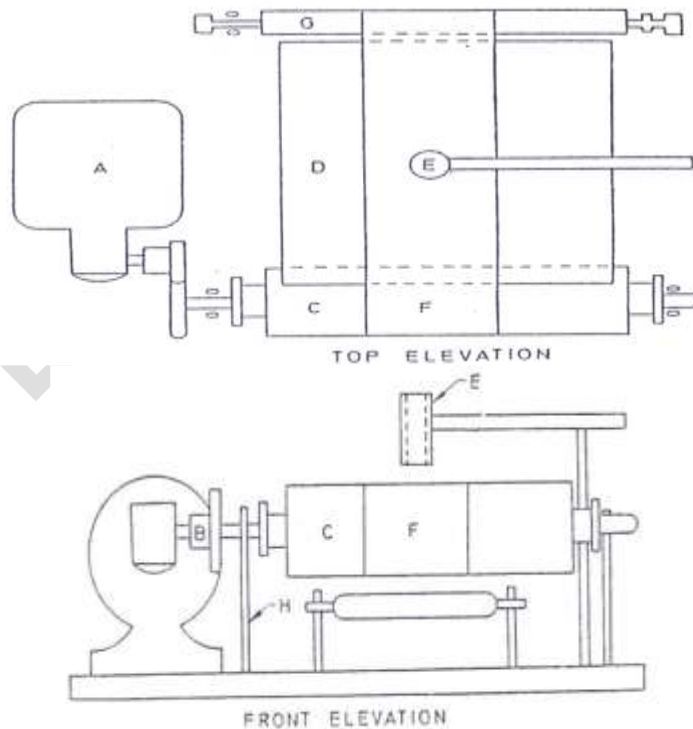
A.2 Method 1

A.2.1 General

The wear of slip (pay-off) is determined by finding out the wear of slip in milligram per centimetre of line drawn on a strip of paper.

A.2.2 Apparatus

The apparatus (see Figure A.1) consists of a constant speed electric motor A of power approximately 186 W (0.25 hp) attached to gear arrangement B, which pulls the strip of paper F from a roller C on to another roller G fixed on platform D, through supports H and a slot arrangement E having a holder for a pencil.



Key

A Constant speed electric motor

- B Gear arrangement for speed transfer
- C Rollers
- D Platform
- E Cylindrical tube arrangement for putting pencil under test
- F Paper strip
- G Rollers for keeping marked paper strip
- H Support for rollers

Figure A.1 — Assembly drawing for pay-off test

A.2.3 Procedure

A.2.3.1 Make the markings at a distance of 100 cm on a paper strip, which is rolled and loaded on the machine.

A.2.3.2 Sharpen the cosmetic pencil under test properly by maintaining the tip round as far as possible. Cut the tip of slip flat (that is, perpendicular to the length of the cosmetic pencil) in such a way that the diameter of the tip of the slip is 3.1 mm - 3.3 mm. Weigh the cosmetic pencil.

A.2.3.3 Hold the cosmetic pencil tip on the paper strip kept on the machine. Keep it in vertical position by a holder attached to the instrument (see Figure A.2). Keep a load of 80.5 g on the other end of the cosmetic pencil.

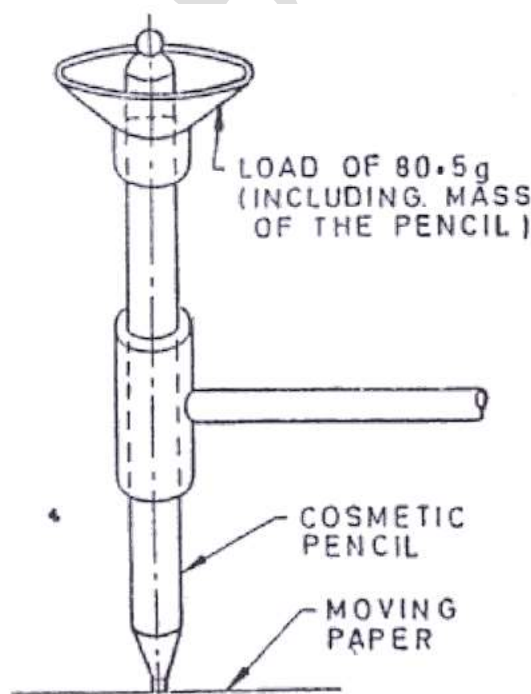


Figure A.2 — Manner of keeping the pencil for test

A.2.3.4 Start the machine so that the paper strip is pulled at a speed of about 5 cm/s. By doing this, a line will be drawn on the paper by wearing out the cosmetic pencil slip. Run the paper strip for exactly 100 cm. Weigh the cosmetic pencil. Repeat the test on five cosmetic pencils.

