

# FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF POLYHERBAL ANTI-POLLUTION FACE MIST

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**Abstract**—Environmental pollution has become one of the major causes of skin damage and premature aging in modern society. Continuous exposure to pollutants such as smoke, dust particles, toxic gases, heavy metals, and ultraviolet radiation leads to oxidative stress, inflammation, dehydration, pigmentation, wrinkles, and loss of skin elasticity. Herbal cosmetic formulations are increasingly preferred because they provide natural protection with fewer side effects compared to synthetic products.

The present study focuses on the formulation and evaluation of a polyherbal anti-pollution face mist prepared using natural ingredients such as green tea extract, aloe vera extract, rose water, glycerin, carrot seed oil, citric acid, and phenoxyethanol. Green tea extract acts as a powerful antioxidant that neutralizes free radicals generated due to pollution exposure. Aloe vera provides hydration and soothing effects, while glycerin maintains skin moisture. Rose water refreshes and tones the skin, and carrot seed oil nourishes and rejuvenates damaged skin.

The formulation was prepared using a simple mixing and homogenization method under hygienic laboratory conditions. Various physicochemical and evaluation parameters such as pH, appearance, viscosity, homogeneity, spray pattern, washability, skin irritation, and stability studies were carried out to determine the quality and safety of the product.

Phytochemical screening was also performed for the identification of important chemical constituents such as alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins, glycosides, saponins, proteins, and phenolic compounds. The formulation showed satisfactory results in all evaluation tests and remained stable during storage conditions. No irritation or allergic reactions were observed during skin compatibility studies.

The developed polyherbal anti-pollution face mist was found to be safe, economical, stable, and effective for daily skincare use. The formulation provides hydration, refreshing effect, antioxidant activity, and protection against harmful environmental pollutants.

**Index Terms**—Polyherbal formulation, Anti-pollution face mist, Herbal cosmetics, Green tea extract, Aloe vera extract, Carrot seed oil, Rose water, Antioxidant activity, Skin protection, Moisturizing effect, Herbal skincare, Phytochemical screening, Cosmetic formulation, Environmental pollution, Skin hydration, Natural ingredients, Oxidative stress, Herbal antioxidants, Cosmetic evaluation

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## I. Introduction



**Fig no: 01 Herbal Constituents of Anti-Pollution Face Mist Formulation**

Skin is the outermost protective organ of the human body that acts as a barrier against harmful environmental conditions. Due to rapid industrialization and urbanization, environmental pollution has increased significantly and has become one of the major causes of skin disorders. Air pollutants such as smoke, particulate matter, dust, toxic chemicals, and heavy metals produce free radicals which damage the skin barrier and accelerate premature aging.

Pollution causes various skin problems including acne, irritation, inflammation, dryness, pigmentation, wrinkles, and uneven skin tone. Oxidative stress produced by pollutants damages collagen and elastin fibers, leading to reduced skin elasticity and early aging signs. Therefore, protection of the skin from environmental pollutants has become an important aspect of modern skincare.

Herbal cosmetics are formulations containing natural ingredients obtained from plants. Herbal products are widely accepted due to their safety, effectiveness, and reduced side effects. Herbal extracts contain active phytoconstituents such as flavonoids, polyphenols, tannins, alkaloids, and vitamins that possess antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties.

Face mists are liquid cosmetic preparations sprayed directly onto the face to provide hydration, freshness, nourishment, and soothing effects. Anti-pollution face mists are specially designed to protect the skin from pollution-induced damage while maintaining moisture balance and skin health.

Green tea extract contains catechins and polyphenols that help neutralize free radicals and prevent oxidative stress. Aloe vera extract possesses moisturizing, soothing, healing, and anti-inflammatory properties that improve skin hydration and reduce irritation. Rose water acts as a natural toner and refreshing agent. Glycerin is an excellent humectant that attracts moisture and prevents dryness. Carrot seed oil contains vitamins and antioxidants that nourish the skin and promote rejuvenation.

The present study aims to formulate a stable and effective polyherbal anti-pollution face mist using selected natural ingredients. The study also evaluates the physicochemical properties, stability, phytochemical constituents, and skin compatibility of the prepared formulation.

