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Research Article

## Formulation and Evaluation of Polyherbal Face Pack

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### ABSTRACT

In recent years, the use of herbal products and natural ingredients has gained worldwide popularity because of their safety and reduced side effects compared to synthetic products. People increasingly prefer herbal medicines and natural cosmetic products for maintaining health and improving skin appearance. Herbal cosmetics are formulations that contain bioactive compounds obtained from medicinal plants and herbs. These herbal ingredients not only enhance the appearance of the skin but also provide essential nutrients required for maintaining healthy skin and improving its biological functions. The present project was undertaken to formulate and evaluate a polyherbal face pack prepared using herbal ingredients for cosmetic purposes. Herbal formulations have emerged as a safer and effective alternative for managing various skin problems without causing harmful effects. Skin conditions such as acne, pimples, blackheads, dark circles, pigmentation, and scars are commonly observed among individuals, especially among young people. According to Ayurveda, many skin disorders occur due to impurities in the blood caused by unhealthy dietary habits and lifestyle choices. The herbal paste known as "Mukha Lepa" has traditionally been used for the treatment and improvement of skin conditions. Different skin types require different formulations to provide proper nourishment and maintain healthy skin. Therefore, herbal face packs can serve as a natural, effective, and economical approach to skin care.

**Keywords:** Herbal cosmetics, Polyherbal face pack, Herbal ingredients, Skin care, Ayurveda, Mukha Lepa, Phytochemicals, Skin disorders.

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### INTRODUCTION

People have known that plants may be used to meet the basic requirements of attractive, healthy skin since ancient times. Products used for cleaning, beautifying, and promoting an attractive look are called cosmetics [1]. The majority of the body is made up of the skin of the face, which acts as a mirror to reflect a person's health. To maintain bright, shiny, and healthy skin, a balanced diet rich in lipids, carbs, and amino acids is necessary.

Women in the past were extremely self-conscious about their appearance and took particular care of their particular skin types [2]. Even now, people still use natural medicines like plant extracts for various cosmetic reasons, such as neem, aloe vera, tulsi, orange peel, rose, etc., especially in rural and mountainous areas. The items used to cleanse and beautify the skin are called herbal cosmetics. The primary benefit of utilizing herbal cosmetics is that they are pure and have no negative effects on human health. Men have rough

skin, and if they don't take care of it, the sun, other pollutants, and other factors can cause the skin to get dark [3]. We have created a handmade face pack in this post that will naturally lighten, brighten, and whiten both men's and women's skin. Natural face packs are full of key vitamins that are necessary for skin health and brightness. These compounds have been shown to have several positive effects on skin. Using natural face packs is simple.

They improve blood flow in the face's veins, which makes the skin more vibrant [5]. A quality herbal face pack should provide the skin with the essential nutrients, which may be applied externally to the face as a free-flowing powder. To give the necessary nutrients, it must reach deep into the subcutaneous tissues. Every skin type has different needs when it comes to skin packs.

These days, various packs are offered for dry, normal, and oily skin types. Face packs are used to improve the skin's smoothness and fairness. It lessens dark bags under the eyes,

wrinkles, acne, and pimples [6]. Face packs, which are advised for oily skin prone to blackheads and acne, often regulate the pace at which sebaceous glands release sebum and combat the pathogenic bacteria found within acne lesions. The leftover marks of skin can be reduced by incorporation of fine powders of sandalwood, rose-petals and dried orange peels. Herbal face packs are nowadays being used on a large scale, due to the various benefits of

them over chemical based packs. They are non-toxic, non-allergic and non-habit forming. They are natural in every aspect, having larger shelf lives. They have no added preservatives. They can be easily formulated and stored over a larger span of time. Present research article deals with the formulation and characterization of cosmetic herbal face pack made from natural constituents.

Sr. No	Plant Materials
1.	Multani Miti
2.	Sandalwood
3.	Turmeric
4.	Centella Asiatica
5.	Avocado Seed Powder
6.	Liquorice

### LITERATURE REVIEW:

Herbal cosmetics have gained significant importance because of their natural origin, safety, and therapeutic benefits. Herbal face packs are widely used due to their ability to cleanse, nourish, and improve skin appearance. Ingredients such as Multani Miti provide cleansing and oil absorption, while sandalwood and turmeric possess antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory properties that help reduce acne and skin irritation. Avocado offers moisturizing and antioxidant effects, liquorice helps in skin brightening and reducing pigmentation, and *Centella asiatica* promotes wound healing and anti-aging benefits. The synergistic action of these ingredients improves overall skin health and effectiveness of the formulation [7-16].

