

“A Research On Herbal Lip Balm”

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• Abstract:

Since ancient times, there has been an incredible need for cosmetics. People now days like cosmetics made with natural ingredients. In today's lifestyle, cosmetics are significant. Natural lip balm preparations are the most often used cosmetic products to enhance the beauty of lips and give them a glamorous sheen. Lip balms offer a natural means of promoting plump, healthy lips. New initiatives are being made to create cosmetic goods employing herbs as natural sources as a result of growing public concern over the inclusion of dangerous synthetic and chemical substances in cosmetic products. The foundation of current cosmetic lip products is the usage of hazardous chemical substances. This prompts research into the natural components utilised in the creation of natural lip balm. Herbal lip balm formulations were created using components in predetermined ratios. The purpose of this study is to find effective formulations and combinations of herbal extracts and essential oils in herbal lip balm and to track how the ingredients affect consumer approval of the product.

• **Keywords:** Natural ingredients, cosmetics, lip balm, healthy lips

I. INTRODUCTION

The application of substances or goods to the body to enhance attractiveness is known as cosmetics. Cosmetic product usage has been growing quickly. A number of important variables, including rising urbanization, improved lifestyles, and the trend of sharing photos on social media, encourage the use of cosmetic items. People's awareness of their appearance has also grown as a result of more working women and more social media usage [1]. The growing young population

and rising disposable income of people in emerging nations also contribute to an increase in the sales of cosmetics, notably lip products.

Herbal lip balm is a type of lip balm made from natural herbs and ingredients. It is designed to moisturize and protect the lips, while also providing additional benefits from the herbs used. Some common herbs used in herbal lip balms include chamomile, lavender, peppermint, calendula, and aloe vera. These herbs are chosen for their soothing and moisturizing properties, as well as their ability to help heal and protect the skin. In addition to the herbs used, herbal lip balm typically contains a combination of oils and waxes, such as olive oil, coconut oil, beeswax, and shea butter. These ingredients work together to create a nourishing and protective barrier on the lips. Herbal lip balm can be a great choice for those who are looking for a natural and gentle way to care for their lips. It can be especially beneficial for those with dry, chapped, or sensitive lips. Many people also appreciate the pleasant scent and flavor of herbal lip balms, which can come from the natural herbs and essential oils used. It is important to note that while herbal lip balm is generally considered safe and gentle, it is still important to do your research and make sure the herbs used are safe for use on the skin. Some herbs can cause allergic reactions or irritation, so it is best to test a small amount on the skin before using a new recipe.

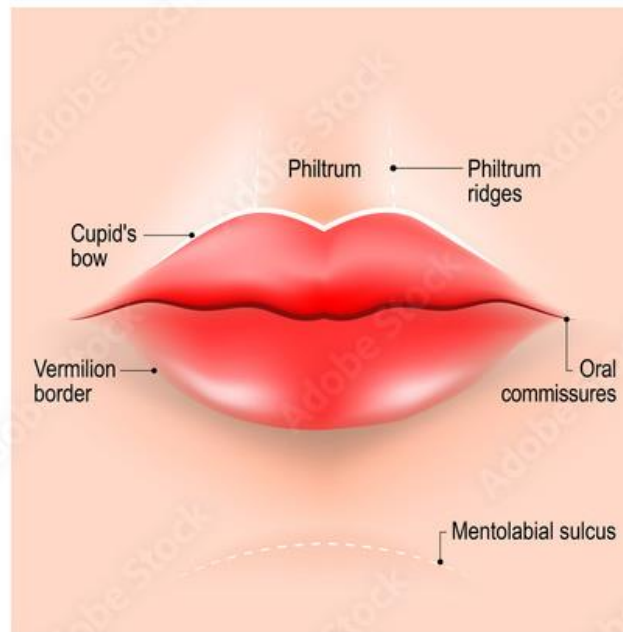
Lips are different from skin structure. The top corneum layer of skin typically includes 15–16 layers, primarily for protective purposes. In contrast, compared to the average facial skin, the top corneum layer of the lips has only about 3–4 layers and is extremely thin. There are hardly many melanin cells in the lip skin. Because of this, blood vessels can be seen more clearly through the skin of the lips, giving them a wonderful pink hue. The skin on the lips lacks sweat glands and hair follicles. As a result, it lacks the bodily oils and sweat that would normally shield it from the environment [2]. One type of lip products is lip balm. It mainly functions to prevent drying and protect against adverse environmental factors. However, some lip balm products have side effects. For example, lip balms containing phenol, menthol, and low-quality ingredients can harm the lips. Such lip balms may cause drying instead of moisturizing the lips.

