**IS XXXXX : 2024**

***भारतीय मानक***

***Indian Standard***

**होम्योपैथिक औषधियों के लिए ग्लास कंटेनर — विशिष्टि**

**Glass Containers for Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical Preparations — Specification**

ICS 11.120.99

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भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

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**November 2024 Price Group 9**

Homoeopathy Sectional Committee, AYD 07

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards after the draft finalized by the Homoeopathy Sectional Committee had been approved by the Ayush Division Council.

Homoeopathic drugs are traditionally prepared, stored and dispensed in glass containers. Over the years, the strength and chemical properties, including leaching and sterilization, are key considerations affecting the safety, identity, strength, quality, or purity of the glass used for packaging, storage and dispensing of homoeopathic medicines.

Given the present scenario of the globalization of homoeopathic products, there is a need for standards for glass containers that should be followed by the homoeopathic industry to ensure the quality, safe storage, transportation and dispensing of drugs.

This document stipulates the specifications for homoeopathic pharmaceutical glass containers for primary packaging and dispensing of different dosage forms, including mother tinctures, dilutions and tablets.

In the formulation of this standard, due weightage has been given to the international standards and practices prevailing in different countries in addition to the practices followed by the homoeopathic industry in India. assistance has also been derived from the Indian and United States Pharmacopoeia, including print and electronic media, while preparing these standards. The relation with the corresponding class of glass defined in the Indian Standards and the type as defined in IP/USP is given in Annex E.

Also, due consideration has been given to the provisions of the *Drug and Cosmetics Act*, 1940 and the Rules 1945, framed thereunder, including the latest amendments. In case of any disparity, this standard is subject to the restrictions imposed under these will be applicable.

The composition of the Committee responsible for the formulation of this standard is given in Annex F.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 ‘Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)’. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

*Indian Standard*

GLASS CONTAINERS FOR HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS — SPECIFICATION

**1 SCOPE**

This standard prescribes the materials, requirements and testing methods of glass bottles used for different dosage forms in homoeopathy.

This document applies to phials, drop-dispensing glass bottles and screw-neck glass bottles used in homoeopathic pharmacies. Together with the corresponding closure systems, they are used for packaging and dispensing of homoeopathic pharmaceutical preparations in solid and liquid dosage forms.

**2 REFERENCES**

The standards listed in Annex A contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision and parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of these standards.

**3 TERMINOLOGY**

For this document, the following terms and definitions shall apply.

**3.1 Phials —**Small cylindrical glass container, usually with plastic closures, colourless, and used for dispensing homoeopathic preparations in solid and liquid forms.

**3.2 Drop-Dispensing Glass Bottles —**Amber-coloured glass container with a dropper plug and plastic closure, generally used for storing and dispensing homoeopathic dilutions.

**3.3 Screw-Neck Glass Bottles for Liquid —**Amber-coloured glass container with a stopper or dropper plug, and plastic or metal closure, generally used for storing and dispensing syrups, mother tincture, and other liquid homoeopathic preparations.

**3.4 Screw-Neck Glass Bottles for Solid —** Broad-mouthed amber-coloured glass container with plastic or metal closure, generally used for storing dry homoeopathic tablets and other homoeopathic preparations.

**4 REQUIREMENTS**

* 1. **Material**

Containers shall be made of clear or amber-coloured neutral glass of Type III or better (*see* Annex E).

NOTE **—** The selection of containers should be based on the suitability of the glass type for pharmaceutical products.

**4.2 Dimension, Capacity and Neck Finish**

The dimensions, capacity and neck finish of the containers shall generally conform to Table 1 or as mutually agreed between the purchaser and the supplier.

**Table 1 Dimension, Capacity, and Neck finish for Glass Bottle**

(*Clause* 4.2)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SI No.** | **Glass Bottle Type** | **Dimension and Capacity** | **Neck Finish** |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|  | Phials | **3.1** of IS/ISO 11418-7 |
|  | Drop-dispensing glass bottles  | **4.1** of IS/ISO 11418-1 |
|  | Screw-neck glass bottles for liquid | **4.1** of IS/ISO 11418-2 | Annex A of IS/ISO 11418-2 |
|  | Screw-neck glass bottles for solid  | **4.1** of IS/ISO 11418-3 | Annex A of IS/ISO 11418-3 |

**4.3 Annealing**

The container shall be well annealed and shall not reveal any strain beyond what is shown by strain disc No. 4, when tested as per the method prescribed in IS 9153.

