

| Sr No | Item No | Ingredient name | Specific requirements | Ayurvedic Name |
|-------|---------|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1 | 315 | ACACIA CATECHU | | Khadira |
| 2 | 357 | ACHYRANTHES ASPERA | | Apamarga |
| 3 | 366 | ACONITUM FEROX | Total alkaloids (of Aconitum spp.) is a mandatory component of Aconitum ferox. The maximum amount of total alkaloids (of Aconitum spp.) must be no more than 0.02 milligrams per pack. | Vatsnabh |
| & | 425 | AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA | | Shyonak |
| 5 | 432 | ALBIZIA LEBBECK | | Palandu, Pyaaz |
| 6 | 455 | ALLIUM SATIVUM | | Rasona, Lashuna |
| 7 | 472 | ALMOND | | |
| 2 | 473 | ALMOND OIL | Amygdalin and hydrocyanic acid are mandatory components of Almond oil. The concentration of Amygdalin in the medicine must be 0%. The concentration of hydrocyanic acid in the medicine must be no more than 1 microgram/kg or 1 microgram/L or 0.0000001%. | |
| 3 | 478 | ALOE VERA | <p>When the route of administration is oral or sublingual, Hydroxyanthracene derivatives calculated as anhydrous barbaloin is a mandatory component of Aloe vera.</p> <p>When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains more than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; - (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems'; and - (LAX3) 'Do not use when abdominal pain, nausea or vomiting are present, or if you develop diarrhoea. If you are pregnant or breast feeding, seek the advice of a healthcare professional before taking this product' [or words to that effect] <p>When promoted or marketed as a laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' [or words to that effect]. <p>When not promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (LAX5) 'This product contains [name of the herb(s) or the chemical component(s)]'; and - (LAX4) 'This product may have laxative effect'. | Ghritkumari, Kumari |

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| | | | <p>When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains less than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives and is promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; - (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' [or words to that effect]; <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems' | |
| 10 | 519 | ALTHAEA OFFICINALIS | | Gulkairo, Khatmi |
| 11 | 593 | ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE | | Kaju |
| 12 | 594 | ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM | | Akakara |
| 13 | 598 | ANAMIRTA COCCULUS | <p>Picrotoxin is a mandatory component of Anamirta cocculus. The concentration of picrotoxin in the medicine must be no more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%.</p> | Garalaphala, Kakamari |
| 14 | 599 | ANANAS COMOSUS | | Bahunetra, Ananas, Pineapple |
| 15 | 601 | ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA | <p>The following warning statement is required on the label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (ANDROG) 'Andrographis may cause allergic reactions in some people. If you have a severe reaction (such as anaphylaxis), stop use and seek immediate medical attention' (or words to that effect). <p>The requirement specified in paragraph (a) below applies to medicines that contain the ingredient that are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - listed in the Register on or after 1 March 2021; or - released for supply after 1 March 2022. <p>(a) When for oral use, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label:</p> <p>(ANDROT) 'Andrographis may cause taste disturbance including loss of taste. If you develop any adverse symptoms, stop use and seek medical advice' (or words to that effect).</p> | Kirata, Chirayata, Kalmegha |
| 16 | 610 | ANETHUM GRAVEOLENS | | Shatapushpa, Dill |

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| 17 | 627 | ANISEED | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour or a fragrance. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a medicine must be no more than 1%. | Choti saunf |
| 18 | 628 | ANISEED DRY | | Choti saunf |
| 19 | 629 | ANISEED POWDER | | Choti saunf |
| 20 | 636 | ANOGEISSUS LATIFOLIA | | Dhava |
| 21 | 644 | APIUM GRAVEOLENS | | Ajmoda |
| 22 | 645 | APOCYNUM CANNABINUM | The concentration of equivalent dry Apocynum cannabinum in the medicine must be no more than 10mg/Kg or 10mg/L or 0.001%. | Indian hemp |
| 23 | 654 | AQUILARIA MALACCENSIS | | Agaru |
| 24 | 671 | ARECA CATECHU | Arecoline is a mandatory component of Areca catechu. The concentration of arecoline in the medicine must be no more than 10 mg/Kg or 10mg/L or 0.001%. | Supari |
| 25 | 675 | ARISAEMA ATRORUBENS | The maximum daily dose must be no more than the equivalent of 1mg of the dry herbal material. | Indian Turnip |
| 26 | 679 | ARNEBIA EUCHROMA | | Ratanjot |
| 27 | 684 | ARROWROOT | | Tavakshira |
| 28 | 699 | ARTEMISIA VULGARIS | Thujone is a mandatory component of Artemisia vulgaris. The concentration of thujone from Artemisia vulgaris in the medicine must be no more than 4%. | Nagadamani, Wormwood |
| 29 | 704 | ASAFOETIDA GUM | | Hingu |
| 30 | 705 | ASAFOETIDA OIL | | |
| 31 | 722 | ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS | | |
| 32 | 723 | ASPARAGUS RACEMOSUS | The plant part must be dried, peeled root, and water extracts or ethanol/water extracts (containing up to 45% ethanol) of the dried, peeled root. | |

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| 33 | 740 | ATROPA BELLADONNA | Alkaloids calculated as hyoscyamine and atropine are mandatory components of Atropa belladonna. The concentration of alkaloids calculated as hyoscyamine in the medicine must be no more than 300 micrograms/Kg or 300 micrograms/L or 0.00003%. The concentration of atropine in the medicine must be no more than 100 micrograms/kg or 100 micrograms/L or 0.00001%. | Suchi |
| 34 | 750 | AZADIRACHTA INDICA | The ingredient can only be derived from the plant part seed and must be cold pressed or debitterised oil. "Debitterised neem seed oil" means highly purified oil from the neem seed containing only fatty acids and glycerides of fatty acids. Cold pressed Azadirachta indica seed oil must be for topical use for dermal application only. "When the concentration of cold pressed Azadirachta indica seed oil is more than 1%, a child resistant closure must be fitted to the container. The medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label: - (PREGNT2) 'Do not use if pregnant or likely to become pregnant (or words to that effect).' | Nimba |
| 35 | 755 | BACOPA MONNIERI | | Brahmi |
| 36 | 756 | BALLOTA NIGRA | | Tarwar |
| 37 | 760 | BAMBUSA BREVIFLORA | | |
| 38 | 764 | BAPTISIA CONFUSA | | |
| 39 | 765 | BAPTISIA TINCTORIA | | |
| 40 | 770 | BARLEY | Gluten is a mandatory component of Barley when the route of administration is other than topical and mucosal | Jau |
| 41 | 771 | BARLEY BRAN | Gluten is a mandatory component of Barley bran when the route of administration is other than topical and mucosal. | |

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| 42 | 772 | BARLEY GERM | Gluten is a mandatory component of Barley germ when the route of administration is other than | |
| 43 | 773 | BARLEY LEAF | | |
| 44 | 778 | BASIL OIL COMOROS | Methyl chavicol is a mandatory component of Basil oil Comoros. When the concentration of Methyl chavicol in the medicine is more than 5%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25mL. When the concentration of Methyl chavicol in the medicine is more than 5% and the nominal capacity of the container is 25mL or less, a | Tulsi |
| 45 | 779 | BASIL OIL EUROPEAN | Methyl chavicol is a mandatory component of Basil oil European. When the concentration of Methyl chavicol in the medicine is more than 5%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25mL. When the concentration of Methyl chavicol in the medicine is more than 5% and the nominal capacity of the container is 25mL or less, a restricted flow insert must fitted on the container, and the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label: - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect). | |
| 46 | 782 | BAY LEAF | | Tejpatra |
| 47 | 783 | BAY OIL | When the concentration of Bay oil in the medicine is more than 25%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25 mL. | |
| 48 | 784 | BEESWAX ABSOLUTE | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour or a fragrance. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a medicine must be no more 1%. | |
| 49 | 786 | BEETROOT | | Chakunder |