This project involved creating a lip balm from natural or herbal ingredients and checking stability tests, including melting point and functionality evaluation. (spreadability test). Applying natural lip balms prevents dryness and offers protection from harmful environmental pollutants. The use of natural lip balm supports and maintains healthy lips.

II. Anatomy of lips

The lips function as speech, suction, and prehension organs. It is made up of the muscles placed surrounding it, the superficial fascia, the skin, and the orbicularis muscle. (areolar tissue & mucous membrane). Lip edges are covered in a dry, crimson mucous membrane that is continuous with the skin and is rich in touch corpuscles and vascular papillae. Internally, the mucous membrane is reflected from the upper and lower lips onto the gums, forming the superioris and inferioris folds in the middle line. The coronary arteries that completely encircle the buccal orifice close to the free margin of the lips are found in the areolar tissue or submucous layer. The superior and inferior coronary arteries, which emerge from the face, are the coronary vessels. A little artery called the septum arteriaseptinasi emerges from the superior coronary, which is larger than the inferior and anastomoses with its partner on the other side. Nasal haemorrhage can sometimes be controlled by compressing this artery. The superior labial vein, also known as the coronary vein, starts as a plexus in the upper lip's orbicularis muscle, travels alongside the coronary artery, and empties into the facial vein just below the lower lip's veins that drain the alae of the nose. The major branch from the lower lip often descends to the submental vein, then to the facial or frequently to the anterior jugular; however, the inferior coronary empties into the facial a little below the superior labial. The mental, which protrudes from the bone through the mental foramen and sends big twigs to the mucous membrane, the integument, and the fascia of the lip and chin, is where the nerves supplying the lower lip originate. Some of the lymphatic veins in the lips travel to a gland that is located right above the hyoid bone's body, while other lymphatic vessels go to the submaxillary glands. In the submucous layer of the lips, close to the mouth's entrance, are the labial glands. They expel a mucus substance. Cysts of mucus retention form when the ducts of these glands are blocked.

Lip anatomy



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Fig.No. 1 : Anatomy of lips

III. Lip Disorders

- i. **Sun Damage:** The lips, particularly the lower lip, may become dry and hard from sun exposure. Damage that raises the risk of later cancer is indicated by red flecks or a white filmy appearance. This kind of damage can be minimised by using sunscreen-containing lip balm to the lips or by wearing a wide-brimmed hat to protect the face from the sun's harmful rays.[8]
- ii. **Discoloration:** Around the lips, freckles and irregularly shaped brown spots (called melanotic macules) are typical and can stay for many years. These marks don't need to worry you. Brownish black specks that are numerous, small, and dispersed could be an indication of the inherited condition Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, which causes polyps to grow in the intestines and stomach. Kawasaki illness, a condition with no known cause that typically affects newborns and young children 8 years of age or younger, can lead to dryness, cracking, and reddening of the mouth's lining.

- iii. **Inflammation:** With inflammation of the lips (cheilitis), the corners of the mouth may become painful, irritated, red, cracked, and scaly. Cheilitis may result from a deficiency of vitamin B2 in the diet.
- iv. **Sores:** A lip sore or elevated region with sharp edges may be a sign of skin cancer. various sores might appear as signs of various illnesses, like syphilis or an infection with the oral herpes simplex virus. Others, like keratoacanthoma, are unknown in their causes.[8]
- v. **Swelling:** Lip swelling due to an allergic response is possible. Sensitivity to particular foods or drinks, medications, cosmetics, or airborne allergens may be to blame for the reaction. The lips typically revert to normal if a cause is found and subsequently removed. However, the reason for the swelling is typically unidentified. Hereditary angioedema is a disease that can lead to recurrent swelling. Lip swelling can also result from non-hereditary disorders such erythema multiforme, sunburn, cold and dry weather, or trauma [8].

