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Cosmetics — Packaging and labelling

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Foreword

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International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 22715 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 217, *Cosmetics*.

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Cosmetics — Packaging and labelling

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements for packaging and labelling of all cosmetic products as defined according to national regulations or practices intended for sale or free distribution.

National regulations can, on several points, be more strict than this International Standard.

This International Standard is intended for use on cosmetics.

NOTE For packaging and labelling of toothpastes and oral rinses, see also ISO 11609^[5] and ISO 16408^[6].

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

primary packaging

packaging designed to come into direct contact with the contents

2.2

secondary packaging

packaging designed to contain one or more primary packages and including any protective materials, if present

NOTE For labelling purposes, the outermost packaging is considered to be the secondary packaging that holds or contains the package at the point of sale.

2.3

pre-package

packaging at the point of sale, containing similar or different products with similar or different functions

3 Packaging

The packaging shall be designed so that, under conditions specified by the manufacturer for storage, transport and handling, it protects against damage and deterioration and it does not adversely affect the product.

4 Labelling

4.1 General case

4.1.1 Information to be provided on the packaging

- a) Name of the person responsible for placing the product on the market. It can be the manufacturer, or his authorized agent, or the person to whose order a cosmetic product is manufactured or the person responsible for its first importation into the country.

Such information may be abbreviated insofar as the abbreviation makes it generally possible to identify the company.

- b) Address of the person responsible for placing the product on the market. It can be the manufacturer, or his authorized agent, or the person to whose order a cosmetic product is manufactured or the person responsible for its first importation into the country.

Such information may be abbreviated insofar as the abbreviation makes it generally possible to identify the company.

- c) List of ingredients. Ingredients present at greater than 1 % shall be listed in descending order of weight at the time they are added, followed by those in concentration of less than or equal to 1 %, in any order. Colouring agents may be listed in any order after the other ingredients. The use of the International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients (INCI) is strongly supported. Perfumes and aromatic compositions may be listed as a single ingredient. For cosmetic products marketed in several colour shades, all the colorants used in the range can be listed preceded by the sign "+/-" or the words "may contain".

The "INCI" is an international recognized coded nomenclature that should be used as such (see References [1], [2] and [3]).

- d) Function of the product, unless it is clear from its presentation.
- e) Storage conditions when appropriate.
- f) Nominal content at the time of packaging, given by weight or volume. Units can be used when justified.
- g) Manufacture batch number, date of manufacturing, or any reference for identifying the product.
- h) Precautions and warning statements, when appropriate.
- i) Instructions for use, when appropriate.

4.1.2 Position of the information on the packaging

Products shall bear the information mentioned above on their primary and secondary packaging in an indelible, easily legible, visible lettering and in a language appropriate for the country of sale or free distribution.

The information mentioned in point 4.1.1 b) may, however, be indicated on the secondary packaging only.

The information mentioned in point 4.1.1 c) shall be visible to the consumer at the point of sale.

The information mentioned in point 4.1.1 d) may, however, be indicated on the secondary packaging only. Whenever the lack of this information is confusing and may lead to inadvertent misuse, it shall also be indicated on the primary packaging.

The information mentioned in point 4.1.1 g) may, however, be indicated on the primary packaging if visible before opening the secondary packaging.

4.2 Particular cases

NOTE A combination of the following particular cases is possible.

4.2.1 Small packages

Products in packages between less than 15 g or 15 ml and more than 10 g or 10 ml shall bear:

- the information mentioned in points 4.1.1 a), e), h) on their primary and secondary packaging;
- the information mentioned in point 4.1.1 d) on their secondary packaging only. Whenever the lack of this information is confusing and may lead to inadvertent misuse, it shall also be provided on the primary packaging;
- the information mentioned in point 4.1.1 g) on their primary packaging;
- the information mentioned in point 4.1.1 c), visible to the consumer at the point of sale.

The information mentioned in points 4.1.1 b), f) and i) may be on the secondary packaging only.

Products in packages of 10 g or 10 ml and below do not require the information mentioned in point 4.1.1 f).

4.2.2 Impracticability

Where general labelling is impracticable for any reason (e.g. soap, bath balls and other small products), the product shall bear the information on an attachment (e.g. tag, label, leaflet) or a symbol that indicates that declaration is available on a multiple package or, failing that, on a notice in immediate proximity to the container, or on another display device in which the cosmetic product is exposed to sale.

4.2.3 Single application packs

Single application packs may not require 4.1.1 f).

4.2.4 Pre-packages normally sold as a number of items

The pre-packages shall bear the information mentioned in points 4.1.1 a), b), c), d), e), f), g), h), i). As an alternative to 4.1.1 f), the number of units in the pack may be labelled if not visible from the outside.

4.2.5 Free samples

Samples for free distribution shall bear at least the information mentioned in points 4.1.1 a), h) and i).

4.3 Recommended practices

Information on the durability of the product should be given when appropriate.

Annex A (informative)

Information to be provided on primary and/or secondary packaging

Table A.1 — Minimum information to be provided on packaging in the general case

	Primary packaging	Secondary packaging	Comments
a) Name of the person responsible for placing the product on the market	X ^a	X	
b) Address of the person responsible for placing the product on the market		X	
c) List of ingredients	Visible to the consumer at the point of sale		
d) Function of the product		X	Whenever the lack of this information is confusing and may lead to inadvertent misuse, it shall also be indicated on the primary packaging.
e) Storage conditions	X	X	When appropriate.
f) Nominal content at the time of packaging	X	X	Given by weight or volume. Units can be used when justified.
g) Manufacture batch number, date of manufacturing, or any reference for identifying the product	X		If visible before opening the secondary packaging.
h) Precautions and warning statements	X	X	When appropriate.
i) Instructions for use	X	X	When appropriate.
^a X means that the information is to be provided on this packaging.			