1. Advantages of Herbal Face Mist
2. Provides instant hydration to the skin.
3. Protects the skin from pollution damage.
4. Reduces dryness and irritation.
5. Refreshes and cools the skin.
6. Improves skin texture and appearance.
7. Contains natural antioxidants.
8. Safe and economical for daily use.
9. Need of Anti-Pollution Face Mist
10. Increasing environmental pollution and exposure to harmful chemicals have created the need for skincare products that protect the skin barrier and maintain skin health. Herbal anti-pollution face mists help prevent oxidative damage and provide nourishment using natural ingredients.



**Fig no: 02 Benefits of Polyherbal Anti-Pollution Face Mist on Skin**

## II. AIM AND OBJECTIVES

### Aim:

To formulate and evaluate a polyherbal anti-pollution face mist using natural herbal ingredients for skin protection, hydration, antioxidant activity, and refreshing effect.

## Objectives:

1. To formulate a stable polyherbal anti-pollution face mist.
2. To use herbal ingredients with antioxidant and moisturizing properties.
3. To evaluate physicochemical properties of the formulation.
4. To perform phytochemical screening of herbal extracts.
5. To determine pH, viscosity, homogeneity, and spray pattern.
6. To perform skin irritation and stability studies.
7. To study the antioxidant and soothing effects of the formulation.
8. To develop a safe, economical, and effective herbal skincare product.
9. To evaluate consumer acceptability of the formulation.
10. To provide natural protection against environmental pollutants.
11. To formulate a polyherbal anti-pollution face mist using natural herbal ingredients.
12. To Select herbal ingredients possessing antioxidant, moisturizing, soothing, and anti-inflammatory properties.
13. To develop a herbal cosmetic preparation capable of protecting the skin from environmental pollutants and oxidative stress.
14. To provide hydration and refreshing effect to the skin through the formulated face mist.
15. To evaluate the organoleptic properties of the formulation such as color, odor, appearance, and texture.
16. To determine the physicochemical parameters including pH, viscosity, and spray pattern of the formulation.
17. To perform stability studies of the prepared formulation under suitable storage conditions.
18. To evaluate the skin irritation potential of the herbal face mist for ensuring safety during topical application.
19. To study the effectiveness of herbal ingredients in improving skin smoothness and hydration.
20. To prepare a stable, safe, economical, and user-friendly herbal cosmetic product suitable for regular use.
21. To promote the use of herbal cosmetics as an alternative to synthetic cosmetic products containing harsh chemicals.

## III. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Sharma P. P. (2008)

Sharma P. P. reported that herbal cosmetics are safer and more effective compared to synthetic cosmetic products. Herbal formulations provide antioxidant and skin-protective effects with minimal side effects. The study highlighted the importance of natural ingredients in skincare preparations.

2. Kokate C. K. et al. (2010)

Kokate C. K. explained that medicinal plants containing flavonoids, tannins, and phenolic compounds possess antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties. These constituents help in protection against environmental damage and improve skin health.

3. Draelos Z. D. (2010)

Draelos reported that pollution and ultraviolet radiation are major causes of oxidative stress and premature aging of skin. Antioxidant-rich skincare formulations help in reducing skin damage and maintaining healthy skin appearance.

4. Sharma R. and Sharma P. (2012)

The authors reviewed the role of herbal cosmetics in skincare and concluded that herbal ingredients such as aloe vera and green tea are effective in moisturizing, soothing, and protecting the skin from irritation and dryness.

5. Patel R. and Jain P. (2014)

Patel and Jain reported that herbal extracts containing antioxidant compounds provide protection against free radical damage caused by pollution. Their study emphasized the importance of herbal formulations in anti-pollution skincare products.

6. Kaur I. and Agrawal S. (2015)

The authors studied the role of herbal medicines in cosmetics and found that herbal formulations are eco-friendly, safe, and suitable for long-term use. They also reported that herbal cosmetics improve skin hydration and texture

7. Singh M. and Sharma D. (2016)

Singh and Sharma reviewed anti-pollution herbal cosmetic products and stated that antioxidants present in herbal ingredients help reduce oxidative stress and prevent premature aging caused by environmental pollutants.