IV. Application of Natural Lip Balm

- a. Numerous lip balms of chemical origin are currently available in the market from companies like The body shop, Nivea, Himalaya, Blistex, Babylip etc.
- b. To produce lip balms, it is necessary to balance the concentration of the main ingredients including butters, oils and waxes and other excipients .
- c. Lip balms are often eaten away by the user and hence it is imperative that health regulators have a microscopic look at the ingredients that go in to the lip balm.
- d. Natural Lip balms are products applied onto the lips to avoid dryness and protect against adverse environmental factors.
- e. Natural Lip balm being a product intended for use by both men and women.

Herbal lip balm offers several benefits due to the natural herbs and ingredients used in its formulation. Here are some of the benefits in detail for research:

1. Moisturizes and hydrates the lips: Herbal lip balm is an effective way to moisturize and hydrate the lips. The natural oils and butters used in the formulation penetrate deeply into the skin to provide long-lasting moisture and hydration.
2. Provides protection from environmental damage: Herbal lip balm contains antioxidants that protect the lips from environmental damage, such as exposure to sunlight and pollution. This can help prevent dryness, cracking, and other types of damage to the lips.
3. Soothes and heals chapped lips: The natural ingredients in herbal lip balm, such as calendula and aloe vera, have anti-inflammatory properties that soothe and heal chapped lips. These ingredients help reduce inflammation, redness, and irritation, allowing the lips to heal more quickly.
4. Reduces the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles: Herbal lip balm contains natural ingredients that help reduce the appearance of fine lines and wrinkles around the lips. This can help improve the overall appearance of the lips and make them look smoother and more youthful.
5. Provides a natural, chemical-free alternative: Herbal lip balm is a natural, chemical-free alternative to traditional lip balms that may contain harmful ingredients. This makes it a safer and more environmentally friendly option for those who want to avoid harsh chemicals.
6. Offers aromatherapy benefits: Some herbal lip balms contain essential oils that offer aromatherapy benefits. For example, lavender essential oil can help promote relaxation and reduce stress, while peppermint essential oil can help improve focus and concentration.

Overall, herbal lip balm offers several benefits for the lips, including moisturizing, protection, healing, and anti-aging properties, making it a popular choice for those who want to use natural products to care for their lips.

V. Advantages of natural lip balm

- a. Sun block lip balms are proved to prevent ultraviolet rays from hurting the lips.
- b. It refreshed, renewed and also addresses lip-related symptoms resulting from colds, flu and allergies
- c. Lip balms help to protect the natural health and beauty of the lips.
- d. They are not gender specific products and both men and women can use them.

- e. Contact of the product with the skin will not cause a sensation of friction or dryness, and should allow the forming of a homogeneous layer over the lips in order to protect the labial mucous susceptible to environmental factors such as UV radiation, dryness and pollution.
- f. The use of natural lip cosmetic to treat the appearance of the face and condition of the skin
- g. Lip balm products help to protect lips affected by cold sores, chapping and dryness.[9-14]

VI. Disadvantages of natural lip balm

- a. Compared to commercially-prepared lip balms, homemade lip balms tend to stay on the lips for a shorter duration of time. Thus need to reapply often.
- b. Lip balm addiction is another disadvantage usually seen with the use of them.
- c. Lip balms made of low quality ingredients can harm the lips seriously. Such lip balms may dry out the lips instead moisturizing it.
- d. The naturally derived colors and flavours are more difficult to obtain and also have issues related to stability in the products
- e. Some companies manufacture lip balms considering only the beauty aspect, ignoring the health benefits and soft character of the skin. Such products will gradually damage the natural color, softness and glow of the lips.
- f. Natural oils have other disadvantages such as greasier, comedogenic, and less spreadability [9-14]

