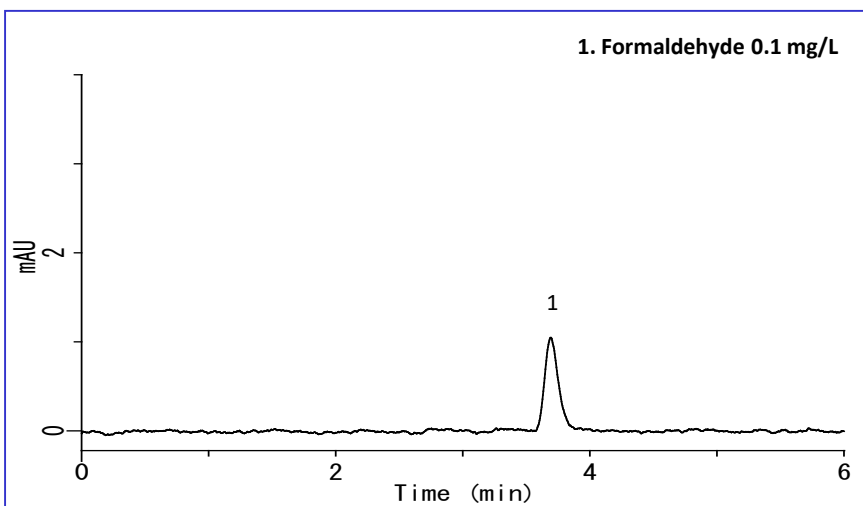


# Analysis of Formaldehyde in Cosmetics by Post-column HPLC

Ingredients prohibited for use in cosmetics are listed in the Cosmetics Standards (Ministry of Health and Welfare Notification No. 331, September 2000). Formaldehyde is one ingredient regulated by the standard. Analysis was performed according to the cosmetic test HPLC method. Formaldehyde in a test solution was separated using an ODS-3 column, then derivatized by reaction with acetylacetone solution to yield 3,5-diacetyl-1,4-dihydropyridine, which was then measured using a UV-visible detector.

This post-column method allows selective analysis with little or no influence from contaminants.

## Example: Measurement of standard



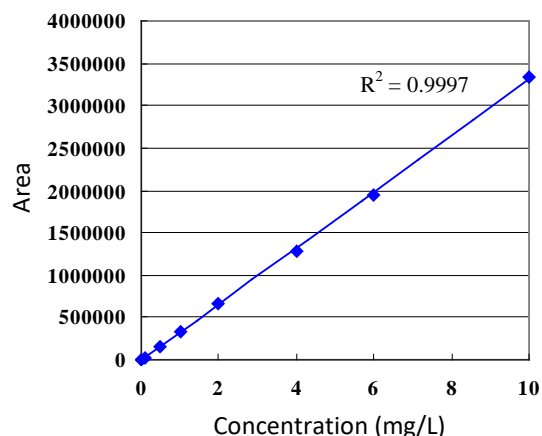
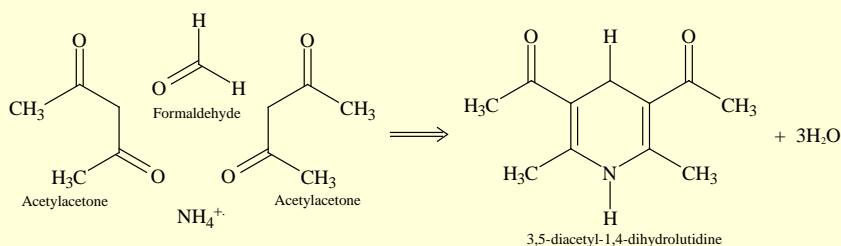
### HPLC conditions

<b>Column</b>	: Inertsil ODS-3 (5 $\mu$ m, 250 x 4.6 mm I.D.)
<b>Eluent</b>	: 6 mM Na of $_2$ HPO $_4$ (pH 2.1)
<b>Flow rate</b>	: 1.0 mL/min
<b>Column temperature</b>	: 20 °C
<b>Reaction solution</b>	: Acetylacetone solution
<b>Flow rate of the reagent</b>	: 0.5 mL/min
<b>Detected</b>	: VIS 413 nm
<b>Injection volume</b>	: 10 $\mu$ L