### MATERIAL AND METHODS:

#### Plant Material:

### FORMULATION OF HERBAL FACE PACK:

#### Procedure:

- First of all, crush all the powders and pass it through sieve No. 120 one by one.
- Using a digital scale, each of the necessary herbal powders such as Multani Miti, Turmeric, Sandalwood Powder, Avocado Powder, Centella Asiatica Powder, Liquorice Root Powder for the face pack preparation was precisely weighed. For perfectly consistent mixing, all materials were then geometrically combined using the serial dilution method.
- For perfectly consistent mixing, all materials were then geometrically combined using the serial dilution method.
- The prepared face was then labeled, placed proper transparent container, hence all three formulation are prepared successfully.

Table 6: Composition Of Herbal Face Pack:

Sr. No	Ingredients	Category	F1 (15 gm)	F2(15 gm)	F3(15gm)
1.	Multani Miti	Natural Cleanser	7.5 g	9 g	8 g
2.	Turmeric	Anti-inflammatory	0.75 g	0.3 g	0.45 g
3.	Sandalwood Powder	Cooling Effect	2.25 g	2.25 g	2.55 g
4.	Avocado Powder	Vitamin A, C, E	1.5 g	1.5 g	1.5 g
5.	Centella Asiatica	Healing Effect	1.5 g	0.75 g	1.4 g
6.	Liquorice Root Powder	Skin Brightener	1.5 g	1.2 g	1.35 g

### Evaluation of The Formulated Herbal Face Pack:

#### Organoleptic Parameters:

Several organoleptic characteristics, including color, odor, and appearance, were assessed for the prepared face pack. Touch and feeling were used to visually assess color and odor, respectively [17–20].

Table 7: Organoleptic Test:

Sr. No	Parameters	F1	F2	F3
1.	Appearance	Free flowing	Free flowing	Free flowing
2.	Colour	Brownish	Greenish brown	Greenish brown
3.	Odour	Slight	Slight	Slight

### Physicochemical Evaluation:

#### a) Ash Value:

Ash value is typically the amount of residue left over after the powdered sample has been completely burned. It is used to determine the drug's identification or purity. An extremely high ash value is mostly indicative of contamination, adulteration, or replacement during product production. The following method can be used to calculate ash values[20–22].

#### Total Ash Value:

The total ash value is crucial for recognizing an excess of sandy, earthy debris containing drugs as well as for identifying low-grade, exhausted goods. A crucible that had been tarred and fired was filled with two to four grams of the powdered material. The substance was equally distributed around the crucible and ignited by progressively raising the temperature until a white powder that is, one devoid of carbon was produced. The sample was then cooled in a desiccator, and its weight was noted.

#### Calculation:

F1:

Weight of empty crucible (w1): 22.53

Weight of crucible + sample (w2): 23.53

Weight of crucible + ash (w3): 22.60

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ash Content (\%)} &= \frac{w_3 - w_1}{w_2 - w_1} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{22.60 - 22.53}{23.53 - 22.53} \times 100 \\ &= 7\% \end{aligned}$$

F2:

Weight of empty crucible (w1): 23.23

Weight of crucible + sample (w2): 24.23

Weight of crucible + ash (w3): 23.32

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ash Content (\%)} &= \frac{w_3 - w_1}{w_2 - w_1} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{23.27 - 23.23}{24.23 - 23.23} \times 100 \\ &= 4\% \end{aligned}$$

F3:

Weight of empty crucible (w1): 20.16

Weight of crucible + sample (w2): 21.16

Weight of crucible + ash (w3): 20.29

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ash content (\%)} &= \frac{w_3 - w_1}{w_2 - w_1} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{20.24 - 20.16}{21.16 - 20.16} \times 100 \\ &= 8\% \end{aligned}$$