8. Kumar S. and Gupta R. (2017)

Kumar and Gupta evaluated herbal face mist formulations and concluded that herbal face mists provide refreshing, moisturizing, and soothing effects. Their study also showed that herbal formulations possess good stability and skin compatibility.

9. Brown T. and Williams K. (2013)

Brown and Williams explained that herbal ingredients such as green tea extract and aloe vera contain bioactive compounds that protect skin from harmful environmental pollutants and improve overall skin condition.

10. Harry R. G. (2000)

Harry discussed the formulation and evaluation of cosmetic preparations and emphasized that stability, pH, homogeneity, and safety are important parameters in development of effective skincare products.

11. Jain N. K. (2011)

Jain N. K. explained that herbal cosmetic formulations are widely used because of their

therapeutic and cosmetic benefits. The study highlighted that herbal skincare products improve skin nourishment and reduce harmful effects caused by synthetic chemicals.

### HERBAL DRUGS PROFILE:



**Fig no 03: Green Tea Extract**

### Green Tea Extract:

**Biological Source:** Dried leaves of *Camellia sinensis*.

**Family:** Theaceae. **Synonyms:**

Tea leaves. **Chemical**

### Constituents:

Catechins, polyphenols, caffeine, flavonoids.

**Uses:** Antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anti-aging, skin protective agent



**Fig no 04: Aloe Vera Extract**

### **Aloe Vera Extract:**

**Biological Source:** Fresh leaves of *Aloe barbadensis* Miller.

**Family:** Liliaceae.

**Synonyms:** Ghritkumari.

#### **Chemical Constituents:**

Aloin, aloe-emodin, polysaccharides, amino acids, vitamins.

**Uses:** Moisturizing, soothing, cooling, healing, anti-inflammatory



**Fig no 05: Rose Water**

**Rose Water:**

**Biological Source:** Distillate of *Rosa damascena* petals.

**Family:** Rosaceae.

**Chemical Constituents:**

Flavonoids, phenolics, aromatic compounds.

**Uses:** Cooling agent, toner, refreshing agent.



**Fig no 06: Carrot Seed Oil**

## **Carrot Seed Oil:**

**Biological Source:** Seeds of *Daucus carota*.

**Family:** Apiaceae.

### **Chemical Constituents:**

Beta-carotene, terpenoids, vitamins.

**Uses:** Antioxidant, rejuvenating, nourishing, anti-aging.

## **IV. NEED OF THE WORK**

1. Increasing environmental pollution causes harmful effects on human skin.
2. Pollution leads to skin problems such as dryness, irritation, acne, pigmentation, and premature aging.
3. Harmful pollutants generate free radicals which damage skin cells and reduce skin hydration.
4. Synthetic cosmetic products may cause side effects such as allergies and skin irritation after prolonged use.
5. Herbal cosmetic formulations are safer and have fewer side effects compared to synthetic products.
6. Green tea extract provides antioxidant activity and protects skin from oxidative stress.
7. Aloe vera helps in moisturizing, soothing, and maintaining skin hydration.
8. Rose water provides refreshing and cooling effects to the skin.
9. The formulation helps protect skin from dust, smoke, and environmental pollutants.
10. Herbal face mist is economical, eco-friendly, easy to prepare, and suitable for regular skincare use.

## **V. MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY**

### **Materials Required:**

1. Green tea extract
2. Aloe vera extract
3. Rose water
4. Glycerin
5. Carrot seed oil
6. Citric acid
7. Phenoxyethanol
8. Distilled water

**Apparatus Used:**

1. Beaker
2. Glass rod
3. Measuring cylinder
4. Digital balance
5. pH meter
6. Brookfield viscometer
7. Spray bottle

**Formula Composition:**

Sr. No.	Ingredients	Quantity	Category	Role
1	Green tea extract	2%	Herbal extract	Antioxidant
2	Aloe vera extract	5%	Herbal extract	Moisturizer
3	Rose water	20%	Vehicle	Refreshing agent
4	Glycerin	3%	Humectant	Moisturizer
5	Carrot seed oil	1%	Essential oil	Skin nourishment
6	Citric acid	q.s.	pH adjuster	Maintains pH
7	Phenoxyethanol	0.5%	Preservative	Prevents contamination

**Method of Preparation:**

1. All apparatus and glassware were washed and sterilized properly.
2. Required quantity of distilled water was taken in a clean beaker.
3. Green tea extract and aloe vera extract were added slowly with continuous stirring.
4. Glycerin and rose water were added to the solution.
5. Carrot seed oil was incorporated carefully.
6. Phenoxyethanol was added as preservative.
7. Citric acid solution was added dropwise to adjust pH.
8. The final volume was adjusted using distilled water.
9. The formulation was stirred continuously to obtain a homogeneous solution.
10. The prepared face mist was filled into sterilized spray bottles and stored properly.