Base	Oils	Coloring agent	Flavouring agent
Cocca butter	Coconut oil	Beet root	Strawberry
Bees Wax	Olive oil	Pomegranate	Orange
Shea butter	Vitamin E oil	Jabul	Honey
White bees wax	Almond Oil	Tomato	Vanilla
Yellow bees wax	Tea tree oil	Marigold	Rose oil
Shea Wax	Castor oil	Watermelon	Mango

Mango butter	Peanut Oil	Honey	Saffron/Kesar
Avocado butter	Glycerin	Capsicum	Raspberry
Carnauba wax	Jojoba oil	Turmeric	Jasmine
Candelilla wax	Sunflower oil	Saffron	Sandalwood
Raspberry butter	Corn oil	Cherry	Rose oil
Sweet almond wax	Grape seed oil	Strawberry	Cherry
Sweet Almond butter	Arachis oil	Orange	Rosemary
Jojoba wax	Lemon oil	Carrot	Apple
Olive butter	Avocado oil	Mango	Apricot
Olive wax	Sesame oil	Lemon	Pineapple

Table 01: List of Natural Ingredients

VII. Common Ingredients used in Natural Lip Balm Formulation

▪ Base:

For the creation of cosmetics and personal care products, waxes are a crucial group of components. Wax is utilised in a variety of products and industries. They are mostly utilised in candles, but they also have significant uses as thickeners and emulsifiers in the culinary, cosmetic, and pharmaceutical industries. Chemically speaking, waxes are intricate blends of esters, fatty acids, and hydrocarbons. Compared to fats, waxes are more brittle, tougher, and less greasy. They are particularly tolerant of germs, oxidation, and dampness.

There are four categories of waxes as:

- (a) Plant Waxes: Carnauba, candelilla, jojoba;
- (b) Animal Waxes: Beeswax, lanolin, spermaceti;
- (c) Synthetic Waxes: Polyethylene, carbowax, acrawax, stearon;
- (d) Mineral Waxes: Ozokerite, paraffin, microcrystalline, ceresin.

Beeswax, carnauba, and candelilla wax are the most often used waxes for cosmetic items. Esters of a fatty acid and a fatty alcohol make up waxes. Therefore, jojoba oil is a wax and not an oil. Physically speaking, waxes have a high melting point (50–100 °C). Beeswax is the most used wax and a good emollient and thickener. Carnauba and candelilla wax are two other natural waxes which are frequently used in cosmetics. Both are harder and have a higher melting point making them more stable and suitable for dry products e.g., lip balm. Cocoa butter is a natural fat that comes from cocoa bean and it gives a creamy softness to the lip balm. Because it includes antioxidants, it will hydrate and nourish lips and aid in the healing of chapped and dry lips. White beeswax, which has a melting point of 62°–64°C, is another significant and practical ingredient in lip balm. It effectively bonds waxes with a high melting point and oils. In 3 to 10% of the overall formula, it is used. It contracts upon cooling, assisting in the creation of moulded items. When the concentration is higher, the balm appears dull and crumbles when applied. Candelilla wax can be utilised in 5- 10% of formulations and has a melting point of 65°-69°C. Making lip balm is best done with a candelilla wax and beeswax combination. The product appears smooth and glossy if candelilla wax is used slightly more than beeswax. On the other hand, carnauba wax hardens the lip balm and raises the melting point of the base; it is therefore employed in very small amounts. It gives the products a lovely lustre.

- **Oils:**

The physical forms of fats and oils vary; typically, the latter are solid at normal temperature. Chemically, oils and fats also known as triglycerides are glycerol esters made of glycerol and fatty acids. The stability and characteristics of the oil are influenced by the fatty acids, which can be saturated or unsaturated. Coconut oil, cottonseed oil, and palm oil are among the oils with a high content of saturated fatty acids (lauric, myristic, palmitic, and stearic acids). Canola oil, olive oil, corn oil, almond oil, safflower oil, castor oil, and avocado oil are among the oils having a high content of unsaturated fatty acids (oleic, arachidonic, and linoleic acid). Compared to unsaturated oils, saturated oils are more stable and do not go rancid as soon. Unsaturated oils, however, have smoother, more valuable, less greasy textures, and are better absorbed by the skin. Shea butter, avocado butter, and cocoa butter are natural butters, not real butters. Natural butters are good