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| 50 | 793 | BELLADONNA HERB DRY | Alkaloids calculated as hyoscyamine and atropine are mandatory components of Belladonna herb dry. The concentration of alkaloids calculated as hyoscyamine in the medicine and must be no more than 300 micrograms/Kg or 300 micrograms/L or | |
| 51 | 794 | BELLADONNA HERB POWDER | Alkaloids calculated as hyoscyamine and atropine are mandatory components of Belladonna herb powder. The concentration of alkaloids calculated as hyoscyamine in the medicine must be no more than 300 micrograms/Kg or 300 micrograms/L or 0.00003%. The concentration of atropine in the medicine must be no more than 100 micrograms/kg or 100 micrograms/L or 0.00001%. | |
| 52 | 795 | BELLADONNA HERB PREPARED | Alkaloids calculated as hyoscyamine and atropine are mandatory components of Belladonna herb prepared and must be declared in the application. The concentration of alkaloids calculated as hyoscyamine from all ingredients in the product must be no more than 300 micrograms/Kg or 300 micrograms/L or 0.00003%. The concentration of atropine from all ingredients in the product must be no more than 100 micrograms/kg or 100 micrograms/L or 0.00001%. | |
| 53 | 798 | BENINCASA HISPIDA | | Kushmand |
| 54 | 807 | BENZOIN SUMATRA | | Resin |
| 55 | 829 | BERBERIS ARISTATA | Only for use in oral medicines. The medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label: - (PREGNT) 'Not recommended for use by pregnant and lactating women' (or words to that effect). | Daruhaldi |
| 56 | 830 | BERBERIS VULGARIS | | DaruHaridra |
| 57 | 878 | BIOTA ORIENTALIS | | Maurpankhi |

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| 58 | 880 | BIRCH LEAF DRY | <p>Methyl salicylate is a mandatory component of birch leaf dry. Not to be included in medicines for use in the eye or on damaged skin.</p> <p>When used internally, the concentration of methyl salicylate in the medicine must not be more than 0.001%.</p> <p>When the concentration of methyl salicylate in a liquid preparation is more than 5% and the dosage form is other than spray, the medicine</p> | Bhurja |
| 59 | 891 | BITTER ALMOND OIL | <p>Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour.</p> <p>If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%.</p> <p>The absence of amygdalin in the medicine must be declared.</p> | |
| 60 | 897 | BLACK CURRENT | | |
| 61 | 919 | BLUMEA LACERA | | Kukundara |
| 62 | 921 | BOERHAVIA DIFFUSA | | Punarnava |
| 63 | 926 | BOMBAX CEIBA | | Shalmali |
| 64 | 927 | BORAGO OFFICINALIS | <p>Only for use when the preparation is 'fixed oil' and the fixed oil is derived from seeds of Borago officinalis.</p> | |
| 65 | 937 | BOSWELLIA SERRATA | | Shalaki |
| 66 | 950 | BRASSICA NAPUS | <p>Allyl isothiocyanate is a mandatory component of Brassica napus when the plant part is seed.</p> <p>The concentration of allyl isothiocyanate from all ingredients in the product must be no more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%.</p> | Sarshap, Sarson |
| 67 | 951 | BRASSICA NIGRA | <p>Allyl isothiocyanate is a mandatory component of Brassica nigra when the plant part is seed.</p> <p>The concentration of allyl isothiocyanate from all ingredients in the product must be no more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%.</p> | Mustard |
| 68 | 1056 | CAESALPINIA SAPPAN | | Patranga |

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| 69 | 1134 | CAMELLIA SINENSIS | <p>Caffeine is a mandatory component of Camellia sinensis. When the medicine is packaged for supply as an undivided preparation and is for internal use or oral application, the medicine must not contain a concentration of "total caffeine greater than 4%. When the medicine is packaged for supply as a divided preparation and is for internal use or oral application, the medicine must not contain a concentration of total caffeine greater than 33%. The requirements specified in paragraphs (a) to (e) below apply in relation to a medicine that contains the ingredient that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is listed in the Register on or after 2 September 2019; or - is released for supply after 2 March 2021. <p>A medicine that contains the ingredient and that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - was listed in the Register before 2 September 2019; and - is released for supply before 2 March 2021; <p>may comply with the requirements in paragraphs (a) to (e) below.</p> <p>a) When for internal use or oral application, the maximum recommended daily dose of the medicine must provide no more than 400mg of total caffeine.</p> <p>b) When the medicine is packaged for supply as an undivided preparation and is for internal use or oral application, the medicine must not contain a concentration of total caffeine greater than 1%.</p> <p>c) When the medicine is for internal use or oral application, a maximum recommended dose of the medicine must not provide more than 100 mg of total caffeine within a 3 hour period.</p> <p>d) When the maximum recommended daily dose of the medicine provides greater than 10 mg of total caffeine and the medicine is for internal use or oral application, the following warning statements are required on the label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (ADULT) 'Adults only' (or words to that effect). - (CAFF) 'Contains [state quantity per dosage unit or per mL or per gram of product] total caffeine [per dosage unit or per mL or per gram]. A cup of instant coffee contains approximately 80mg of caffeine.' - (CAFFPREG) 'Caffeine intake more than 200 mg per day | Syamaparni |
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| | | | <p>is not recommended during pregnancy or breastfeeding.'</p> <p>e) When the maximum recommended daily dose of the medicine provides greater than 80 mg of total caffeine and the medicines is for internal use or oral application, the following warning statements are required on the label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CAFFLMT) 'Limit the use of caffeine-containing products (including tea and coffee) when taking this product.' - (CAFFCYP) 'Caffeine interacts with enzyme CYP1A2 in the liver. Consult your health professional before taking with other medicines' (or words to that effect)." | |
| 70 | 1173 | CARALLUMA ADSCENDENS VAR. FIMBRIATA | The plant part must be herb and the plant preparation must be a hydroethanolic extract. | Yugmaphallottama |
| 71 | 1175 | CARAPICHEA IPECACUANHA | Emetine is a mandatory component of Carapichea ipecacuanha. The concentration of emetine in the medicine must not be more than 0.2%. | ???Antamul??? |
| 72 | 1197 | CARDIOSPERMUM HALICACABUM | | winter cherry/karnasphota?? |
| 73 | 1232 | CASSIA ALATA LEAF EXTRACT | Only for use as an excipient ingredient in sunscreens for dermal application and not to be intended for use in the eye. The extraction ratio of the Cassia alata can only be 1:3 in 62.5% glycerine:water. The concentration in the medicine must be no more than 0.0275%. | Chakramarda |