**4.4 Closures**

The bottles shall be equipped with a pilfer-proof cap made from aluminum, suitable plastic (*see* AYD/07/23521), or a combination of plastic and metal (*see* IS 8932). These closures shall form a liquid-tight seal with the threaded neck of the bottle, ensuring product integrity. As needed, the cap shall include a screw cap with a dropper plug for easy dispensing, a standard screw cap and various stoppers, such as inner plugs, designed to enhance usability and prevent leakage or contamination, as agreed upon by the purchaser and the manufacturer.

**4.5 General Requirements/Characteristics**

1. Containers shall have a smooth surface without cracks, pinholes, or sharp edges;
2. The containers shall be free from cords, blisters, and stones and, as far as possible, from loading marks;
3. The glass containers shall be manufactured in compliance with good manufacturing practices (GMP);
4. The containers shall be well-formed with a uniform distribution of glass all over the walls and the base, avoiding any wedge bottom;
5. When placed on a horizontal plane, the containers shall rest evenly; and
6. Containers shall be pre and final rinsed through demineralized water/purified water and then air-dried or vacuum-dried properly so that the strength of the medicine is not affected on filling.

**5 TESTS**

**5.1 Hydrolytic Resistance of Glass Grains (Glass Grain Test)**

When tested and classified as per the method prescribed in IS 2303 (Part 1/Sec 2)/ISO 720, the glass shall meet the requirements of class HGA 2 or better.

**5.2 Hydrolytic Resistance of the Inner Surface of Glass Containers (Surface Test)**

When tested and classified as per the method prescribed in IS 2303 (Part 2)/ISO 4802-1, the glass shall meet the requirements of class HCT 3 or better.

**5.3 Etching Test**

To determine whether the container has been surface treated, testing shall be done according to **5.2**. When tested, the sample shall not show signs of surface treatment.

**5.4 Functionality Test**

**5.4.1** *Spectral Transmission for Coloured Glass Container* (*Amber-Coloured*)

Spectral transmission for coloured glass containers shall not exceed 10 percent at any wavelength in the range of 290 nm to 450 nm using a UV-Visible spectrophotometer as prescribed in Annex B. This is independent of the type and capacity of the glass container.

**5.4.2** *Vertical Load Resistance*

The resistance to vertical load shall be tested in accordance with IS 11539/ISO 8113. The value shall be as declared by the manufacturer.

**5.4.3** *Thermal Shock Test*

When tested by Method A (range) as per IS 11930/ISO 7459, the bottles shall pass the test, with the temperature difference range of 45 °C. The sample shall be considered to have satisfied the test requirements, if the bottles show no visible crack after the test.

**5.4.4** *Leaching*

When tested for leaching as per IS 9806, extractable elements lead and cadmium shall not be observed.

**5.4.5** *Weathering* (*Optional Test*)

The test shall be performed as per Annex C.

NOTE **—** Quality of reagents:

Unless specified otherwise, analytical-grade reagents and distilled water (*see* IS 1070) shall be used in tests.

**6 SAMPLING**

Representative samples of the material shall be drawn and tested for conformity to this specification as prescribed in Annex D.

**7 PACKING**

**7.1** The containers shall be packed as agreed to between the purchaser and the supplier. It is also crucial to protect the bottles from external contaminants during transport and storage.

**7.2** The container shall be packed as per IS 6945 using a thermoform or an automatic packaging machine after being sterilized in the sterilization plant using ethylene oxide or gamma radiations (wherever required).

**8 MARKING**

**8.1** Each container, except those of a very small size, shall be permanently and legibly marked on its bottom with the manufacturer’s name and registered trademark.