#### Acid insoluble ash:

Add 25 ml of hydrochloric acid (~70g/l) TS to the crucible with the complete ash, cover with a watch glass, and slowly boil for five minutes. Add 5 milliliters of boiling water to the crucible after rinsing the watch glass. After gathering the insoluble material on ashless filter paper, rinse the filtrate with hot water until it is neutral. After transferring the filter paper with the insoluble material to the original crucible, dry it on a hot plate and fire it until its weight remains constant. After 30 minutes of cooling in an appropriate desiccator, weigh the residue right away. Determine the amount of acid-insoluble ash in milligrams per gram of air-dried material. The formulation's acid insoluble ash value shouldn't exceed 3%.

$$\text{Acid insoluble ash value} = \left[ \frac{100 \times a}{y} \right] \%$$

where,

a = weight of the residue

y = weight of the drug taken

F1:

Weight of residue (a) = 0.03

Weight of drug taken = 1 g

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Acid insoluble ash} &= \frac{a}{y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{0.03}{1} \times 100 \\ &= 3\% \end{aligned}$$

F2:

Weight of residue (a) = 0.02

Weight of drug taken (y) = 1 g

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Acid insoluble ash} &= \frac{a}{y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{0.02}{1} \times 100 \\ &= 2\% \end{aligned}$$

F3:

Weight of residue (a) = 0.05

Weight of drug taken (y) = 1 g

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Acid insoluble ash} &= \frac{a}{y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{0.05}{1} \times 100 \\ &= 5\% \end{aligned}$$

#### b) pH:

A digital pH meter was used to measure the preparation's pH. Using an appropriate buffer solution, the pH meter was

first calibrated at various pH levels. The product was made into a 10% (w/v) dispersion in distil water, and the pH was

measured straight away without any additional dilution [21]

## FORMULATION OF HERBAL FACE PACK:

**Table 6:** Composition of Herbal Face Pack:

Sr. No	Ingredients	Category	F1 (15 gm)	F2(15 gm)	F3(15gm)
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9.	Sandalwood Powder	Cooling Effect	2.25 g	2.25 g	2.55 g
10.	Avocado Powder	Vitamin A, C, E	1.5 g	1.5 g	1.5 g
11.	Centella Asiatica	Healing Effect	1.5 g	0.75 g	1.4 g
12.	Liquorice Root Powder	Skin Brightener	1.5 g	1.2 g	1.35 g

## Evaluation of The Formulated Herbal Face Pack:

### Organoleptic Parameters:

Several organoleptic characteristics, including color, odor, and appearance, were assessed for the prepared face pack. Touch and feeling were used to visually assess color and odor, respectively [17–20].

**Table 7:** Organoleptic Test

Sr. No	Parameters	F1	F2	F3
1.	Appreance	Free flowing	Free flowing	Free flowing
4.	Colour	Brownish	Greenish brown	Greenish brown
5.	Odour	Slight	Slight	Slight

### Physicochemical Evaluation:

#### c) Ash Value:

Ash value is typically the amount of residue left over after the powdered sample has been completely burned. It is used to determine the drug's identification or purity. An extremely high ash value is mostly indicative of contamination, adulteration, or replacement during product production. The following method can be used to calculate ash values[20–22].

#### • Total Ash Value:

The total ash value is crucial for recognizing an excess of sandy, earthy debris containing drugs as well as for identifying low-grade, exhausted goods. A crucible that had been tarred and fired was filled with two to four grams of the powdered material. The substance was equally distributed around the crucible and ignited by progressively raising the temperature until a white powder that is, one devoid of carbon was produced. The sample was then cooled in a desiccator, and its weight was noted.

#### Calculation:

F1:

Weight of empty crucible (w1): 22.53

Weight of crucible + sample (w2): 23.53

Weight of crucible + ash (w3): 22.60

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ash Content (\%)} &= \frac{w_3 - w_1}{w_2 - w_1} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{22.60 - 22.53}{23.53 - 22.53} \times 100 \\ &= 7\% \end{aligned}$$

F2:

Weight of empty crucible(w1): 23.23

Weight of crucible + sample(w2): 24.23

Weight of crucible + ash (w3):23.32

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ash Content (\%)} &= \frac{w_3 - w_1}{w_2 - w_1} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{23.27 - 23.23}{24.23 - 23.23} \times 100 \\ &= 4\% \end{aligned}$$