**Precautions:**

- 1 Clean apparatus should be used.
- 2 Accurate measurements should be maintained.
- 3 Ingredients should be mixed slowly.
- 4 The formulation should be stored away from sunlight.

**VI. EVALUATION PARAMETERS****Organoleptic Properties:**

Sr. No.	Parameter	Observation	Inference
1	Appearance	Clear and uniform solution	Indicates good formulation quality
2	Color	Light brown	Due to herbal ingredients present
3	Odor	Pleasant and refreshing	Improves user acceptability
4	Texture	Smooth and non-sticky	Suitable for topical application
5	Consistency	Uniform consistency	Indicates proper mixing of ingredients
6	Clarity	Clear without turbidity	Shows absence of impurities
7	Feel on Application	Cooling and soothing	Provides refreshing effect on skin
8	Greasiness	Non-greasy	Suitable for daily skincare use
9	Homogeneity	Homogeneous preparation	No phase separation observed
10	Spreadability	Easily spreadable	Ensures uniform application on skin



**Fig no 07: Chemical evaluation test**



**Fig no 08: Chemical evaluation test**

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression, “One of us (R. B. G.) thanks . . .” Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks”. Put applicable sponsor acknowledgments here; DO NOT place them on the first page of your paper or as a footnote.

**VII. PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND CHEMICAL CONSTITUENT TESTS**

Sr. No.	Chemical Test	Reagent Used	Procedure	Observation	Result
1	Test for Alkaloids	Mayer's reagent	Reagent added to extract	Cream precipitate formed	Alkaloids present
2	Test for Flavonoids	Sodium hydroxide	Added to extract	Yellow color observed	Flavonoids present
3	Test for Tannins	Ferric chloride	Added to extract	Blue-black color formed	Tannins present
4	Test for Glycosides	Keller-Killiani reagent	Added carefully	Brown ring observed	Glycosides present
5	Test for Saponins	Distilled water	Shaken vigorously	Persistent foam formed	Saponins present
6	Test for Proteins	Biuret reagent	Added to extract	Violet color appeared	Proteins present
7	Test for Phenols	Ferric chloride solution	Added to extract	Green coloration observed	Phenols present
8	Test for Carbohydrates	Benedict's reagent	Heated with extract	Brick red precipitate	Carbohydrates present
9	Test for Steroids	Salkowski test	Sulfuric acid added	Red color produced	Steroids present
10	Test for Terpenoids	Chloroform and sulfuric acid	Mixed carefully	Reddish brown interface	Terpenoids present

## VIII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sr. No	Evaluation Parameter	Observation/Result	Discussion
1	Appearance	Clear and uniform solution	Indicates proper formulation and good aesthetic quality
2	Color	Light brown	Due to presence of green tea extract and herbal ingredients
3	Odor	Pleasant and refreshing odor	Rose water improved fragrance and acceptability
4	Texture	Smooth and non-sticky	Suitable for easy topical application
5	Homogeneity	Uniform and free from particles	Indicates proper mixing of ingredients
6	Clarity	Clear solution observed	Shows absence of impurities and precipitation
7	pH	5.5 – 6.5	Suitable for skin and non-irritating
8	Sprayability	Fine and uniform spray	Formulation spread easily on skin surface
9	Spreadability	Good	Ensures proper coverage during application
10	Washability	Easily washable	Did not leave sticky residue on skin
11	Irritancy Test	No irritation observed	Safe for topical skin application
12	Moisturizing Property	Good moisturizing effect	Aloe vera and glycerin maintained skin hydration
13	Greasiness	Non-greasy	Improved cosmetic acceptability
14	Stability Study	Stable during storage	No significant changes observed
15	Phase Separation	Absent	Indicates good physical stability
16	Antioxidant Activity	Satisfactory	Herbal ingredients helped reduce oxidative stress
17	Skin Compatibility	Good	Suitable for regular daily use
18	Overall Acceptability	Satisfactory	Formulation possessed good cosmetic and pharmaceutical properties