**8.2** The following particulars shall be marked legibly on the package:

1. Name and address of the manufacturer or packer, including contact details;
2. Manufacturer’s license no.;
3. Name of the material type;
4. Nominal capacity of the container
5. Lot no. or year of manufacture;
6. Date of packing;
7. Batch or code number;
8. Trade name or brand name, if any; and
9. Any other information required by the purchaser or statutory regulations.

**9 BIS Certification Marking**

The product(s) conforming to the requirements of this standard may be certified as per the conformity assessment schemes under the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act*, 2016 and the Rules and Regulations framed there under, and the product(s) may be marked with the Standard Mark.

**ANNEX A**

(*Clause* 2)

**LIST OF REFERRED STANDARDS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *IS No.* | *Title* |
| IS 1070 : 2023 | Reagent grade water — Specification (*fourth revision*) |
|  |  |
| (Part 1/Sec 2) : 2021/ISO 720 : 2020 | Hydrolytic resistance of glass grains**,** Section 2 Determination and classification of hydrolytic resistance at 121 °C (*third revision*) |
|   |  |
|  |  |
| IS 6945 : 1973  | Code of practice for packaging glass and glassware  |
| IS 8932 : 1978  | Specification for preformed metal screw caps for glass containers |
| IS 9153 : 2023  | Methods of polariscopic examination of glassware (*first revision*) |
|  |  |
| IS 9806 : 2001  | Methods of test for and permissible limits of toxic materials released from ceramicware, vitreous enamelware, glassware, and glass-ceramicware in contact with food (*first revision*) |
| IS 11539 : 2018/ISO 8113 : 2004 | Method of vertical load test for glass containers (*first revision*) |
| IS/ISO 11418-1 : 2016 | Containers and accessories for pharmaceutical preparations Part 1 Drop-dispensing glass |
| IS/ISO 11418-2 : 2016 | Containers and accessories for pharmaceutical preparations Part 2 Screw-neck glass bottles for syrups |
| IS/ISO 11418-3 : 2016 | Containers and accessories for pharmaceutical preparations Part 3 Screw-neck glass bottles (Veral) for solid and liquid dosage forms |
|  |  |
| IS 11930: 2018/ISO 7459 : 2004 | Glass containers — Thermal shock resistance and thermal shock endurance — Test methods (*first revision*) |
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|  |  |
|  |  |
| AYD/07/23521 | Plastic containers and closures for homoeopathic pharmaceutical preparations — Specification |

**ANNEX B**

(*Clause* 5.4.1)

**SPECTRAL TRANSMISSION FOR COLOURED GLASS CONTAINER**

**B-1 APPARATUS**

**B-1.1** A UV-Visible spectrophotometer is required. It should be equipped with either a photodiode detector or a photomultiplier tube coupled with an integrating sphere.

**B-1.2** Circular saw fitted with a wet abrasive wheel to shape the glass

**B-1.3** Opaque paper or tape if required

**B-1.4** Lens tissue to clean the glass

**B-1.5** Mounting wax

**B-2 PREPARATION**

**B-2.1** Break and cut the glass using a circular saw and select sections that qualify to represent the correct thickness. Trim these selections to become suitable for mounting.

**B-2.2** Wash and dry the specimens and wipe them with lens tissue.

**B.2.3** Mount the specimen in a holder using wax; take the aid of opaque paper or tape if the specimen may be too small for the slit.

**B.3 METHOD**

**B-3.1** Mount the specimen such that its cylindrical axis is parallel to the slit and the light beam falls perpendicularly to the surface of the section to keep losses to reflection at a minimum.

**B-3.2** Measure the transmission of the specimen with reference to air in the spectral region of 290 nm to 450 nm, continuously or at intervals of 20 nm.

**B-4 LIMIT**

Observed spectral transmission for coloured glass containers for products intended for non-parenteral use does not exceed 10 percent at any wavelength in the range of 290 nm to 450 nm, irrespective of the type and capacity of the glass container.

**ANNEX C**

(*Clause* 5.4.5)

**WEATHERING TEST**

**C-1** The weathering test of glass is conducted to evaluate its durability and performance under prolonged exposure to environmental factors such as sunlight, moisture, temperature fluctuations, and other weathering conditions simulating the real-world behaviour and lifespan of the glass in outdoor environments, helping to assess its resistance to degradation, fading, and other forms of deterioration. The test evaluates the potential of a drug product to cause the formation of glass particles and delamination.