emollients and thickeners in general and, depending on the kind, may have a variety of extra qualities (for example, shea and avocado butter contain antioxidant and calming characteristics because of phenolic components). For the waxes and oil mixture to produce an appropriate film on the applied lip skin, adequate blending is necessary. A formulation that makes it easy for the product to distribute and creates a thin coating with strong covering strength is excellent. Olive oil or sunflower oil will both give lips a beautiful shine. Because of its beneficial properties, castor oil is still utilised in many lip balms today, although some alternative oils or solvents are. Castor oil that has been refined has a pleasing colour and is flavourless and odourless. A very effective plasticizing agent is castor oil. Although castor oil is less susceptible to rancidification than other vegetable oils like olive oil or almond oil, it should nevertheless be given an antioxidant to prevent it. Jojoba oil is well recognised for softening skin, which can keep lips from drying out. While wolfberry seed oil is well known for its ability to treat the skin and moisturise it. Rosehip oil works wonders to keep the skin's natural moisture balance. An important component of the lip balm foundation is the well-known antioxidant vitamin E. Skin is stimulated and rejuvenated by peppermint essential oil. As an antioxidant, cinnamon essential oil excels. The skin is calming and nourished by lavender essential oil. Additionally, grapefruit essential oil is uplifting and cooling for dry lips. Almond oil has a little distinctive aroma and is a light yellow colour. It is made up primarily of glycerides with oleic acid, with minor amounts of linoleic, myristic, and palmitic acids. It possesses emollient qualities.

- **Coloring Agent :**

Colorants or coloring agents are mostly used to give cosmetic items a unique appearance. Since ancient times, color has been employed in cosmetics. Basically, the perceptions of sight, touch, and smell are what drive our urge to purchase cosmetics. Color is a crucial component in cosmetic formulas as a result. The color is imparted to the lips in two ways;

- (a) By staining the skin with a solution of dyestuff which can penetrate the outer layer of the lip skin,
- (b) By covering the lips with a colored layer which serves to hide any skin roughness and give a smooth appearance.

Soluble dyes satisfy the first condition, whereas insoluble dyes and pigments, which increase or decrease the film's opaqueness, satisfy the second. Both are now included in modern lip balms for the combined effect. The colors must come from the certified dye list established by the Drug and Cosmetic Act. The natural colorant should be harmless and have no physiological effects. It must be a specific chemical substance since only then will its ability to color reliably and make an accurate test possible. Only tiny amounts should be required for use because to its considerable tinctorial (coloring) capability. Colorants must be stable throughout storage because they must not be impacted by light, hot climates, hydrolysis, or microorganisms. Colorants must not be harmed by oxidising, reducing, or pH changes, as well as must not obstruct tests and assays. Oil-soluble and spirit-soluble colors are both desirable, as are water-soluble colorants. Compatibility with other compounds and medication is the key quality of colorants. It must be easily available, affordable, and free of offensive flavours and odours. Beetroot, saffron and turmeric are a few examples of natural colorings. Saffron is the dried stigma of the *Crocus sativus* plant's blooms. It is an evergreen plant that is raised in Kashmir, India. Additionally, it is grown in Iran, Greece, Spain, and France. Crocin is the primary colouring component of saffron. Crocin is a naturally occurring yellow powder that is readily soluble in water.

- **Flavouring Agent :**

Usually, flavours or other flavouring agents are needed to cover over the four basic taste sensations. A mixture of taste, touch, smell, sight, and sound sensations are referred to as flavour. These sensations all include physiochemical and physiological processes that affect how substances are perceived. Many fake or replica flavours have been developed as a result of the development of technology in the flavour industry. An acceptable flavour is more of an art than a science to create. The taste of the medicine is taken into consideration when choosing flavours, or alternative substances may be required. The concealing flavour in relation to other tastes is displayed in Table 3 below. Lip balm flavours shouldn't contain any potentially irritating or hazardous ingredients. These should taste nice and be able to cover up the base's greasy aroma. To disguise the smell of the fatty or wax foundation and to add a tasty flavour, flavouring chemicals are a crucial component. They are typically utilised at concentrations between 2 and 4

percent of the formulation as a whole. The flavour of the lip balm should be reliable and complimentary to the other ingredients. The flavours shouldn't be so potent that they compete with or overwhelm other flavours that might be utilised in the lip balm at the same time. Fruit-flavored perfumes have also received support. You can also utilise anything that is edible. The commonly used flavours are apricot, strawberry, raspberry, cherry, honey, etc. Honey has the capacity to serve as a natural food preservative.