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| 74 | 1235 | CASSIA FISTULA | <p>Hydroxyanthracene glycosides calculated as sennoside B is a mandatory component of Cassia fistula when the route of administration is oral.</p> <p>When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains more than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; - (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems'; and - (LAX3) 'Do not use when abdominal pain, nausea or vomiting are present, or if you develop diarrhoea. If you are pregnant or breast feeding, seek the advice of a healthcare professional before taking this product' (or words to that effect). <p>"When promoted or marketed as a laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' (or words to that effect). <p>When not promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (LAX5) 'This product contains [name of the herb(s) or the chemical component(s)]'; and - (LAX4) 'This product may have laxative effect'. <p>When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains less than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives and is promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; - (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' (or words to that effect); and - (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems'." | Aragwadha |
| 75 | 1236 | CASSIA OIL | <p>The concentration of Cassia oil in the product must be no more than 2% unless the preparation is for dermal use as a rubefacient, in which case the concentration of cassia oil must be no more than 5%.</p> | Aragwadha |
| 76 | 1259 | CEDRUS ATLANTICA | | Devadaru |
| 77 | 1260 | CEDRUS DEODARA | | Devadaru |
| 78 | 1275 | CENTELLA ASIATICA | | Mandukparni/Gotukola |
| 79 | 1278 | CENTIPEDA MINIMA | | Kshavaka |

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| 80 | 1333 | CHELIDONIUM MAJUS | When for oral or sublingual use, the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label: - (CELAND) 'WARNING: Greater Celandine may harm the liver in some people. Use only under the supervision of a healthcare professional'. | ??? |
| 81 | 1374 | CHRYSANTHEMUM INDICUM | | Sevanti |
| 82 | 1378 | CHRYSOPOGON ZIZANIOIDES | | Ushira |
| 83 | 1380 | CIBOTIUM BAROMETZ | | ??? |
| 84 | 1381 | CICHORIUM INTYBUS | | Chicory? |
| 85 | 1390 | CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA | <p>Camphor, cineole and safrole are mandatory components of Cinnamomum camphora.</p> <p>In solid and semi solid preparations, the concentration of camphor must be no more than 12.5%.</p> <p>In liquid preparations other than essential oils or distillates, the concentration of camphor must be no more than 2.5%.</p> <p>In essential oil preparations or distillates and the concentration of camphor is more than 2.5%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25 millilitres and the following warning statements must be included on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect); - (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'; and - Do not apply to infants under 12 months of age except on the advice of a doctor or pharmacist'. <p>In essential oil preparations or distillates, if the concentration of camphor is more than 2.5% but less than or equal to 10%, and the nominal capacity of the container is less than 25 millilitres, the medicine must have a restricted flow insert fitted on the container.</p> <p>In essential oil preparations or distillates, if the concentration of camphor is more than 10%, and the nominal capacity of the container is less than 15</p> <p>"millilitres, the medicine must have a restricted flow insert fitted on the container.</p> <p>In essential oil preparations or distillates, if the concentration of camphor is more than 10%, and the nominal capacity of the container is more than 15 millilitres but less than or equal to</p> | Karpura |

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| | | | <p>25 millilitres, the medicine must have a restricted flow insert and child resistant closure fitted on the container.</p> <p>In liquid preparations other than essential oils or distillates, when the concentration of cineole in the preparation is more than 25% the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25 millilitres and the medicine must include the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect); and - (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'. <p>In liquid preparations other than essential oils or distillates, when the concentration of cineole in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is more than 15 millilitres but less than or equal to 25 millilitres, the medicine must have a child resistant closure and restricted flow insert fitted on the container.</p> <p>In liquid preparations other than essential oils or distillates, when the concentration of cineole in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is no more than 15 millilitres, the medicine must have a restricted flow insert fitted on the container.</p> <p>When for internal use then the concentration of safrole in a medicine must be no more than 0.1%.</p> <p>When for uses other than internal use, the concentration of safrole in a medicine must be no more than 1.0%.</p> <p>When used as an active ingredient, the concentration of coumarin in the medicine must be no more than 0.001%."</p> | |
| 86 | 1391 | CINNAMOMUM CASSIA | <p>Cassia oil is a mandatory component of Cinnamomum cassia if the plant preparation is an essential oil, distillate, fixed oil or infused oil.</p> <p>The concentration of Cassia oil in the medicine must be no more than 2%.</p> <p>When used as an active ingredient, the concentration of coumarin in the medicine must be no more than 0.001%.</p> | Tamalpatra |

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| 87 | 1392 | CINNAMOMUM VERUM | <p>When used as an active ingredient coumarin is a mandatory component of Cinnamomum verum and the concentration of coumarin in the medicine must be no more than 0.001%.</p> <p>Cinnamon bark oil is a mandatory component of Cinnamomum verum when the plant part is bark and the plant preparation is essential oil, distillate, fixed oil or infused "oil. The concentration of cinnamon bark oil in the medicine must be no more than 2%.</p> <p>Cinnamon leaf oil is a mandatory component of Cinnamomum verum when the plant part is leaf.</p> <p>When the concentration of cinnamon leaf oil in the preparation is more than 25%:</p> <p>a) the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25 millilitres;</p> <p>b) a restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container; and</p> <p>c) the container must include the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect); and - (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'. <p>When the concentration of cinnamon leaf oil in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is more than 15 millilitres but no more than 25 millilitres, the medicine must have a child resistant closure and restricted flow insert fitted on the container.</p> <p>When the concentration of cinnamon leaf oil in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is no more than 15 millilitres, the container must be fitted with a restricted flow insert."</p> | Dalchini |
| 88 | 1453 | CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS | Citrullus colocynthis can only be included in medicines for oral use when the dilution of the mother tincture is 10,000 fold (4X) or more. | Indravaruni |
| 89 | 1454 | CITRULLUS VULGARIS | | Kalinga?? |

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| 90 | 1482 | CLERODENDRUM TRICHOTOMUM | | ?? |
| 91 | 1535 | COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE | Only for use as an active homoeopathic ingredient. | Suranjan |
| 92 | 1541 | COMMIPHORA HABESSINICA | | ?? |
| 93 | 1542 | COMMIPHORA KATAF | | ?? |
| 94 | 1543 | COMMIPHORA MYRRHA | | Bola |
| 95 | 1616 | CROCUS SATIVUS | | kesar/kumkum |
| 96 | 1647 | CURCULIGO ORCHIOIDES | | black musli |
| 97 | 1648 | CURCUMA AROMATICA | | turmeric/haldi |
| 98 | 1649 | CURCUMA LONGA | | turmeric/haldi |
| 99 | 1650 | CURCUMA XANTHORRIZA | | ? |
| 100 | 1651 | CURCUMA ZEDOARIA | | ? |
| 101 | 1675 | CYDONIA OBLONGA | | ? |
| 102 | 1677 | CYMBOPOGON MARTINI | When for topical use, aldehydes calculated as citral is a mandatory component of Cymbopogon martini and the concentration of aldehydes calculated as citral in the medicine must be no more than 5%. | Rohisha? |
| 103 | 1678 | CYMBOPOGON NARDUS | When for topical use, aldehydes calculated as citral is a mandatory component of Cymbopogon nardus and the concentration of aldehydes calculated as citral in the medicine must be no more than 5%. | ? |
| 104 | 1679 | CYMBOPOGON SCHOENANTHUS | When for topical use, aldehydes calculated as citral is a mandatory component of Cymbopogon schoenanthus and the concentration of aldehydes calculated as citral in the medicine must be no more than 5%. | ? |
| 105 | 1686 | CYPERUS ROTUNDUS | | Nagarmotha |
| 106 | 1705 | DACTYLORHIZA INCARNATA SUBSP. INCARNATA | | Munjataka |
| 107 | 1706 | DAEMONOROPS DRACO | | Raktaniryasa |