**C-2** A key phenomenon observed during weathering is the repeated hydration and dehydration of the gel layer, which leads to cracking and the generation of particles. This process worsens as the gel layer thickens, and it is especially pronounced in glass exposed to ambient moisture, contributing to its degradation over time. At higher *p*H values, the mechanism of glass degradation changes from the leaching of alkali elements to the dissolution of the silicate network. Surface glass test(*see* **5.2**) represents only a first step in quality control of surface durability, and additional screening methods should be used to demonstrate the suitability of containers for a formulation from a particular source before formal stability studies begin. The analytical screening methods for evaluating the three key parameters are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2 Analytical Methods for Screening Studies**

(*Clause* C-3)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SI No.** | **Parameter** | **Test Parameter** | **Analytical Method** |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|  | Glass Surface | Degree of surface pittingChemical composition as a function of depth | DIC Microscopya or EMbSIMSc |
|  | Extracted elements in solution | 1. Conductivity/*p*H
2. Individual or total extractables:
3. SiO2 concentration
4. SiO2 /B2O3 or Si/Al ratio
 | Conductivity/*p*H meterIC-MSd or ICP-OESe |
|  | Visible and sub visible glass particles | Particle number and sizeParticle morphology and composition | Particle size analyzerSEM-EDXf |
| a Differential interference contrast microscopy.b Electron microscopy.c Secondary ion mass spectroscopy.d Inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry.e Inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry.f Scanning electron microscopy-energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy. |

The exposure conditions are too harsh and do not provide a direct link to the product itself. In these instances, accelerated conditions are still relevant, but they must link to the relevant conditions for the given product. For example, if a product will be stored at 5° and accelerated conditions are 30°, then testing should occur at 30°. Many products or formulations cannot withstand the elevated temperatures.

To assess the suitability of a glass container for a specific product under aggressive conditions, testing must be conducted at lower temperatures. As a result, the testing duration needs to be extended, typically ranging from weeks to months.

**ANNEX D**

(*Clause* 6)

**SAMPLING OF GLASS CONTAINERS**

**D-1 SCALE OF SAMPLING**

**D-1.1 Lot**

In any consignment, all the containers of the same type and nominal capacity belonging to the same batch of manufacturers shall be grouped together to constitute a lot.

**D-1.2** The samples shall be tested from each lot to ascertain the containers' conformity to the requirements of this specification (Table 3).

**D-1.3** In order to ensure the randomness of the selection, random number tables shall be used. If such tables are unavailable, the following procedure is recommended: Starting from any container in the lot, count them 1,2,3....... up to r and so on. Every rth container thus counted shall be chosen, r being an integral part of N/n, where N is the total number of containers in the lot, and n is the number of containers to be selected.

**D-1.3.1** *Stage* 1

In the first stage take 30 sample containers at random. Each of these 30 containers shall be tested for these requirements. If the number of defectives is found to be equal to or exceeds the rejection number corresponding to the first stage in Table 3 (that is 4), reject the lot without further testing; otherwise, proceed to the second stage.

**D-1.3.2** *Stage* 2

In the second stage take another 30 containers at random from the sample containers. Test them for these requirements and add the number of defectives to those found previously. If the total number of defectives in the cumulative sample ( 30 of the first stage + 30 of the second stage, that is 60) is found to be equal to or less than the corresponding acceptance number given in Table 3 (which is three for the second stage), accept the lot; if it is equal to or greater than the corresponding rejection number given in Table 3 ( which is seven for the second stage), reject the lot; if it is between the acceptance number and the rejection number, proceed to the third stage.

**D-1.3.3** *Stages* 3 *to* 5

The procedure for the third and subsequent stages, if any, shall be the same as for the second stage till the decision to accept or reject the lot is reached.

