

**RWANDA
STANDARD**

**DRS
401**

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Pet shampoo — Specification



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In order to match with technological development and to keep continuous progress in industries, standards are subject to periodic review. Users shall ascertain that they are in possession of the latest edition

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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 401 was prepared by Technical Committee RSB/TC 42, *Surface Active Agents*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (RS 401: 2019), which has been technically revised.

Committee membership

The following organizations were represented on the Technical Committee on Surface Active Agents (RSB/TC 42) in the preparation of this standard.

Standards for Sustainability

Rwanda Food and Drugs Authority

Rwanda Inspectorate, Competition and Consumer Protection Authority

HORIZON/SOPYRWA

University of Rwanda/College of Science and Technology

ORIBUT Company Ltd

AMABOKO Y'URWANDA Ltd

Rwanda Investigation Bureau

Hygiene and Paper Works Ltd

SULFO Rwanda Industries

Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) – Secretariat

Introduction

Pets require the same protection on their coats that our hair needs – debris, bacteria, and dirt will build up over time and can lead to infections, parasites, etc. Ergo, baths are required to ensure that they stay clean, but using human shampoo is completely out of the question here unless you're bathing them in baby shampoo.

Bathing your pets at least once a month to ensure nothing can unexpectedly build up on their coat and skin is ideal. Doing so ensures that the pH levels of their coat and skin are properly maintained for the purpose of keeping them clean and preventing viruses, parasites, and bacteria.

Other than baby shampoo, human shampoo is one of the worst things you could ever put on your pet. Human shampoos are formulated to have moisturizers for the purpose of replacing the much-needed protective layer that gets scrubbed away. Both pets and humans have an acid mantle, a barrier that protects against infection, bacteria, and viruses, which goes hand in hand with using human shampoo.

If the acid mantle is scrubbed away on a pet, however, microorganisms are left to run rampant. You'll notice that your pet's skin will become itchy, will peel, become highly irritated, and much more.

Humans have a regular skin pH balance of around 5.2 up to 6.2, while pets typically range from 5.5 up to 7.5. The actual pH scale, however, ranges from 0 up to 14. Levels that are below 6.4 are considered to be high acidity, while the levels above 6.4 are considered to be high alkalinity.

Pet shampoo — Specification

1 Scope

This Draft Rwanda Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for shampoos that are designed to be used on pets.

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.

RS EAS 842-2, *Hair shampoo — Part 2: Synthetic detergent-based — Specification*

RS EAS 794, *Determination of the microbial inhibition of cosmetic, soap, bars and liquid hand and body washes — Test method*

RS EAS 847-17, *Cosmetics— Analytical methods — Part 17: Determination of pH*

RS EAS 847-3, *Cosmetics— Analytical methods — Part 3: Determination of insoluble impurities*

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

RS 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 preparation of the initial suspensions and decimal dilutions*

RS ISO 22717, *Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of pseudomonas aeruginosa*

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

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

RS EAS 346, *Labelling of cosmetic products — General requirements*

RS 278, *Cosmetics — Methods of sampling*

RS 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 preparation of the initial suspensions and decimal dilutions*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

pet

animal living with human beings as a companion and treated affectionately (e.g. dogs and cats)

3.2

shampoo

liquid used for washing hair, or for washing particular objects or materials

3.3

pet shampoos

shampoos that are especially designed to be used on pets, commonly dogs and cats, are normally intended to do more than just clean the pet's coat or skin. Most of these shampoos contain ingredients which act differently and are meant to treat a skin condition or an allergy or to fight against fleas

4 Requirements

4.1 Ingredients

- 4.1.1 All ingredients used, including dyes, pigments and colourings shall not be harmful for the pets.
- 4.1.2 All essential oils or herbs used shall comply with the requirements of relevant standards.
- 4.1.3 A list of ingredients conventionally used in the formulation of shampoos is given for guidance in Annex A.
- 4.1.4 All active ingredients including detergents, anti-bacterial or anti-dandruff agents shall be named. Any further information concerning the active ingredients shall be supplied by the manufacturer on request.

4.2 General requirements

- 4.2.1 The product shall be in the form of a liquid, emulsion or paste.
- 4.2.2 The clear/transparent liquid shampoo, when examined visually shall be free from any sediment. If in the form of an emulsion, it shall be homogenous and there shall be no visible signs of the emulsion having broken. Shampoo in the form of a paste shall be free from any agglomerated particles.

4.2.3 The product shall not be harmful to the user, and shall have no undesirable effect on the natural colour of the pet hair.

4.2.4 The product shall impart all the effects claimed (for example, keeping them clean and preventing viruses, parasites, and bacteria.).