F3:

Weight of empty crucible(w1): 20.16

Weight of crucible + sample (w2): 21.16

Weight of crucible + ash (w3): 20.29

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ash content (\%)} &= \frac{w_3 - w_1}{w_2 - w_1} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{20.24 - 20.16}{21.16 - 20.16} \times 100 \\ &= 8\% \end{aligned}$$

#### Acid insoluble ash:

Add 25 ml of hydrochloric acid (~70g/l) TS to the crucible with the complete ash, cover with a watch glass, and slowly boil for five minutes. Add 5 milliliters of boiling water to the crucible after rinsing the watch glass. After

gathering the insoluble material on ashless filter paper, rinse the filtrate with hot water until it is neutral. After transferring the filter paper with the insoluble material to the original crucible, dry it on a hot plate and fire it until its weight remains constant. After 30 minutes of cooling in an appropriate desiccator, weigh the residue right away. Determine the amount of acid-insoluble ash in milligrams per gram of air-dried material. The formulation's acid insoluble ash value shouldn't exceed 3%.

$$\text{Acid insoluble ash value} = [100 \times a / y] \%$$

where,

a = weight of the residue

y = weight of the drug taken

F1:

Weight of residue (a) = 0.03

Weight of drug taken = 1 g

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Acid insoluble ash} &= a/y \times 100 \\ &= 0.03/1 \times 100 \\ &= 3\% \end{aligned}$$

F2:

$$\text{Weight of residue (a)} = 0.02$$

$$\text{Weight of drug taken (y)} = 1 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Acid insoluble ash} &= a/y \times 100 \\ &= 0.02/1 \times 100 \\ &= 2\% \end{aligned}$$

F3:

$$\text{Weight of residue (a)} = 0.05$$

$$\text{Weight of drug taken (y)} = 1 \text{ g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Acid insoluble ash} &= a/y \times 100 \\ &= 0.05/1 \times 100 \\ &= 5\% \end{aligned}$$

#### d) pH:

A digital pH meter was used to measure the preparation's pH. Using an appropriate buffer solution, the pH meter was first calibrated at various pH levels. The product was made into a 10% (w/v) dispersion in distilled water, and the pH was measured straight away without any additional dilution [21].

Table 4: pH Evaluation:

Sr. No	Formulations	Results
1.	F1	7.1
2.	F2	7.3
3.	F3	7.2

#### e) Moisture Content:

The loss on drying (LOD) technique, which is used in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, is often used to measure the moisture content of a herbal face pack powder [20].

$$\text{Moisture content} = w_2 - w_1 / w_1 \times 100$$

Where,

W1 = initial weight of sample in petri dish

W2 = final weight of sample in petri dish

#### Calculations :

F1

Initial weight of sample = 25 g

Final weight of sample = 24 g

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Moisture content} &= w_1 - w_2 / w_1 \times 100 \\ &= 25 - 24 / 25 \times 100 \\ &= 4\% \end{aligned}$$

F2

Initial weight of sample = 24 g

Final weight of sample = 22.9 g

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Moisture content} &= w_1 - w_2 / w_1 \times 100 \\ &= 24 - 22.9 / 24 \times 100 \\ &= 4.4\% \end{aligned}$$

F3

Initial weight of sample = 24 g

Final weight of sample = 22.1 g

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Moisture content} &= w_1 - w_2 / w_1 \times 100 \\ &= 24 - 22.1 / 24 \times 100 \\ &= 7.6\% \end{aligned}$$

#### Reological Properties:

Physical parameters like Untapped (Bulk) density, tapped density, the angle of repose, Hausner's ratio, and Carr's index were observed and calculated for the formulation [20,21].