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| 108 | 1707 | DAHLIA PINNATA | | Dahlia |
| 109 | 1709 | DAMIANA LEAF POWDER | | Damiana |
| 110 | 1710 | DANDELION LEAF DRY | | Simhadanti patra |
| 111 | 1711 | DANDELION LEAF POWDER | | simhadanti patra choorna |
| 112 | 1712 | DANDELION ROOT DRY | | Simhadanti moola |
| 113 | 1713 | DANDELION ROOT POWDER | | Simhadanti moola choorna |
| 114 | 1716 | DATE | | Kharjura |
| 115 | 1717 | DATURA STRAMONIUM | | Dhatura |
| 116 | 1755 | DESCURAINIA SOPHIA | | flax weed |
| 117 | 1756 | DESMODIUM STYRACIFOLIUM | | Shalaparni family |
| 118 | 1757 | DESMODIUM TRIQUETUM | | Adakkapaanal(malayalam) |
| 119 | 1818 | DIGITALIS LEAF DRY | The concentration of Digitalis leaf dry in the product must be no more than 10mg/Kg or 10mg/L or 0.001%. | Hritpatri patra |
| 120 | 1819 | DIGITALIS LEAF POWDER | The concentration of Digitalis leaf powder in the product must be no more than 10mg/Kg or 10mg/L or 0.001%. | Hritpatri patra choorna |
| 121 | 1820 | DIGITALIS PURPUREA | The concentration of equivalent dry Digitalis purpurea in the medicine must be no more than 10mg/Kg or 10mg/L or 0.001%. | Tilapushpi |
| 122 | 1844 | DILL HERB OIL | | shatapushpa taila |
| 123 | 1845 | DILL SEED OIL | | Shatapushpa beeja taila |
| 124 | 1846 | DILL WEED OIL | | Shapushpa |
| 125 | 1904 | DIOSCOREA OPPOSITIFOLIA | | chinese yam, kachil(malayalam) |
| 126 | 1905 | DIOSCOREA POLYSTACHYA | | chinese yam, kachil(malayalam) |
| 127 | 1907 | DIOSCOREA VILLOSA | | Wild Yam |
| 128 | 1908 | DIOSPYROS KAKI | | Persimmon |
| 129 | 1921 | DIPSACUS JAPONICUS | | Teasel |
| 130 | 1961 | DOLICHOS LABLAB | | Nishpaav(flat beans) |
| 131 | 1963 | DRACAENA DACO | | Raktaniryasa |
| 132 | 1964 | DRIED BUTTERMILK | | Shushka takra |
| 133 | 1965 | DRIED CALCIUM SULFATE | | Godanti |
| 134 | 1967 | DRIMIA INDICA | | Sea onion or indian squill |

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| 135 | 1968 | DRIMIA MARITIMA | | red Squill |
| 136 | 1970 | DROSERANGLICA | | English sundew |
| 137 | 1977 | DRYOBALANOPS AROMATICA | | camphor tree |
| 138 | 1978 | DRYOPTERIS FILIX MAX | | Male fern |
| 139 | 1984 | DYSPHANIA AMBROSIOIDIES | volatile oil components (of dysphania ambrosioides) are mandatory components of dysphania ambrosioides | sugandha vastuka |
| 140 | 2030 | EQUISETUM ARVENSE | | Horsetail |
| 141 | 1986 | ECHINACEA ANGUSTIFOLIA | | |
| 142 | 2000 | ELDER FLOWER ABSOLUTE /ELDERBERRY /SAMBUCUS NIGRA | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. | still research , no ayurvedic name |
| 143 | 2005 | ELEMI OIL /CANARIUM LUZONICUM (ELEMI) GUM OIL/CANARIUM LUZONICUM | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a fragrance. If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a medicine must be no more than 1%. | |
| 144 | 2020 | EPHEDRA DISTACHYA | Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine (of Ephedra distachya) are mandatory components of Ephedra distachya and must be declared in the application. The concentration of ephedrine from all ingredients in the product must be no more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%. | Is used to relieve acute muscular and rheumatic pains (when it is called teamsters' tea), as a stimulant, and in the cardio tonics in Ayurveda. Indian Joint Fir |
| 145 | 2029 | EPOXY CEDRENE | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a fragrance. | Family Pinaceae , Cedrus libani , Thuja occidentalis |
| 146 | 2035 | ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA | Amygdalin and hydrocyanic acid are mandatory components. The concentration of amygdalin in the medicine must be 0%. The concentration of hydrocyanic acid in the medicine must be no more than 1 microgram/kg or 1 microgram/L or 0.000001%. | Lottaaka |
| 147 | 2036 | ERIOCAULON BUERGERIANUM | | BOTHI Sri Lankan Ayurvedic Plant |
| 148 | 2040 | ERUCA SATIVA | | tara mira Hindi name |

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| 149 | 2046 | ESCHSCHOLZIA CALIFORNICA | | California Poppy |
| 150 | 2144 | EUCALYPTUS FRUTICETORUM | <p>Cineole is a mandatory component of Eucalyptus fruticetorum. In liquid preparations when the concentration of cineole OR the concentration of oil or distillate in the preparation is more than 25%: the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25 millilitres; a restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container; and</p> <p>c) the container must include the following warning statements on the medicine label: (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect); and (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'.</p> <p>In liquid preparations, when the concentration of cineole OR the concentration of oil or distillate in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is more than 15 millilitres but less than or equal to 25 millilitres the medicine must also have a child resistant closure.</p> | lavang kul. |
| 151 | 2145 | EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS | <p>Cineole is a mandatory component of Eucalyptus globulus. In liquid preparations when the concentration of cineole OR the concentration of oil or distillate in the preparation is more than 25%: the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25 millilitres; a restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container; and the container must include the following warning statements on the medicine label: (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect); and (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'.</p> <p>In liquid preparations, when the concentration of cineole OR the concentration of oil or distillate in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is more than 15 millilitres but less than or equal to 25 millilitres the medicine must also have a child resistant closure.</p> | Pangiri |

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| 152 | 2147 | EUCALYPTUS OIL | <p>"Cineole is a mandatory component of Eucalyptus oil. When the plant preparation is oil and the total concentration of the oil in the preparation is more than 25%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25 mL.</p> <p>When the plant preparation is oil and the total concentration of the oil in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is more than 15 mL but no more than 25mL, a child resistant closure and restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container. The medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:"</p> <p>(CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect)</p> <p>(NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'</p> <p>When the concentration of the oil in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is no more than 15 mL, a restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container. The medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <p>(CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect)</p> <p>(NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'</p> | Eucalyptus |
| 153 | 2154 | EUONYMUS ATROPURPUREUS | | Indian Arrow root , Indian Root , Burning Ash |
| 154 | 2156 | EUPATORIUM FORTUNEI | | Ayapan /Eupatorium Triplinerve. |
| 155 | 2162 | EUPHORBIA DRY | | Euphorbia neriifolia)/Sehund or Thuhar |
| 156 | 2164 | EUPHORBIA HIRTA | | Dudhi/Nagarjuni / Sri Lankan Ayurvedic plant |
| 157 | 2167 | EUPHORBIA PEPLUS | Only for use as an active homoeopathic ingredient. | Devil's milk |
| 158 | 2168 | EUPHORBIA POWDER | | Euphorbia neriifolia)/Sehund or Thuhar |
| 159 | 2169 | EUPHORBIA RESINIFERA | | Moroccan Mound Succulents |
| 160 | 2171 | EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS | | Eyebright |
| 161 | 2174 | EURYALE FEROX | | Water Lily Seeds or Foxnuts /Makhanas |