4.2.5 If the product has herbal claims, the total herbal extracts (for example neem or *aloe vera*) amount shall not be less than 0.01 % m/m of the 100 % (pure) active ingredient.

4.2.6 If the product is antibacterial, it shall pass antibacterial activity test when tested against RS EAS 794.

4.3 Specific requirements

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

Table 1 — Specific requirements for pet shampoo

S/No.	Parameters	Requirement	Test method
i	Active detergent matter content, %, m/m, min.	6.0	RS EAS 847-17
ii	pH, range	6.0 - 8.0	
iii	Lather volume for 1 % solution, mL, min.	100	
iv	Matter insoluble in alcohol, %, m/m, max.	2.0	RS EAS 847-3
v	Antibacterial activity	To pass test	RS EAS 794

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

Table 2 —Maximum limits for heavy metal contaminants for pet shampoos

S/No	Characteristic	Limit	Test method
i.	Lead, mg/kg, max.	10	RS EAS 847-16
ii.	Arsenic, mg/kg, max.	2	
iii.	Mercury, mg/kg, max.	2	
- The total amount of heavy metals as lead, mercury and arsenic, in combination, in the finished product should not exceed 10 mg/kg. - 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.			

4.3.3 The product shall also comply with the microbiological limits given in Table 3 when tested in accordance with the methods specified therein.

Table 3 — Microbiological limits for pet shampoos

Micro-organisms	Maximum limit	Test method
Total viable count for aerobic mesophyllic micro-organisms, max.	100 in 0.5 g	RS ISO 6887-1
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Not detectable in 0.5 g of the product	RS ISO 22717
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>		RS ISO 22718
<i>Candida albicans</i>		RS ISO 18416

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 products.

5.2 Labelling

5.2.1 The labelling shall be done as per RS EAS 346.

6 Sampling

Random samples of the product shall be drawn for test in accordance with RS 278.

Annex A (normative)

List of ingredients conventionally used in formulation of synthetic detergent based shampoo

A.1 Detergents

- A.1.1 Sodium or potassium or ethanolamine salts of lauryl sulphonic acid
- A.1.2 Lauryl ether sulphates
- A.1.3 Sulphated monoglycetides
- A.1.4 Sodium alkyl sulpho-acetate
- A.1.5 Alkyl benzene polyoxyethyl sulphonates
- A.1.6 Sodium n-lauryl sarcosinate
- A.1.7 Sodium alpha olefin sulthonates
- A.1.8 Other synthetic detergents

A.2 Foam stabilizers

- A.2.1 Ethanolamides or isopropanolamides of fatty acids
- A.2.2 Amine oxides
- A.2.3 Cocobetaines
- A.2.4 Cocomidopropyl betaines

A.3 Solubilizing agents

- A.3.1 Urea
- A.3.2 Aliphatic alcohols
- A.3.3 Sodium toluene sulphonate

A.3.4 Sodium xylene sulphonate

A.4 Preservatives

A.4.1 Alcohols

A.4.2 Formaldehyde

A.4.3 Esters of p-hydroxybenzoic acid

A.4.4 Sorbic acid

A.4.5 Imidazolidinyl urea

A.5 Opacifying agents

A.5.1 Higher fatty alcohols

A.5.2 Ethylene / propylene glycol stearates

A.5.3 Mono and di-stearates of glycerol

A.5.4 Zinc, calcium and magnesium salts of fatty acids

A.5.5 PEG - distearates 6000

A.5.6 Polyacrylates

A.6 Inorganic salts

A.6.1 Sodium chloride

A.6.2 Sodium sulphate

A.6.3 Sodium phosphate

A.6.4 Ammonium sulphate

A.6.5 Ammonium phosphate

A.6.6 Ammonium chloride

A.7 Emollients

Lanolin and its derivatives

A.8 Thickening agents

A.8.1 Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose

A.8.2 Methyl cellulose

A.8.3 Methyl isopropyl cellulose

A.8.4 Guar gum

A.9 Other groups of ingredients

A.9.1 Perfumes

A.9.2 Dyes

A.9.3 Conditioning agents

A.9.4 Anti-dandruff agents

A.9.5 Anti-bacterial agents

A.9.6 Quaternary compounds

A.9.7 Vitamins and proteins

A.9.8 Vegetable oils and mineral oils

A.9.9 Silicones

A.9.10 Sunscreens, etc.

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[1] Professional Pet Groomers & Stylists Alliance (PPGSA)2015, *Standards of Care, Safety and Sanitation*

[2] Wayne Rosenkrantz, DVM, DACVD, *Practical applications of topical therapy for allergic, infectious and seborrheic disorders*, 2006.

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