**Table 3 Criteria for Conformity at Different Stages in Testing for Requirements Other than Hydrolytic Resistance and Thermal Endurance Test**

(*Clause* D-1.2, D-1.3.1 *and* D-1.3.2)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SI No.** | **Stage** | **Sample Size** | **Cumulative Sample** |
|  |  |  | Size | Acceptance Number | Rejection Number |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|  | First | 30 | 30 | 0 | 4 |
|  | Second | 30 | 60 | 3 | 7 |
|  | Third | 30 | 90 | 6 | 9 |
|  | Fourth | 30 | 120 | 8 | 10 |
|  | Fifth | 30 | 150 | 10 | 11 |

**D-2** **NUMBER OF TESTS AND CRITERIA FOR CONFORMITY**

**D-2.1** Take two of the sample containers and test them for hydrolytic resistance according to the method given in **5.1, 5.2, 5.3**. If one or both containers fail the test, the lot shall be rejected without further testing. If both the containers pass the test the remaining sample containers shall undergo further testing.

**D-2.2** From the remaining sample containers, 10 containers shall be selected and tested for spectral transmission for coloured glass containers (amber-coloured). If the number of containers failing the spectral test is two or more, the lot shall be rejected without further testing. If the number of containers failing the spectral test is one or nil, further tests shall be carried out on the remaining sample containers, including those that passed the Spectral test.

**D-2.3** From the remaining sample containers, 10 containers shall be selected and tested for vertical load resistance as per the methods prescribed in IS 11539/ISO 8113. If the number of containers failing the vertical load resistance test is two or more, the lot shall be rejected without further testing. If the number of containers failing the vertical load resistance test is one or nil, further tests shall be carried out on the remaining sample containers, including those that passed the vertical load resistance test.

**D-2.4** From the remaining sample containers, 10 containers shall be selected and tested for thermal endurance. If the number of containers failing the thermal endurance test is two or more, the lot shall be rejected without further testing. If the number of containers failing the thermal endurance test is one or nil, further tests shall be carried out on the remaining sample containers, including those that passed the thermal endurance test.

**D-2.5** From the remaining sample containers, 10 containers shall be selected and tested for Leaching of extractable elements lead and cadmium as per IS 9806.

**D-2.6** From the remaining sample containers, 10 containers shall be selected and tested for weathering test (if required) as per the methods prescribed in Annex C.

**D-2.7** Requirements other than the above Tests A sample container failing in one or more of these requirements shall be called defective.

**ANNEX E**

(*Foreword and Clause 4.1*)

**GLASS TYPES AND THEIR CORRESPONDING HYDROLYTIC RESISTANCE CLASS**

**Table 4 Glass Types and Their Corresponding Hydrolytic Resistance Class**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **SI No.** | **IP/USP Glass Type** | **Hydrolytic Resistance Grains Class (Autoclave Method)** | **Hydrolytic Resistance Container Class (Titration Method)** |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|  | Type I | HGA 1  | HCT 1 |
|  | Type II | HGA 2 | HCT 2 |
|  | Type III | HGA 2  | HCT 3 |

**ANNEX F**

(*Foreword*)