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| 162 | 2175 | EUTERPE OLERACEA | The plant part must be derived from the fruit. When used as an excipient: permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour proprietary excipient formulation; the total flavour proprietary excipient formulation in a medicine must not be more than 5%; and the following warning statement is required on the medicine label: (ACAI) 'Contains acai'. | acai, acai berry, açai |
| 163 | 2176 | EVENING PRIMROSE OIL | | Oenothera biennis |
| 164 | 2188 | FENNEL BITTER SEED DRY | When used in oral medicines, the following warning statements are required on the label: - (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'- (PREGNT2) 'Do not use if pregnant or likely to become pregnant (or words to that effect)' - (BREASF) 'Do not use while breastfeeding.' | Saunf- Foeniculum Vulgare |
| 165 | 2189 | FENNEL LEAF | | |
| 166 | 2191 | FENNEL SWEET SEED DRY | When used in oral medicines, the following warning statements are required on the label: - (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended' - (PREGNT2) 'Do not use if pregnant or likely to become pregnant (or words to that effect)' - (BREASF) 'Do not use while breastfeeding.' | |
| 167 | 2192 | FENUGREEK | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. | Menthee - Trigonella foenum-graecum |
| 168 | 2212 | FERULA ASSA-FOETIDA | | Hing |
| 169 | 2213 | FERULA FOETIDA | | Hing |
| 170 | 2221 | FICUS CARICA | | Anjir |
| 171 | 2223 | FIG | | |
| 172 | 2224 | FIG DRY | | |

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| 173 | 2234 | FOENICULUM VULGARE | <p>When used in oral medicines, the following warning statements are required on the label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended' - (PREGNT2) 'Do not use if pregnant or likely to become pregnant (or words to that effect)' - (BREASF) 'Do not use while breastfeeding.' <p>When the plant preparation is oil or distillate, methyl chavicol is a mandatory component and the maximum daily dose must provide no more than 150 mg of the plant preparation. When the plant preparation is oil or distillate and the concentration of methyl chavicol in the medicine is more than 5%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25mL, a restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container, and the following warning statement is required on the label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect). | |
| 174 | 2263 | FUMARIA OFFICINALIS | | Pitpapa, Papara, Shahtara |
| 175 | 2308 | GARLIC BULB DRY | | Lasun- Allium sativum |
| 176 | 2309 | GARLIC BULB FRESH | | |
| 177 | 2310 | GARLIC BULB POWDER | | |
| 178 | 2311 | GARLIC CLOVE POWDER | | |
| 179 | 2312 | GARLIC OIL | | |
| 180 | 2355 | GINGER DRY | | Sonth- Zingiber Officinale |
| 181 | 2356 | GINGER OIL | | |
| 182 | 2358 | GINGER POWDER | | |

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| 183 | 2359 | GINKGO BILOBA | The Ginkgo biloba leaf extract used in the manufacture of this medicine must comply with the requirement of Identification Test B of the monograph Powdered Ginkgo Extract in the United States. Pharmacopeia 32 - National Formulary 27 (USP32-NF27), as in force or existing from time to time. This condition does not apply to powdered or dried leaf. | |
| 184 | 2366 | GLORIOSA SUPERBA | Colchicine is a mandatory component of Gloriosa superba and must be declared in the application. The concentration of colchicine in the product must be no more | Bachnag, Kal-lavi |
| 185 | 2419 | GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA | | Liquorice, Yashtimadhu |
| 186 | 2435 | GOOSEBERRY | | Amla |
| 187 | 2507 | HELIANTHUS ANNUUS | | Suryavarta, Sunflower |
| 188 | 2516 | HEMIDESMUS INDICUS | | Sariva, Anantmoola |
| 189 | 2553 | HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS | | Bhenda, Okra |
| 190 | 2555 | HIBISCUS ROSA-SINENSIS | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. | Japa |
| 191 | 2576 | HONEY | When the route of administration is oral, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label: - (BABY2) 'Not suitable for infants under the age of twelve months' (or words to that effect). | Madhu |
| 192 | 2584 | HORDEUM VULGARE | Gluten is a mandatory component when the plant part is seed, and must be declared in the application when the route of administration is other than topical and mucosal. | Yava, Barley |
| 193 | 2586 | HORSE RADISH | Volatile oil components (of Armoracia rusticana) is a mandatory component of Horse radish. The maximum recommended daily dose must be no more than 20 mg of volatile oil components (of Armoracia rusticana). | Shigru |

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| 194 | 2604 | HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL | | |
| 195 | 2606 | HYDROGENATED COCONUT OIL | | |
| 196 | 2607 | HYDROGENATED COTTONSEED OIL | | |
| 197 | 2692 | IMPATIENS BALSAMINA | | Dushparijati |
| 198 | 2694 | IMPERATA CYLINDRICA | | Darbha |
| 199 | 2695 | INDIGO CARMINE | Permitted for use only as a colour in medicines limited to topical and oral routes of administration. | Nilini |
| 200 | 2697 | INDIGOFERA TINCTORIA | | Nilini |
| 201 | 2704 | INULA HELENIUM | | Pushkarmool |
| 202 | 2705 | INULA RACEMOSA | | Pushkarmool |
| 203 | 2718 | IPOMOEA BATATAS | | Pindalu |
| 204 | 2832 | ISPAGHULA HUSK DRY | The requirement specified in paragraph (a) below applies to a medicine that contains the | Isabgol |
| 205 | 2833 | ISPAGHULA HUSK POWDER | The requirement specified in paragraph (a) below applies to a medicine that contains the ingredient that: - is listed in the Register on or after 2 March 2020; or - is released for supply after 2 March 2021. (a) When a dose for children is stated, the following warning statement is required on the label: | Isabgol |
| 206 | 2837 | JASMINE ABSOLUTE | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour or a fragrance. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a medicine must be no more 1%. | Jati |
| 207 | 2838 | JASMINE LACTONE | Only for use in topical medicines for dermal application. | Jati |
| 208 | 2839 | JASMINE OIL | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a fragrance. If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a medicine must be no more than 1%. | Jati |

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| 209 | 2840 | JASMINUM GRANDIFLORUM | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. | Jati |
| 210 | 2841 | JASMINUM OFFICINALE | | Jati |
| 211 | 2860 | KAEMPFERIA GALANGA | | Karcura, Kacholum |
| 212 | 2938 | LATHYRUS SATIVUS | The maximum recommended daily dose must be no more than 1mg of the equivalent dry herbal material of Lathyrus sativus. The medicine must not contain lathyrogenic amino acids | Indian pea, sweet pea |
| 213 | 2982 | LEMON | When used internally, oxedrine is a mandatory component of lemon. The quantity of oxedrine in the maximum recommended daily dose must be no more than 30 milligrams. "Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%." " | |
| 214 | 3063 | LIQUORICE | | Yashtimadhu, Mulethi |
| 215 | 3064 | LIQUORICE DRY | | |
| 216 | 3065 | LIQUORICE LIQUID EXTRACT | | |
| 217 | 3066 | LIQUORICE POWDER | | |
| 218 | 3117 | MACE | Safrole is a mandatory component of Mace. When used internally, the concentration of safrole in the medicine must be no more than 0.1%. When used topically, the concentration of safrole in the medicine must be no more than 1.0%. | Mace Spice (Javitri) is obtained from a species called Myristica which is a nutmeg tree. Arillus Myristicae. Myristica officinalis. Myristica moschata. Macis. Muscadier. |