A.2.4 Calculation

The wear of slip (pay-off), expressed as milligram per centimetre (mg/cm), shall be calculated using the formula below:

$$\frac{M_1 - M_2}{100}$$

where

M_1 is the mass, in milligrams, of the slip before the test;

M_2 is the mass, in milligrams, of the slip after the test.

A.3 Method 2

A.3.1 Apparatus

A.3.1.1 The apparatus for this test consists of a travelling microscope body or any other convenient arrangement, where the microscope is replaced by a cosmetic pencil holder. A 3/0 grade sand paper shall be fixed on the flat top surface of a wooden or any other suitable platform with the help of clips. The platform shall be fixed either to the table or to the travelling microscope body with a suitable arrangement. The load on the cosmetic pencil, including the weight of the holder, shall be $575 \text{ g} \pm 3 \text{ g}$.

A.3.1.2 The cosmetic pencil slip holder (see Figure A.3) shall have markings from 0 mm - 80 mm. The socket in which the holder moves shall have 40 markings, each at a distance of $39/40 \text{ mm}$. A groove shall be made in the holder and a screw fixed in the socket, so that the holder does not rotate in the socket but moves only in vertical direction.

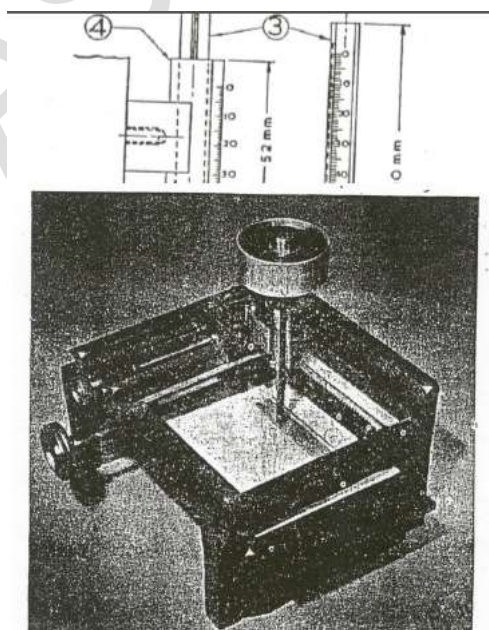


Figure A.3 — Slip holder assembly

A.3.2 Procedure

A.3.2.1 The slip under test shall be cut square to its length and a piece of suitable length shall be fixed in the holder. In the case of Carpenter's pencil slip, it shall be so fixed that the lines are drawn in the direction of the maximum cross-section of the slip.

A.3.2.2 The holder shall then be slid into its socket and the weight placed on it. A few lines shall be marked on a separate sand, paper placed on the platform to make the writing end of the slip flat. The holder shall then be taken to the extreme position and the reading noted down.

A.3.2.3 A line, 12 cm long, shall then be drawn slowly. By shifting the holder by 1.5 mm, another line shall be drawn in the opposite direction. In this way, after drawing four lines, the holder shall be taken to the starting. The position and the reading of the holder shall be noted down.

A.3.2.4 The difference in the two readings shall give the wear of the cosmetic pencil for four lines, each 12 cm long. Four more lines shall be drawn and the mean of the two values shall be given as the wear of the cosmetic pencil slip.

Bibliography

- [1] EAS 845: 2017, *Cosmetic pencils — Specification*
- [2] IS 9832: 2002, *Cosmetic pencils — Specification*
- [3] ISO 17516: 2014, *Cosmetics — Microbiology — Microbiological limits*

