DETERMINATION OF THE MAIN CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFICATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF CERTIFICATION OF COSMETIC PRODUCTS

Lobar Ziyodova
Tashkent Chemical-Technological Institute, Tashkent
Makhmud Khamrakulov
Tashkent Chemical-Technological Institute, Tashkent
Gofurjon Khamrakulov
Tashkent Chemical-Technological Institute, Tashkent

Abstract: *Identification carried out for the purpose of examination and certification of cosmetic products is of great practical importance; therefore, it is important to determine the necessary identification criteria for cosmetic products. Identification criteria differ for specific types of cosmetic products, which is обусловлено the differences in purpose, composition, and functional characteristics of various cosmetic products.*

Keywords: *cosmetic products, identification, identification criteria, identification methods, identification indicator, certification, labeling.*

Among cosmetic products, shampoo is a widely used hygienic and cosmetic product that is used almost daily.

Analysis has shown that depending on the purpose, the number of criteria and indicators, as well as the tools and methods used, vary. This determines the scope of work carried out during identification. Taking into account the analysis of the work and practical results, we consider it appropriate to develop in the future an identification procedure for two types of activities that can be used for different purposes: examination and certification. During identification, depending on the type of product and the purpose, identification criteria are first determined. Then the tools that can be used to determine the selected criteria are identified. The tools can be divided into two groups: regulatory (technical) and shipping documents. Important significance is given to regulatory or technical documents that establish the norms of relevant indicators and methods for their determination. For identification, we have identified five groups of methods: analytical, expert, organoleptic, measurement, and express methods, the application of which is determined in accordance with the selected criteria.

The most important identification criterion for a cosmetic product is its name. Based on the name (type), the regulatory document, purpose, method of use, and storage conditions of the product are determined. The nomenclature of cosmetic products is very diverse, and new types constantly appear; therefore, currently there are no standards for all types of products. In addition, cosmetic products have

a complex and multicomponent composition, which sometimes makes it difficult to attribute a product to a particular type.

Determining compliance with the name and main functional characteristics begins with an organoleptic study of the product's properties: color, odor, and characteristics typical for products of this purpose. Sometimes organoleptic characteristics alone are not sufficient to correctly determine the product name. For example, it is often difficult to distinguish shampoos from bath foams or conditioners. Therefore, to clarify such names, laboratory (measurement) analysis methods are used, which allow more reliable confirmation or refutation of compliance with the declared name. Thus, to distinguish shampoos from bath foams and conditioners, three indicators can be selected if necessary: pH, surfactant content, and foaming ability.

Determination of compliance of the product with accompanying documents such as a certificate of conformity, waybill, invoice, or contract is carried out during examination, control operations, certification, as well as when purchasing goods by trade organizations.

When performing quality identification, the completeness of labeling and its compliance with GOST requirements are evaluated. A specific feature of the identification of cosmetic products is the determination of compliance with the composition indicated on the label. This criterion is applied only for certification purposes. The most important condition for creating high-quality and safe perfumery and cosmetic products is the development of their composition (formula). Regulatory documents and GOST usually standardize the content of main substances, such as water, alcohol, surfactants, and others.

During the identification of cosmetic products, the formulation composition is analyzed, which is provided by the manufacturer without specifying the quantity of ingredients in the composition, except for those allowed within certain limits. The list of ingredients may be indicated using Latin alphabet letters in accordance with the International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients (INCI). The formulation determines all consumer properties of a cosmetic product and its effectiveness. For example, a component such as birch tar, previously used in shampoos as an anti-dandruff agent, is currently prohibited. However, shampoos containing birch tar are still found on the market. The same applies to preservatives in cosmetic products: most preservatives are allowed to be used only in limited quantities.

CONCLUSION

Thus, based on the analysis results, the most important identification criteria were determined, and the corresponding tools, indicators, and methods were established. Such criteria for identifying cosmetic products include: name, purpose,

composition, gender and age orientation, classification grouping, compliance with regulatory requirements, type, and manufacturer. Out of 16 criteria, 8 were identified as the most important.

For certification purposes, indicators determined by organoleptic and expert methods are selected. This is ensured by certification rules in order not to increase the costs of applicants. For other purposes, in particular for control activities, indicators may be selected as identification indicators, which can additionally be determined by express and measurement methods. To determine physicochemical identification indicators, such as mass or mass fraction of the main substance, sealed product samples are sent to an accredited laboratory. The results are documented in the form of a test report.

Based on the results of preliminary identification and laboratory testing, the second stage of identification is carried out, called "final identification." Confirmation of individual characteristics of goods can be performed both at the preliminary and final stages, for example, the name (type) of the product and the corresponding regulatory document. Data analysis determines the compliance or non-compliance of identification criteria and indicators.

At the third stage, called "documentation," document forms are completed. At this stage, a conclusion is drawn based on the identification results obtained during the examination.

Thus, as a result of our research, we identified identification criteria and their significance for cosmetic products. The application of criteria is determined depending on the purposes and types of identification. The conducted studies made it possible to characterize the criteria and determine tools, indicators, and methods of identification for each established criterion.

Identification of perfumery and cosmetic products suspected of falsification requires not only the use of special chemical, physicochemical, and physical methods, but also the application of new effective methods for detecting falsification and identification. A negative result in the identification of perfumery products indicates their falsification.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR RO'YHATI:

1. Odomosu P.O., Ekwe T.O.Identification and spectroscophometric determination of hydoquinone levels in some cosmetic creams//African journal of Pharmacy and pharmacology Vol 4(5), 2010. –P.231-234.

2. L. Ziyodova, G. Khamrokulov, M. Djumaniyazova, M. Khamrokulov. Determination of the content of heavy metals (Pb, As, Hg) in some samples of shampoo by the method of atomic absorption spectrophotometry//1st

InternationalScientific Conference"Modern Materials Science: Topical Issues, Achievements and Innovations" (ISCMMSTIAI-2022) (Tashkent, Mart 4-5, 2022) P 207-211.

3. L. Ziyodova, G. Khamrokulov, M. Djumaniyazova, M. Khamrokulov. Investigation of the quality of shampoos for normal hair by organoleptic, chemical and physicochemical methods // International Scientific Journal ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science Philadelphia, USA. Issue 12, volume 92, DOI 10.15863 (ISSN:2308-4944) P 201-206.