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| 219 | 3118 | MACE OIL | <p>Safrole is a mandatory component of Mace oil.</p> <p>When used internally, the concentration of safrole in the medicine must be no more than 0.1%.</p> <p>When used topically, the concentration of safrole in the medicine must be no more than 1.0%.</p> <p>When the concentration of mace oil in the preparation is more than 50% and the nominal capacity of the container is 25 mL or less, a restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container.</p> | |
| 220 | 3176 | MAGNOLIA GLAUCA | | Magnolia (Magnolia Officinalis), Magnolia grandiflora - Him Champa |
| 221 | 3179 | MAGNOLIA OFFICINALIS | | Holly bay, beaver tree, indian bark, red laurel, swamp laurel, sweet magnolia, sassafras |
| 222 | 3187 | MALPIGHIA GLABRA | | Malpighia glabra, M. emarginata, M. puniceifolia |
| 223 | 3199 | MALVA SYLVESTRIS | | brahmasuvarcala - Malva sylvestris Linn. - Malvaceae Suvarchala (var.) |
| 224 | 3200 | MALVA VERTICILLATA | | Abutilon (Dongkuizi)/Abutilon seed |
| 225 | 3207 | MANDRAGORA OFFICINARUM | <p>Atropine, hyoscine and hyoscyamine are mandatory components of Mandragora officinarum.</p> <p>The concentration in the medicine must be no more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mL/L or 0.001%.</p> <p>The concentration of atropine in the medicine must be no more than 100 micrograms/kg or 100 micrograms/L or 0.0001%.</p> <p>The concentration of hyoscine in the medicine must be no more than 300 micrograms/kg or 300 micrograms/L or 0.00003%.</p> <p>The concentration of hyoscyamine in the medicine must be no more than 300 micrograms/kg or 300 micrograms/L or 0.00003%.</p> | TMandarke", belongs to the family Solanaceae, Genus Mandragora. |

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| 226 | 3220 | MANGIFERA INDICA | ----- | Mango |
| 227 | 3222 | MANIHOT ESCULENTA | ----- | cassava , manioc, or yuca |
| 228 | 3224 | MARANTA ARUNDINACEA | ----- | Arrowroot, maranta, West Indian arrowroot, obedience plant, Bermuda arrowroot, araru, araruta, ararao or hulankeeriya, is a large, perennial herb found in rainforest habitats. |
| 229 | 3226 | MARJORAM OIL SPANISH | When the concentration in the preparation is more than 50%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 50 mL, the medicine must have a restricted flow insert fitted to the container and requires the following warning statement on the medicine label: - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect). | Mastic Thyme Essential Oil, is steam distilled from the leaves and flowering tops of the Thymus mastichina herb, |
| 230 | 3227 | MARJORAM OIL SWEET | When the concentration in the preparation is more than 50%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 50 mL, the medicine must have "a restricted flow insert fitted to the container and requires the following warning statement on the medicine label: - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect)." | Origanum majorana |
| 231 | 3228 | MARRUBIUM VULGARE | ----- | Horehound ,White Horehound |
| 232 | 3229 | MARSDENIA CUNDURANGO | ----- | Gonolobus cundurango Triana, Marsdenia reichenbachii Triana. Condurango |
| 233 | 3230 | MARSHMALLOW ROOT DRY | ----- | Althaea Officinalis |
| 234 | 3233 | MASTIC | ----- | mastic tree (Pistacia lentiscus) ,resin glands of certain trees |
| 235 | 3234 | MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA | ----- | Chamomile |
| 236 | 3235 | MATRICARIA FLOWER DRY | ----- | Chamomile |

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| 237 | 3237 | MEADOWSWEET HERB DRY | <p>Methyl salicylate is a mandatory component of meadowsweet herb dry.</p> <p>Not to be included in medicines for use in the eye or on damaged skin.</p> <p>When used internally, the concentration of methyl salicylate in the medicine must not be more than 0.001%.</p> <p>When the concentration of methyl salicylate in a liquid preparation is more than 5% and the dosage form is other than spray, the medicine requires child resistant packaging.</p> <p>When the concentration of methyl salicylate in a liquid preparation is more than 5% and the dosage form is spray, the medicine does not require child resistant packaging if: the delivery device is engaged into the container in such a way that prevents it from being readily removed; direct suction through the delivery device results in delivery of no more than one dosage unit; and actuation of the spray device is ergonomically difficult for young children to accomplish.</p> <p>The following warning statement is required on the medicine label: (METSAL) 'Contains methyl salicylate' (or words to that effect).</p> <p>When for use in topical medicines for dermal application the concentration of methyl salicylate in the medicine must</p> | <p>Methyl salicylate is a mandatory component of meadowsweet herb dry.</p> <p>Not to be included in medicines for use in the eye or on damaged skin</p> <p>Filipendula ulmaria,</p> |
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| | | | <p>not be more than 25%</p> <p>the following warning statements are required on the medicine label:</p> <p>- (PREGNT2) 'Do not use if pregnant or likely to become pregnant' (or words to that effect);</p> <p>(CHILD4) 'Do not use [this product/insert name of product] in children 6 years of age or less';</p> <p>(SENS) 'Application to skin may increase sensitivity to sunlight.' (or words to that effect);</p> <p>(AVOID) 'Avoid prolonged exposure in the sun' (or words to that effect);</p> <p>iii) if the concentration of methyl salicylate in the medicine is greater than 1%, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label:</p> <p>- (IRRIT) 'If irritation develops, discontinue use'</p> | |
| 238 | 3239 | MEDICAGO SATIVA | <p>The level of l-canavanine must be no more than that of the dried leaf.</p> <p>When fresh leaf extract is used and the extraction ratio is between 34:1 and 46:1, the quantity of l-canavanine in the extract must not be more than that in the fresh leaf.</p> | <p>Sanskrit Name Alfalfa, Vilaayatigawuth, Lasunghaa</p> |
| 239 | 3250 | MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS | <p>Coumarin is a mandatory component of Melilotus officinalis.</p> <p>The concentration of coumarin in the medicine must be no more than 0.001%.</p> | <p>yellow sweet clover, yellow melilot, ribbed melilot and common melilot,</p> |
| 240 | 3251 | MELISSA OFFICINALIS | ----- | <p>Balm Mint, Bee Balm, Blue Balm, Cure-all, Garden Balm, Honey Plant, Melissa, Sweet Balm, Sweet Mary</p> |