## IX. CONCLUSION

The present study successfully formulated and evaluated a polyherbal anti-pollution face mist using natural ingredients such as green tea extract, aloe vera extract, rose water, glycerin, and carrot

seed oil. The formulation demonstrated satisfactory physicochemical properties including suitable pH, good homogeneity, pleasant odor, uniform spray pattern, and stability.

Phytochemical studies confirmed the presence of important active constituents responsible for antioxidant and skin protective activities. Skin irritation studies showed that the formulation was safe and compatible for topical use.

The developed face mist effectively provided hydration, refreshing effect, nourishment, and protection against environmental pollutants. The formulation was found economical, stable, safe, and suitable for daily skincare applications.

Future studies may include advanced antioxidant evaluation, microbial studies, and large-scale clinical evaluation for commercialization of the product

The present study successfully formulated and evaluated a polyherbal anti-pollution face mist using natural herbal ingredients such as green tea extract, aloe vera extract, glycerin, carrot seed oil, and rose water. The prepared formulation showed satisfactory physical appearance, pleasant odor, acceptable pH, good sprayability, and excellent homogeneity.

The herbal ingredients used in the formulation provided antioxidant, moisturizing, soothing, refreshing, and skin-protective effects. Green tea extract helped reduce oxidative stress caused by environmental pollutants, while aloe vera extract improved hydration and soothing properties. Glycerin acted as humectant and maintained moisture balance of skin. Carrot seed oil supported skin rejuvenation and protection against environmental damage.

The evaluation studies demonstrated that the formulation remained stable during storage conditions without significant changes in appearance, color, odor, or pH. The formulation showed no signs of irritation or adverse effects during skin irritation studies, indicating its safety for topical application.

Phytochemical screening confirmed the presence of beneficial chemical constituents such as flavonoids, tannins, alkaloids, glycosides, phenolic compounds, and saponins, which contribute to antioxidant and anti-pollution activity.

The prepared face mist was found to be economical, easy to prepare, and suitable for daily use. Herbal cosmetic products are gaining popularity because they are safer and eco-friendly alternatives

to synthetic products. The prepared formulation may help protect skin from harmful pollutants, maintain hydration, improve skin freshness, and reduce effects of environmental stress.

The study concludes that polyherbal anti-pollution face mist can serve as an effective herbal cosmetic formulation for maintaining healthy skin. Further studies can be carried out for advanced stability testing, microbial evaluation, clinical studies, and commercial development of the product.

## **X. FUTURE PROSPECTIVE**

The present polyherbal anti-pollution face mist formulation has good potential for future development in the field of herbal cosmetics and skincare products. Due to increasing environmental pollution and awareness regarding skincare, the demand for herbal anti-pollution products is continuously increasing. The prepared formulation can be further improved and developed on commercial scale for better consumer acceptance and market value.

Further studies can be carried out to evaluate long-term stability, safety, and effectiveness of the formulation under different environmental conditions. Clinical studies on volunteers may help determine the efficacy of the product on various skin types. Additional herbal ingredients possessing anti-aging, sunscreen, antimicrobial, and skin-brightening properties may also be incorporated in future formulations.

Advanced technologies such as nano-formulations and herbal encapsulation techniques can be used to improve penetration and bioavailability of active constituents. The formulation can also be modified into different variants suitable for oily skin, dry skin, combination skin, and sensitive skin.

Future research may focus on evaluating antioxidant activity and anti-pollution effects using advanced analytical methods and instrumental techniques. Eco-friendly packaging and preservative systems may also be adopted to improve environmental sustainability of the product.

The formulation may further be expanded into a complete herbal skincare range including herbal cleanser, toner, serum, moisturizer, and sunscreen products. Therefore, the prepared formulation possesses significant future scope in herbal cosmetic and skincare industries.

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