**COMMITTEE COMPOSITION**

Homoeopathy Sectional Committee, AYD 07

| *Organization* | *Representative(s)* |
| --- | --- |
| Govt of NCT, Directorate of Ayush, New Delhi  | Dr Raj K. Manchanda (***Chairperson***) |
| Anchrom Enterprises Private Limited, Mumbai | Shri Akshay Charegaonkar Shri Vishwajit Prakash Kale (*Alternate*) |
| ARP Industries, Meerut | Shri Raveendranath Acharya |
| Bakson Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Private Limited, Greater Noida  | Dr Mudita Arora  |
| Bhargava Phytolab Private Limited, Noida  | Shri Rajeshwar Sahai BhargavaShri Karan Bhargava (*Alternate* I)Ms Neha Vashishtha (*Alternate* II) |
| Biosimilia Private Limited, Mumbai  | Dr Rajesh ShahShrimati Gitanjali Talele (*Alternate*) |
| B Jain Pharmaceuticals Private Limited, Noida | Shri Nishant JainDr Priyanka Motwani (*Alternate*) |
| Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata  | Dr D. K. Agrawala Dr Umeshkumar L. Tiwari (*Alternate*) |
| Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi  | Dr Divya TanejaDr Manas Sarangi (*Alternate*) |
| Central Drugs Standard Control Organization, New Delhi | Shri Sushant SharmaDr Rachna Paliwal (*Alternate*) |
| Centre of Medicinal Plants Research in Homoeopathy, The Nilgiris  | Dr J. Shashikanth Shrimati Anagh D. (*Alternate*) |
| Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, New Delhi  | Prof P. K. Sahoo Dr Beauty Behera (*Alternate*) |
| Directorate of AYUSH (Homoeopathic Wing), Govt of NCT, New Delhi  | Dr Leena V. Chhatre |
| Dr Anjali Chatterjee Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Kolkata  | Dr Bibaswan Biswas Dr Suraia Parveen (*Alternate* I)Shri G. V. Narasimha Kumar (*Alternate* II) |
| Dr BR Sur Homoeopathic Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, New Delhi  | Dr Neeraj GuptaDr Amar Bodhi (*Alternate*) |
| Dr DP Rastogi Central Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Noida | Dr Swapnil A. Kamble Dr Binit Dwivedi (*Alternate* I) Dr Anamika Kotiya (*Alternate* II) |
| Dr Willmar Schwabe India Private Limited, Noida | Shri Sunil VishwakarmaDr R. Valavan (*Alternate* I)Dr Poorva Tiwari (*Alternate* II) |
| Hahnemann Publishing Company Private Limited, Kolkata  | Dr Durga Sankar BharDr Kaushik Bhar (*Alternate*) |
| Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai | Prof Jayesh Bellare Prof Venkatesh V. Kareenhalli (*Alternate* I)Dr Swapnil Rohidas Shinde (*Alternate* II) |
| Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad  | Shrimati Ritu Tiwari |
| King George's Medical University, Lucknow  | Dr Shailendra K. Saxena |
| Medisynth Chemicals Private Limited, Navi Mumbai  | Dr Prakash V. Joshi Shri Nihar J. Vaknalli (*Alternate* I)Dr Dhara R. Bhatt (*Alternate* II) |
| Mind Technologies Private Limited, Mumbai | Dr Jawahar ShahShri Parag Shah (*Alternate* I)Dr Tarana Malick (*Alternate* II) |
| Ministry of Ayush, New Delhi | Dr Sangeeta A. DuggalDr Abhijit Dutta (*Alternate*) |
| National Commission for Homoeopathy (NCH), New Delhi | Dr Mangesh R. JatkarDr Laxmi Mahto (*Alternate*) |
| National Homoeopathy Research Institute in Mental Health, Kottayam | Dr K C Muraleedharan Dr Dastagiri P. (*Alternate* I)Dr Arun Krishnan P (*Alternate* II) |
| National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata | Dr Subhas SinghDr Raja Manoharan (*Alternate*) |
| Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi | Dr Seema RaiDr Vandana Chopra (*Alternate*) |
| Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homoeopathy, Ghaziabad | Shrimati Devki Pant Shri Lalit Tiwari (*Alternate* I)Shri Kuldeep Singh (*Alternate* II) |
| The Kerala State Homoeopathic Co-operative Pharmacy Limited (HOMCO), Alappuzha | Dr Sobha Chandran R. Dr Suresh S. (*Alternate* I)Dr Vineetha L. (*Alternate* II) |
| BIS Directorate General | Shri Unnikrishnan A. R., Scientist ‘G’ and Head (Ayush) [Representing Director General (*Ex –officio*)] |

*Member Secretary*

Dr Kumar Vivekanand

Scientist ‘D’/Joint Director

(Ayush), BIS

Working Group for Plastic and glass containers and closures, AYD 07/WG 05

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Organization* | *Representative(s)* |
| Dr BR Sur Homoeopathic Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, New Delhi | Dr Neeraj Gupta **(*Convener*)** |
| Bakson Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Private Limited, Greater Noida | Dr Mudita Arora |
| BJain Pharmaceuticals Private Limited, Noida | Dr Priyanka Motwani |
| Dr DP Rastogi Central Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Noida | Dr Binit DwivediMs Anamika Kotiya  |
|  |   |