\* Acetylacetone solution:  
To 150 g of ammonium acetate, 3 mL of acetic acid and 2 mL of acetylacetone, add ultrapure water to make up to 1L

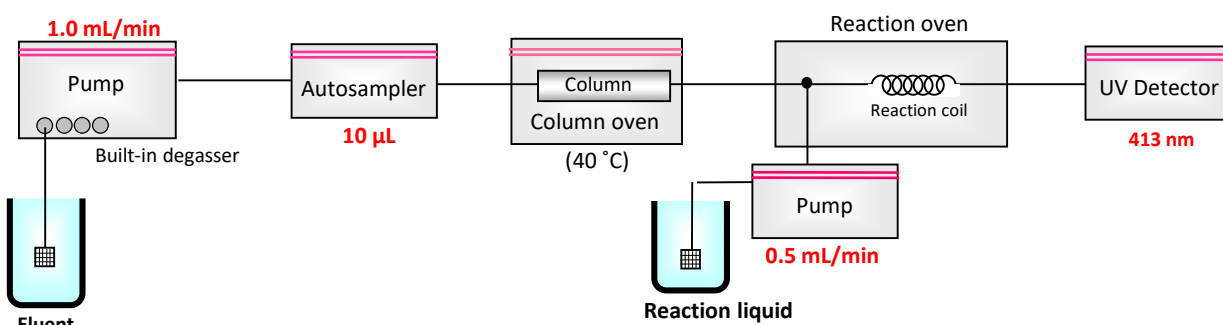
### Postcolumn reaction

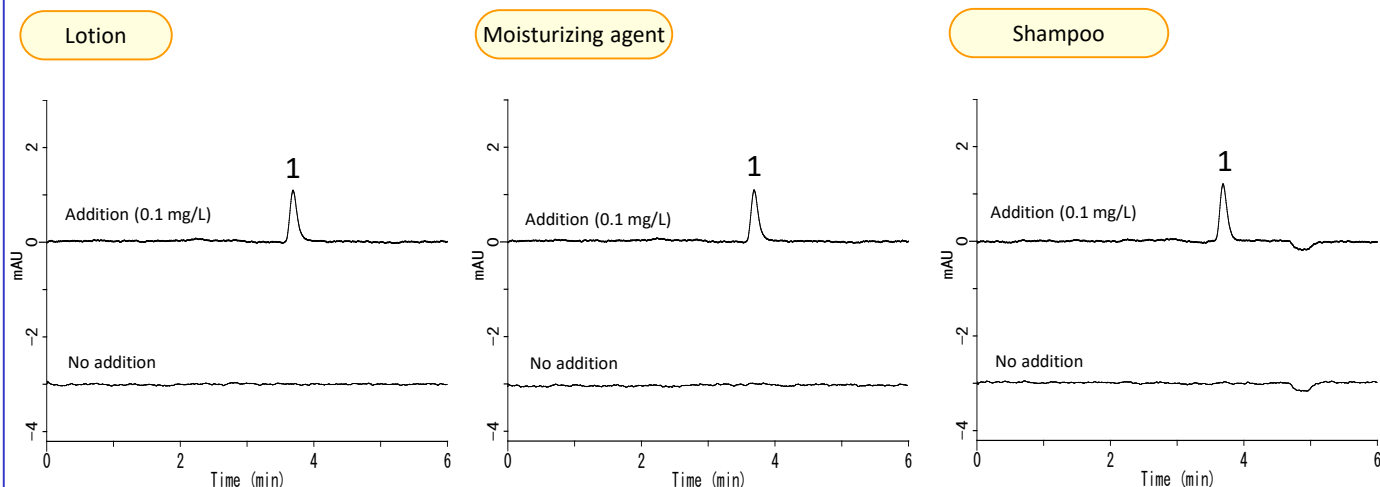
One molecule of formaldehyde reacts with two molecules of acetylacetone and one molecule of ammonia, resulting in the formation of 3,5-diacetyl-1,4-dihydropyridine.



Calibration curve for formaldehyde

### Flow diagram



**Example: Measurement of cosmetics****1. Formaldehyde**

\* Due to the high viscosity of moisturizers and shampoos, 2 g of sample was diluted with ultrapure water to 100 mL and used for sample measurement.

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