VIII. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The main ingredients of Lip Balm:

- Bees wax
- Almond oil
- Honey
- Raspberry flavouring oil
- Cocoa butter
- Vitamin E
- Aloe-vera

Lip balms are well-known products that hydrate lips rather than adorn them. They produce an oily layer that adheres and is moisture resistant. typically devoid of colour. Beeswax, a naturally occurring substance excreted by female bees, is frequently used in cosmetics, especially lip balm. This substance has a lovely scent, is very hydrating, and can shield the lips from the sun's damaging rays. A natural emulsifier is beeswax.[3] Antioxidant and natural conditioner, vitamin E. Vitamin E slows down the ageing process, keeping the lips' delicate, young texture.[4] Almond oil's fatty acids aid to hydrate the lips as they deeply permeate the skin tissue. Almond oil's anti-inflammatory qualities help to lessen the pain and redness of chapped and sunburned lips [5]. To give the items a sweet and tart flavor, raspberry flavouring oil is used. Its delicious and juicy essence gives lip balm a mouthwatering flavour. To combat inflammation, aloe vera possesses anti-inflammatory effects. Antioxidants that combat wrinkles and other skin damage are infused into the lips.[6]

Bees wax pure white, Almond oil (Bajaj Almond drops®), Aloe vera juice organically extracted from Aloe barbadensis, Vitamin E: (Tocopherol), Honey, raspberry flavouring oil, Cap.Vitamin E (Evion® 400).



(A) Alovera Extract



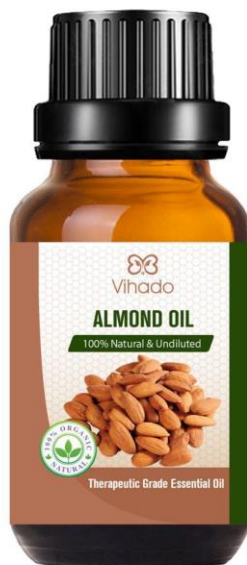
(B) Bees Wax



(C) Raspberry Flavouring Oil



(D) Cap.Vitamin E(Evion® 400)



(E) Pure Almond Oil



(F) Cocoa butter

IX. Method of preparation of lip balm

The process for making herbal lip balm can vary depending on the specific recipe and ingredients used, but here are the basic steps:

- 1. Gather ingredients:** You will need a combination of oils, waxes, and herbs to make herbal lip balm. Some common oils used in lip balms include olive oil, coconut oil, and jojoba oil. Beeswax and shea butter are common waxes used in lip balm recipes. You will also need the herbs of your choice.

2. **Infuse oils with herbs:** If you are using dried herbs, you can infuse them into your oil by heating the oil and herbs together in a double boiler for several hours. If you are using fresh herbs, you will need to dry them first before infusing them into the oil.
3. **Melt ingredients:** Once the oil is infused with the herbs, you will need to melt together the oil, wax, and any additional ingredients, such as essential oils or vitamin E oil. This can be done in a double boiler or in the microwave.
4. **Pour into containers:** Once everything is melted together, pour the mixture into lip balm containers or tubes. Be sure to let the mixture cool and solidify before using.
5. **Label and store:** Once the lip balm has solidified, you can label the containers with the ingredients used and store them in a cool, dry place.