#### Bulk Density:

It is determined by dividing the specified quantity of powder by its bulk volume. determined by adding 10 grams of precisely weighed powder sample to the graduated cylinder.

$$\text{Bulk Density} = \text{Mass of powder} / \text{Volume of powder}$$

**Calculation:**

F1:

Mass of powder = 10 gm

Volume of powder = 21

Bulk density = 10/21  
= 0.47 (w/v)

F2

Mass of powder = 10

Volume of powder = 18

Bulk density = 10/18  
= 0.55 (w/v)

F3

Mass of powder = 10

Volume of powder = 20

Bulk density = 10/20  
= 0.5 (w/v)**Tapped Density:**

A known amount of powder sample (10 gm) is transferred into a graduated cylinder for measurement. After recording the initial volume of the sample in the measuring cylinder, it was put on a tapped density determination equipment and tapped continuously for ten to fifteen minutes. The following formula was used to compute tapped density, which is the ratio of powder mass to tapped volume:

Tapped Density = Mass of powder/Tapped density of powder

**Calculation:**

F1:

Mass of powder = 10 gm

Tapped volume of powder = 17 ml

Tapped density = 10/17  
= 0.58 g/ml

F2:

Mass of powder = 10 gm

Tapped volume of powder = 16 ml

Tapped density = 10/16  
= 0.62 g/ml

F3:

Mass of powder = 10 gm

Tapped volume of powder = 17 ml

Tapped density = 10/17  
= 0.71 g/ml**Angle of Repose:**

The funnel was set at a height of 6 cm, and the necessary amount of sample was allowed to fall from it. The heap's height and radius were noted for future computations. The following formula can be used to determine the angle of repose ( $\theta$ ):

$$\text{Angle of repose } (\theta) = \tan (h/r)$$

Where,

 $\theta$  - Angle of repose

h - Height of the heap

r - Radius of the base

**Calculation:**

F1:

Diameter of Pile (D):

D1 = 7 cm ; D2 = 6.8 cm ; D3 = 6.9 cm

$$D = D1 + D2 + D3/3$$

$$= 7 + 6.8 + 6.9/3$$

$$= 6.9 \text{ cm}$$

Radius = D/2 = 6.9/2

$$= 3.45$$

Height of Pile (h) = 2 cm

$$\text{Angle of repose} = \tan^{-1}(h/r)$$

$$= \tan^{-1}(2/3.45)$$

$$= 30.1 \text{ Degree}$$

F2:

Diameter of Pile (D):

D1 = 6.1 cm ; D2 = 6.3 cm ; D3 = 6.5 cm

$$D = D1 + D2 + D3/3$$

$$= 6.1 + 6.3 + 6.5/3$$

$$= 6.3 \text{ cm}$$

Radius = D/2 = 6.3/2  
= 3.15 cm

Height of Pile (h) = 2 cm

$$\text{Angle of repose} = \tan^{-1}(h/r)$$

$$= \tan^{-1}(2/3.15)$$

$$= 32.41 \text{ Degree}$$

F3 :

Diameter of Pile (D):

D1 = 6.5 cm ; D2 = 6.7 cm ; D3 = 6.9 cm

$$D = D1 + D2 + D3/3$$

$$= 6.5 + 6.7 + 6.9/3$$

$$= 6.7 \text{ cm}$$

Radius = D/2 = 6.7/2

$$= 3.35 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Height of Pile}(h) = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Angle of repose} = \tan^{-1}(h/r)$$

$$= \tan^{-1}(2/3.35)$$

$$= 30.8 \text{ Degree}$$

### Hausner Ratio:

The flowability of powders can be determined by Hausner's ratio. It basically the ratio of tapped density to the bulk density of the powder.

$$\text{Hausner's ratio} = \text{Tapped Density/Bulk Density}$$

### Calculation:

#### F1

$$\text{Tapped Density} = 0.58 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Bulk Density} = 0.47 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Hausner's ratio} = \text{Tapped Density/Bulk Density}$$

$$= 0.58/0.47$$

$$= 1.23$$

#### F2

$$\text{Tapped Density} = 0.62 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Bulk Density} = 0.55 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Hausner's ratio} = \text{Tapped Density/Bulk Density}$$

$$= 0.62/0.55$$

$$= 1.12$$

#### F3

$$\text{Tapped Density} = 0.58 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Bulk Density} = 0.5 \text{ g/ml}$$

$$\text{Hausner's ratio} = \text{Tapped Density/Bulk Density}$$

$$= 0.58/0.5$$

$$= 1.16$$

### Irritancy Test:

After marking a 1 square centimetre area on the left-hand dorsal surface, the prepared face pack was applied, and the time was noted. After that, the skin was checked for irritation, erythema, and oedema (if any) at regular intervals for up to 24 hours. According to the skin irritation tests, the herbal face pack has no negative effects on the skin. This is because there are no dangerous synthetic components. The majority of synthetic chemicals irritate the skin and create inflammation. However, all of the chemicals in this composition come from natural sources. Thus, it has no negative effects on the skin and causes no irritation [20].

