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DRAFT ZANZIBAR NATIONAL STANDARD

Skin powders — Specification — Part 1: Body and face powder

ZANZIBAR BUREAU OF STANDARDS

First edition

Foreword

This draft Zanzibar standard has been developed by Chemical Products Standards Technical Committee. In accordance with ZBS general procedures, this draft standard is presented to the public in order to receive any technical and editorial comment concerns.

In the preparation of this draft standard, the reference was made from the following;

EAS 425-1:2017, *Skin powders — Specification — Part 1: Body and face powder*

Technical Committee Representatives
This draft Zanzibar National Standard was prepared by Chemical Products Standards Technical Committee which consists of representatives from the following organizations:

Chief Government Chemist Laboratory Agency (CGCLA)
Zanzibar Food and Drugs Agency (ZFDA)
Zanzibar Environment Management Authority (ZEMA)
Ministry of Health (MOH)
Abdulrahman Al- Sumait University (SUMAIT)
Zanzibar Bureau of Standards (ZBS) - Secretariat

Zanzibar Bureau of Standards (ZBS)
PO Box 1136
Zanzibar
Tel: +255 24 2232225
Fax: +255 24 2232225
E-mail: info@zbs.go.tz
Web: www.zbs.go.tz

Skin powders — Specification — Part 1: Body and face powder

1 Scope

This draft Zanzibar National Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for body and face powders which cover talcum powders, toilet powders, deodorant powders and dusting powders, for adult use only.

This standard does not apply to medicated powders for which medicinal claims are made.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this draft Zanzibar National Standard. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

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

EAS 847-2, *Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 2: Determination of moisture content and volatile matter content*

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

EAS 847-24*, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 24: Determination of matter insoluble in boiling water*

EAS 847-25*, Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Part 25: Determination of fineness*

ISO 6887-1, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 1: General rules for the preparation of the initial suspension and decimal dilutions*

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

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

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 randomisation procedures*

ZNS 141, *Labelling of cosmetics — General requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the term and definition given in EAS 846 and the following apply.

body powder
finely powdered free flowing absorbent innocuous material such as natural talc (hydrous silicate of magnesium with the formula $Mg_3 SiO_{10} H_2O$) and may contain small amounts of perfume and colouring matter, as well as other ingredients consistent with the accepted practice in the cosmetic industry. The latter may include materials having anti-perspirant and deodorant properties.

4 Requirements

4.1 General requirements

4.1.1 All ingredients including dyes, pigments and colours shall comply with EAS 377.

4.1.2 Face powder shall essentially be similar to body powder except that it shall be of finer particle size and free from grit.

4.1.3 The colours shall not be more than sparingly soluble either in water or in oil when tested by the method prescribed in Annex A.

4.1.4 The product shall be sterilized to eliminate bacteriological and fungal contamination, and shall be free from asbestos fibres.

4.1.5 The product shall have no undesirable or harmful effect on the skin when used as intended by the manufacturer.

4.1.6 The product shall not have unpleasant odour even with aging.

4.1.7 The cosmetic grade powder to be used.

4.2 Specific requirements

4.2.1 The product shall comply with the requirements given in Table 1 when tested in accordance with the methods prescribed therein.

Table 1: Requirements for body and face powders

S/No.	Characteristic	Requirement		Test method
		Body powder	Face powder	
1	Matter insoluble in boiling water, % m/m, min.	90.0	90.0	EAS 847-24
2	Fineness, max.:			EAS 847-25
	• Residue on 75-µ sieve, % m/m, max.	5.0	1.0	
	• Residue on 150-µ sieve, % m/m, max.	5.0	5.0	
3	Moisture and volatile matter, % m/m, max.	2.0	3.0	EAS 847-2

4.2.2 The product shall comply with the limits for heavy metal contaminants in accordance with Table 2 when tested in accordance with the methods prescribed therein.

Table 2: Limits for heavy metal contaminants for body and face powders

S/No	Characteristic	Requirement		Test method
		Body powder	Face powder	
1	Lead, mg/kg, max.	10	10	EAS 847-16
2	Arsenic, mg/kg, max.	2	2	
3	Mercury, mg/kg, max.	2	2	
	NOTE 1: The total amount of heavy metals as lead, mercury and arsenic, in combination, in the finished product should not exceed 10 mg/kg. NOTE 2: The heavy metals including lead, mercury and arsenic may be as a result of contamination during processing and should not be deliberately added as ingredients.			

4.2.3 The product shall comply with the microbiological limits given in Table 3 when tested in accordance with the methods prescribed therein.

Table 3: Microbiological limits for body and face powders

S/No	Characteristic	Limits	Test method
1	Total viable count for aerobic mesophyllic micro-organisms per gram, max.	100	ISO 6887-1
2	*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*	Not detectable in 0.5 g of cosmetic product	ISO 22717
3	*Staphylococcus aureus*		ISO 22718
4	*Candida albicans*		ISO 18416
5	*Escherichia coli*		ISO 21150
6	Total yeasts and moulds, max.	100	ISO 16212

5 Packaging and labelling

5.1 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.

5.2 Labelling

5.2.1 The labelling shall be in Kiswahili and English, and any other language as agreed between the manufacturer and supplier.

5.2.2 The labelling shall comply with the requirements of ZNS 141.

5.2.3 Where boric acid has been used in the formulation of skin powder, the container shall be prominently marked as follows:

CAUTION: This powder contains boric acid and is NOT to be used on infants.

6 Sampling

Random samples of the product shall be drawn for test in accordance with ISO 24153 from the market, factory or anywhere else.

Annex A
(Normative)

Test for solubility of colours

A.1 Scope

This test method prescribes the procedure for the test for solubility of colour in cosmetic powders.

A.2 Principle

The sample is treated with boiling water and rectified spirit or absolute ethanol and the solubility is determined.

A.3 Procedure

A.3.1 Weigh approximately 1 g of the sample and add 50 mL of water. Boil for 15 min and filter. The filtrate shall be colourless or faintly coloured.

A.3.2 Weigh approximately 10 g of the sample and add 50 mL of rectified spirit or absolute ethanol. Boil under reflux for 15 min and filter. The filtrate shall be colourless or faintly coloured.