On a computerised balance with an accuracy of less than 0.1 gram, all the mentioned materials were precisely weighed. Indirect flame heating of solid raw materials at a constant temperature was chosen as the processing technique for the herbal lip balm stick. All other ingredients, including vitamin E, aloe vera, honey, raspberry flavouring oil, and almond oil, were forcefully mixed and added to the combination after the bees wax was coarsely ground into small, uniform pieces and melted in a 50 ml beaker over an indirect flame with a maximum temperature of 90°C. and mixture was continuously stirred until a homogenous mixture was obtained. The mixture was then poured into balm stick moulds, which were then placed in an ice bath for about an hour to solidify. The solidified mixture was then used 48 hours later after being left at room temperature for stability and analytical testing.

Sr. no.	Ingredients	Quantity	Uses/Functions
1.	Bees wax	12%	Base (Glossiness and hardness)
2.	Almond oil	5%	Moisturizing agent
3.	Honey	10%	Preservative & Colouring agent
4.	Raspberry flavouring oil	3%	Flavouring agent
5.	Cocoa Butter	0.08 %	Healing Property
6.	Vitamin E	1.6%	Antioxidant, maintain the stability
7.	Aloe-vera	4%	Anti-inflammatory

Table 02: Composition of Lip balm

X. Steps Involved in Preparation of Natural Lip Balm

Step 1: Gather ingredients and supplies

Step 2: Melt beeswax in a china dish-1 on the burner by using waterbath.

Step 3: Pour beeswax, almond oil, and raspberry flavouring oil into a glass measuring container and add into hot air oven until melted together

Step 4: Add in desired amount of honey as a Colouring agent & preservative.

Step 5: Melt the cocoa butter in china dish-2 by heating after melting of coca butter add Vitamin E & alovera in it.

Step 6: Add the china dish- 2 into china dish- 1 and mix it properly with continuous starring.

Step 7: Pour the prepared product in wide mouth container and let cool at room temperature.



Fig: Herbal lip balm

XI. Evaluation of Lip balm

- 1. Test of spread ability-** The product was applied (at room temperature) repeatedly onto a glass slide to visually observe the uniformity in the formation of the protective layer and whether the stick fragmented, deformed or broke during application.[11]
- 2. Melting point-** For melting point, the sample of lip balm was taken in a glass capillary whose one end was sealed by flame. The capillary containing drug was dipped in liquid paraffin inside the melting point apparatus which was equipped with magnetic stirring facility. Melting was determined visually and melting point was reported.[15]

3. **Organoleptic properties-** The lip balm was studied for the basic organoleptic characters such as colour, odour, taste and appearance.[16]
4. **pH measurement-** The pH study was carried out by dissolving 1 gm of sample into 100 ml water. The pH measurement was done using pH meter. [17]
5. **Sensory evaluation test-** A sensory evaluation test can be conducted to evaluate the overall feel and scent of the herbal lip balm. This test can be done by asking a group of people to try the lip balm and rate it based on criteria such as scent, texture, and overall feel.
6. **Allergic reaction test-** To ensure the safety of your herbal lip balm, you can conduct an allergic reaction test. This can be done by applying a small amount of the lip balm to the inside of the wrist or behind the ear and monitoring for any signs of an allergic reaction, such as redness or itching.
7. **Moisturization test-** To evaluate the moisturizing effectiveness of the herbal lip balm, you can conduct a moisturization test. This can be done by measuring the moisture content of the lips before and after using the lip balm. You can use a moisture meter or a simple visual assessment to determine the level of moisture in the lips.

XII. Result

Sr. No.	Evaluation Parameter	Observed Value
1.	Test of spread ability	-
2.	Melting Point	65°C -67°C
3.	Organoleptic properties	-
3.1.	Colour	White Pink
3.2.	Odour	Pleasant
3.3.	Appearance	Smooth
4.	Ph measurement	6.4
5.	Skin irritation	No
6.	Breaking point	27gm

Table 03: Evaluation of lip balm

XIII. CONCLUSION

The cosmetics sector is expanding as a result of rising consumer demands for beauty products. This evaluation examined the state of natural lip balm products today. Additionally, the natural ingredients, evolution-tested formulation techniques, and benefits and drawbacks of lip balm were researched. Therefore, it may result in the study being conducted on natural lip balm goods showing a significant future market for cosmetic products.

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