

Second edition

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**Pure glycerine for cosmetic use —
Specification**

ICS 71.100.70

Reference number

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Requests for permission to reproduce this document should be addressed to:

Rwanda Standards Board

P.O Box 7099 Kigali-Rwanda

KK 15 Rd, 49

Tel. +250 788303492

Toll Free: 3250

E-mail: info@rsb.gov.rw

Website: www.rsb.gov.rw

ePortal: www.portal.rsb.gov.rw

Contents

1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Requirements	1
4.1	General requirements	1
4.2	Specific requirements	1
5	Packaging and labelling	2
5.1	Packaging	2
5.2	Labelling	2
6	Sampling	3
	Annex A (normative) Determination of fatty acids and esters	4
A.1	Apparatus	4
A.2	Reagents	4
A.3	Procedure	4
A.4	Calculation	4

Foreword

Rwanda Standards are prepared by Technical Committees and approved by Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) Board of Directors in accordance with the procedures of RSB, in compliance with Annex 3 of the WTO/TBT agreement on the preparation, adoption and application of standards.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare national standards. Final Draft Rwanda Standards adopted by Technical committees are ratified by members of RSB Board of Directors for publication and gazettment as Rwanda Standards.

DRS 282 was prepared by Technical Committee RSB/TC 011, *Cosmetics and related products*.

In the preparation of this standard, reference was made to the following standard (s):

MS 557: 2015 Glycerine for cosmetic use— Specification

The assistance derived from the above source is hereby acknowledged with thanks.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (RS 282: 2015), which has] been technically revised.

Committee membership

The following organizations were represented on the Technical Committee on *Cosmetics and related products* (RSB/TC 011) in the preparation of this standard.

Paragraph of participants

HORIZON- SOPYRWA Ltd

University of Rwanda / College of Sciences and Technology (UR/CST)

Rwanda Inspectorate, Competition and Consumer protection Authority (RICA)

Rwanda Food and Drugs Authority (RFDA)

Rwanda Forensic Laboratory (RFL)

Rwanda Medical Supply Ltd (RMS)

UBURANGA PRODUCTS LTD

ORIBIT Company Ltd

SULFO Rwanda Industries Ltd

Beauty Makers Association (BMA)

KANHAN Cosmetics Ltd

Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB)

Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) – Secretariat

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Pure glycerine for cosmetic use — Specification

1 Scope

This Draft Rwanda Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for glycerine used as a cosmetic.

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.

ASTM D 7637-10 *Determination of glycerine assay by titration*

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

ISO 5809, *Starches and derived products — Determination of sulphated ash*

RS EAS 104, *Alcoholic beverages — Methods of sampling and test*

RS EAS 123, *Distilled water — Specification*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the terms and definitions given in RS EAS 846 apply.

4 Requirements

4.1 General requirements

4.1.1 This type of glycerine shall consist of glycerol which is clear, colourless, odourless, hygroscopic syrupy liquid with a sweet taste (that is followed by a sensation of warmth) and free from visible impurities and sediments.

4.1.2 The product shall be produced, prepared and handled in accordance with RS ISO 22716

4.2 Specific requirements

The product shall comply with the specific requirements given in table 1 when tested in accordance with the methods indicated therein.

Table 1— Specific requirements for pure glycerine for cosmetic use

S/N	Characteristic	Requirements	Methods of test
1	Glycerol content, % (W/W), min	98.0	ASTM D 7637 part 10
2	Specific gravity at 25°C in air, min	1.2627	RS EAS 847-7
3	Ash % w/w, max	0.01	RS EAS 847-15
4	Fatty acids and esters, calculated as Na ₂ O, % w/w	0.02	Annex A

Table 2— Heavy metal contaminants

Heavy metal	Maximum limits ^a mg/kg	Method of test
Lead (as Pb)	10	RS EAS 847-16
Arsenic (as As)	2	
Mercury (as Hg)	2	
^a The total amount of heavy metals as lead, mercury and arsenic, in combination in the product shall not exceed 10 mg/kg.		

5 Packaging and labelling

5.1 Packaging

5.1.1 The glycerine shall be packaged in suitable airtight containers that are strong enough to withstand normal handling and transportation and that can prevent contamination and deterioration.

5.1.2 The containers shall be examined for damage or contamination on receipt, including examination of integrity of seals when indicated.

5.2 Labelling

Label securely fixed to the container shall be legibly and indelibly marked with the following information:

- a) name of the product;
- b) manufacturer's name, address (preferably postal address) and recognized trade mark;
- c) volume of the product in the package;

- d) batch identification; and the directions for use;
- e) date of manufacture and expiry date;
- f) net weight; and
- g) word “pure” shall be indicated

6 Sampling

Sampling shall be done in accordance with RS 278.

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Annex A (normative)

Determination of fatty acids and esters

A.1 Apparatus

A.1.1 Round-bottomed flask, 500-ml capacity

A.1.2 Conic pH meter

A.2 Reagents

A.2.1 Sodium hydroxide solution, 0.25 N, accurately standardized

A.2.2 Sulphuric acid, 0.25 N accurately standardized

A.2.3 Phenolphthalein indicator solution.

A.3 Procedure

A.3.1 Weigh accurately about 50 g of the sample into a 500-ml round-bottomed flask. Add 100 ml of hot, carbon dioxide-free water and 1 ml of phenolphthalein indicator solution. If the solution is alkaline, neutralize it with sulphuric acid

A.3.2 Add exactly 15.0 ml of standard sodium hydroxide solution, connect the flask to a reflux condenser and heat to boiling. Boil for 5 min, allow to cool slightly and wash down the condenser with a little water. Disconnect the flask, close it with a stopper carrying a sodalime tube, and cool.

A.3.3 Titrate with standardized 0.25 N sulphuric acid and perform a blank determination.

A.4 Calculation

The fatty acids and esters (as Na₂O) content, expressed as percent by mass, shall be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{3.1(B - S)N}{M}$$

where

B is the volume, in millilitres, of standard sulphuric acid required for the blank;

S is the volume, in millilitres, of standard sulphuric acid required for the material;

N is the normality of standard sulphuric acid; and

M is the mass, in grams, of the material taken for the test.

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