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| 241 | 3256 | MENTHA AQUATICA | <p>Menthol is a mandatory component of Mentha aquatica. When the medicine is for topical use for dermal application: the medicine must not be intended for use in the eye or on damaged skin; the medicine must not deliver more than 25% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use; the following warning statement is required on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (EYE) Avoid contact with eyes (or words to that effect). (iv) if the medicine delivers more than 1% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statements are required on the medicine label: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (SKTEST) If you have sensitive skin, test this product on a small area of skin before applying it to a large area; (IRRIT) If irritation develops, discontinue use. (v) if the medicine delivers more than 5% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (MENTH) Contains a high concentration of menthol, which can cause severe skin irritation. <p>When the medicine is for internal use, the maximum recommended daily dose must not contain more than 1 gram of menthol.</p> | WATER MINT |
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| 242 | 3257 | MENTHA ARVENSIS | <p>Menthol is a mandatory component of Mentha arvensis. When the medicine is for topical use for dermal application: the medicine must not be intended for use in the eye or on damaged skin; the medicine must not deliver more than 25% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use; the following warning statement is required on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (EYE) Avoid contact with eyes (or words to that effect). (iv) if the medicine delivers more than 1% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statements are required on the medicine label: (SKTEST) If you have sensitive skin, test this product on a small area of skin before applying it to a large area; (IRRIT) If irritation develops, discontinue use. (v) if the medicine delivers more than 5% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (MENTH) Contains a high concentration of menthol, which can cause severe skin irritation. <p>When the medicine is for internal use, the maximum recommended daily dose must not contain more than 1 gram of menthol.</p> | <p>English name : Cinnamon Ayurvedic name : Kurundu Pothu Scientific name : Cinnamomum zeylanicum</p> |
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| 243 | 3258 | MENTHA ARVENSIS LEAF OIL | <p>Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour proprietary excipient formulation or fragrance proprietary excipient formulation.</p> <p>The total flavour proprietary excipient formulation in a medicine must be no more than 5%.</p> <p>The total fragrance proprietary excipient formulation in a medicine must be no more than 1%.</p> <p>Menthol is a mandatory component of Mentha arvensis leaf oil.</p> <p>When the medicine is for topical use for dermal application: the medicine must not be intended for use in the eye or on damaged skin;</p> <p>the medicine must not deliver more than 25% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use; the following warning statement is required on the medicine label:</p> <p>- (EYE) Avoid contact with eyes (or words to that effect).</p> <p>(iv) if the medicine delivers more than 1% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statements are required on the medicine label:</p> <p>(SKTEST) If you have sensitive skin, test this product on a small area of skin before applying it to a large area;</p> <p>(IRRIT) If irritation develops, discontinue use.</p> <p>(v) if the medicine delivers more than 5% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label:</p> <p>- (MENTH) Contains a high concentration of menthol, which can cause severe skin irritation.</p> <p>When the medicine is for internal use, the maximum recommended daily dose must not contain more than 1 gram of menthol.</p> | the corn mint, field mint, or wild mint, |
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| 244 | 3261 | MENTHA HAPLOCALYX | <p>D-pulegone, menthol and volatile oil components (of Mentha pulegium) are mandatory components of Mentha pulegium. When the nominal capacity of the container is more than 15 millilitres, the concentration of d-pulegone in the medicine must be no more than 4%.</p> <p>When the concentration of d- pulegone in the preparation is more than 4% and the nominal capacity of the container is 15 millilitres or less, the medicine must have a child resistant closure and restricted flow insert fitted on the container. The medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <p>(NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'; (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect).</p> <p>When the medicine is for topical use for dermal application:</p> <p>a) the maximum recommended daily dose must not contain more than 150 mg of Mentha pulegium oil or distillate; the medicine must not be intended for use in the eye or on damaged skin; the medicine must not deliver more than 25% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use; the following warning statement is required on the medicine label:</p> <p>- (EYE) Avoid contact with eyes (or words to that effect).</p> <p>e) if the medicine delivers more than 1% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statements are required on the medicine label: (SKTEST) If you have sensitive skin, test this product on a small area of skin before applying it to a large area; (IRRIT) If irritation develops, discontinue use.</p> <p>f) if the medicine delivers more than 5% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label: - (MENTH) Contains a high concentration of menthol, which can cause severe skin irritation.</p> <p>When the medicine is for internal use:</p> <p>a) the maximum recommended daily dose must not contain more than 50 mg of Mentha pulegium oil or distillate</p> | FIELD MINT |
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| 245 | 3262 | MENTHA SPICATA | <p>Menthol is a mandatory component of <i>Mentha x cardiaca</i>. When the medicine is for topical use for dermal application: the medicine must not be intended for use in the eye or on damaged skin; the medicine must not deliver more than 25% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use; the following warning statement is required on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (EYE) Avoid contact with eyes (or words to that effect). (iv) if the medicine delivers more than 1% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statements are required on the medicine label: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (SKTEST) If you have sensitive skin, test this product on a small area of skin before applying it to a large area; (IRRIT) If irritation develops, discontinue use. (v) if the medicine delivers more than 5% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (MENTH) Contains a high concentration of menthol, which can cause severe skin irritation. <p>When the medicine is for internal use, the maximum recommended daily dose must not contain more than 1 gram of menthol.</p> | Pudina ,SPEARMINT |
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| 246 | 3264 | MENTHA X PIPERITA | <p>Menthol is a mandatory component of Mentha x piperita. When the medicine is for topical use for dermal application: the medicine must not be intended for use in the eye or on damaged skin; the medicine must not deliver more than 25% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use; the following warning statement is required on the medicine label:</p> <p>- (EYE) Avoid contact with eyes (or words to that effect). (iv) if the medicine delivers more than 1% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statements are required on the medicine label: (SKTEST) If you have sensitive skin, test this product on a small area of skin before applying it to a large area; (IRRIT) If irritation develops, discontinue use. (v) if the medicine delivers more than 5% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label: - (MENTH) Contains a high concentration of menthol, which can cause severe skin irritation.</p> <p>When the medicine is for internal use, the maximum recommended daily dose must not contain more than 1 gram of menthol.</p> | PEPPERMINT |
| 247 | 3372 | MICROCOS PANICULATA | | Shiral , Kohu kirilla/Keliya: |
| 248 | 3376 | MILK THISTLE FRUIT DRY | | Silybum marianum |
| 249 | 3377 | MILK THISTLE FRUIT POWDER | | Silybum Marianum |
| 250 | 3378 | MILLET | | Thinai Arisi |
| 251 | 3380 | MIMOSA ABSOLUTE | <p>Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%.</p> | Acacia decurrens |
| 252 | 3381 | MIMULUS GUTTATUS | | Erythranthe guttata |

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| 253 | 3382 | MINT OIL DEMENTHOLISED | <p>Menthol is a mandatory component of mint oil dementholised.</p> <p>When the medicine is for topical use for dermal application: the medicine must not be intended for use in the eye or on damaged skin; the medicine must not deliver more than 25% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use; the following warning statement is required on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (EYE) Avoid contact with eyes (or words to that effect). (iv) if the medicine delivers more than 1% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statements are required on the medicine label: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (SKTEST) If you have sensitive skin, test this product on a small area of skin before applying it to a large area; - (IRRIT) If irritation develops, discontinue use. (v) if the medicine delivers more than 5% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (MENTH) Contains a high concentration of menthol, which can cause severe skin irritation. <p>When the medicine is for internal use, the maximum recommended daily dose must not contain more than 1 gram of menthol.</p> | Mentha arvensis herb |
| 254 | 3384 | MITCHELLA REPENS | | partridge berry |
| 255 | 3392 | MOMORDICA BALSAMINA | | Balsam Apple ,Bitter Melon |
| 256 | 3393 | MOMORDICA CHARANTIA | | bitter gourd or bitter melon in english a |
| 257 | 3414 | MORINGA OLEIFERA | | <p>drumstick tree</p> <p>Moringa oleifera is a fast-growing, drought-resistant tree of the family Moringaceae, native to the Indian subcontinent. Common names include moringa, drumstick tree, horseradish tree, and ben oil tree or benzolive tree.</p> |