Table 5: Irritancy Evaluation:

Sr. No	Parameters	F1	F2	F3
1.	Irritation	Not observed	Not observed	Not observed
2.	Redness	Not observed	Not observed	Not observed
3.	Swelling	Not observed	Not observed	Not observed

### Washability:

The formulation's washability was assessed. After applying a face pack to the skin, the degree and simplicity of washing with regular tap water were physically assessed (20).

### Stability Studies:

The stability results were displayed in the table below mentioned in result. At the room temperature and for 35 °C stability circumstances, no changes in color, texture, smoothness, or odor were seen [20].

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

### 1. Organoleptic Parameters :

The formulation were visually inspected and the colour and odour of each formulation was noted and recorded. of a series of formulation.

Table 6: Organoleptic Parameters:

Sr. No	Parameters	F1	F2	F3
1.	Appearance	Free flowing	Free flowing	Free flowing
2.	Colour	Brownish	Greenish brown	Greenish brown
3.	Odour	Slight	Slight	Slight

## 2. Physicochemical Parameters:

Results of formulation are shown in table No. 6 Moisture content of face pack was found to be 4 to 6 which near to pH of skin and so the formulation can be considered as safe to be used on skin.

**Table 7:** Physicochemical Parameters;

Sr. No	Parameters	F1	F2	F3
1.	pH	7.1	7.5	7.2
2.	Moisture Content	4%	4.4%	7.6%
3.	Total Ash Content	7%	4%	8%
4.	Acid Insoluble Ash	3%	2%	5%

## 3. Reological Properties:

Results of formulation are shown in table below;

**Table 8:** Reological Parameters;

Sr. No	Parameters	F1	F2	F3
1.	Bulk Density	0.47 g/ml	0.55 g/ml	0.58 /ml
2.	Tapped Density	0.58 g/ml	0.62 g/ml	0.71 /ml
3.	Angle of Repose	30.1	32.41	30.08
4.	Hausner's Ratio	1.23	1.12	1.16

## 4. Stability study:

**F1:**

Sr. No	Parameters	Room Temperature	35 °C
1.	Colour	No change	No change
2.	Odour	No change	Slight change
3.	pH	7.3+0.11	6.9+0.17
4.	Texture	Fine	Fine
5.	Smoothness	Smooth	Slight change

**F2:**

Sr. No	Parameters	Room Temperature	35 °C
1.	Colour	No change	No change
2.	Odour	No change	No change
3.	pH	7.3+0.17	7.01+0.4
4.	Texture	Fine	Slight change
5.	Smoothness	Smooth	Slight change

**F3:**

Sr. No	Parameters	Room Temperature	35 °C
1.	Colour	No change	No change
2.	Odour	No change	Slight change
3.	pH	7.3+0.36	6.7+0.18
4.	Texture	Fine	Slight change
5.	Smoothness	Smooth	Slight change

## 5 Skin Irritation Test:

The herbal face pack has no negative effects on the skin, according to research on skin irritation. This is because there are no dangerous synthetic components. The majority of synthetic chemicals irritate the skin and create inflammation. However, all of the chemicals in this

composition come from natural sources. Therefore, it has no negative effects on the skin and causes no irritation.

## CONCLUSION:

Herbal face packs or masks are used to increase blood flow, revitalize muscles, preserve skin suppleness, and

cleanse pores. Because they are seen to be safer and have fewer side effects than synthetic medications, natural medicines are more widely accepted. Herbal formulations are highly sought after in the worldwide market. As a result, we made an effort to create a herbal face pack that complies with every recommendation made by the literature, even if more optimization research is needed to identify the advantageous qualities. Based on trial and error, Formulation F2 was determined to be the most satisfactory of the several batches in terms of physicochemical assessment. Therefore, our report's findings indicated that the various herbs used in it might be useful, and they also provide a window for a superior herbal alternative with the fewest potential risks. However, further research is still needed before it can be used in people.

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#### Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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