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| 258 | 3415 | MORUS ALBA | | white mulberry, common mulberry and silkworm mulberry, |
| 259 | 3417 | MORUS NIGRA | | black mulberry or blackberry |
| 260 | 3419 | MOTHERWORT HERB DRY | | Leonurus cardiaca, known as motherwort, is an herbaceous perennial plant in the mint family, Lamiaceae. Other common names include throw-wort, lion's ear, and lion's tail. Lion's tail is also a common name for Leonotis leonurus, and lion's ear, a common name for Leonotis nepetifolia. Originally from Central Asia and southeastern Europe, it is now found worldwide, spread largely due to its use as a herbal remedy. |
| 261 | 3420 | MOTHERWORT HERB POWDER | | throw-wort, lion's ear, and lion's tail. L |
| 262 | 3421 | MUCUNA PRURIENS | Levodopa is a mandatory component of Mucuna pruriens. The concentration of levodopa in the medicine must not be more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%. | Kapikacchu, Atmagupta Cowhage |
| 263 | 3422 | MULBERRY | | |
| 264 | 3423 | MUNG BEAN | | (Vigna radiata) |
| 265 | 3424 | MURRAYA KOENIGII | | Curry tree |
| 266 | 3430 | MUSKS | Only for use as an active homoeopathic ingredient. | Moschus moschiferus L. Deer musk, Musk, Tonquin musk |
| 267 | 3431 | MUSTARD | Allyl isothiocyanate is a mandatory component of mustard when the plant part is seed. The concentration of allyl isothiocyanate from all ingredients in the product must be no more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%. | sarshapa |

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| 268 | 3432 | MUSTARD OIL | Allyl isothiocyanate is a mandatory component of mustard oil when the plant part is seed. The concentration of allyl isothiocyanate from all ingredients in the product must be no more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%. | brown mustard (<i>Brassica campestris</i>), black mustard (<i>Brassica nigra</i>) white mustard (<i>Brassica alba</i>) and Indian mustard (<i>Brassica juncea</i>) |
| 269 | 3433 | MUSTARD SEED OIL | Allyl isothiocyanate is a mandatory component of mustard seed oil when the plant part is seed. The concentration of allyl isothiocyanate from all ingredients in the product must be no more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%. | brown mustard (<i>Brassica campestris</i>), black mustard (<i>Brassica nigra</i>) white mustard (<i>Brassica alba</i>) and Indian mustard (<i>Brassica juncea</i>) |
| 270 | 3437 | MYRICA CERIFERA | | Wax Myrtle. Bayberry. Candle berry. N.O. Myricaceae. Tincture of fresh bark of root. |
| 271 | 3440 | MYRISTICA FRAGRANS | Safrole is a mandatory component of <i>Myristica fragrans</i> . When for internal use then the concentration of safrole in the medicine must be no more than 0.1%. When for topical use then the concentration of safrole in the medicine must be no more than 1%. When the plant preparation is oil or distillate and the concentration in the medicine is more than 50%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25 millilitres, the medicine must have a restricted flow insert fitted on the container and requires the following warning statement on the medicine label: - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or word to that effect). | Jatiphala or Jaiphal Nutmeg Jatiphala, Malatiphala, Malatisuta Nutmeg |
| 272 | 3444 | MYROXYLON BALSAMUM | | Balsam of tolu |
| 273 | 3446 | MYRRH | | Commiphora myrrha |
| 274 | 3447 | MYRRH OIL | | Commiphora myrrha |
| 275 | 3448 | MYRRH RESIN | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour or a fragrance. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a medicine must be no more 1%. | Commiphora myrrha |
| 276 | 3449 | MYRRHIS ODORATA | | sweet cicely, sweet chervil or myrrh |

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| 277 | 3454 | MYRTLE OIL | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a fragrance. If used as a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a medicine must be no more than 1%. | Myrtus communis |
| 278 | 3455 | MYRTUS COMMUNIS | | common myrtle or true myrtle |
| 279 | 3467 | NELUMBO NUCIFERA | | KAMALA, PADMA |
| 280 | 3468 | NELUMBO NUCIFERA FLOWER WAX | Only for use in topical medicines for dermal application and not to be included in medicines intended for use in the eye or on damaged skin. The concentration in the medicine must be no more than 0.1%. | KAMALA, PADMA |
| 281 | 3475 | NEOPICRORHIZA SCROPHULARIIFLORA | | ? |
| 282 | 3478 | NERIUM OLEANDER | The concentration of equivalent dry Nerium oleander in the product must be no more than 1mg/Kg or 1mg/L or 0.0001%. | KĀRAVIRA |
| 283 | 3486 | NICOTIANA TABACUM | Only for use as an active homoeopathic ingredient. | TAMRAPARNA, Gucchaphala, Kalanj Tamala |
| 284 | 3491 | NIGELLA DAMASCENA | | UPAKUMCHIKĀ (variety) |
| 285 | 3492 | NIGELLA SATIVA | | KĀLIKA JĪRAKA |
| 286 | 3511 | NUTMEG DRY | Safrole is a mandatory component of Nutmeg Dry. When for internal use then the concentration of safrole from all ingredients in the medicine must be no more than 0.1%. When for topical use then the concentration of safrole from all ingredients in the medicine must be no more than 1%. | JĀTĪPHALA |
| 287 | 3512 | NUTMEG OIL | Safrole is a mandatory component of Nutmeg oil. When for internal use then the concentration of safrole in the medicine must be no more than 0.1%. When for topical use then the concentration of safrole in the medicine must be no more than 1%. When the concentration of Nutmeg oil in the medicine is more than 50%, the nominal capacity of the container must "be no more than 25 mL, the medicine must have a restricted flow insert fitted on the container and requires the following warning statement on the medicine label: - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect)." | JĀTĪPHALA |

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| 288 | 3513 | NUTMEG POWDER | Safrole is a mandatory component of Nutmeg powder. When for internal use then the concentration of safrole in the medicine must be no more than 0.1%. When for topical use then the concentration of safrole in the medicine must be no more than 1%. | JĀTĪPHALA |
| 289 | 3514 | NUX VOMICA DRY | Strychnine (of Strychnos spp.) is a mandatory component of Nux Vomica Dry. The concentration of in the medicine must be no more than 1mg/Kg or 1mg/L or 0.0001%. | KUPILUS |
| 290 | 3515 | NUX VOMICA POWDER | Only for use as an active homoeopathic ingredient. Strychnine (of Strychnos spp.) is a mandatory component of Nux vomica powder. The concentration in the medicine must be no more than 1mg/Kg or 1mg/L or 0.0001%. | KUPILUS |
| 291 | 3516 | NYCTANTHES ARBORTRISTIS | When the plant part is leaf: a) methyl salicylate is a mandatory component of Nyctanthes arbor-tristis; "not to be included in medicines for use in the eye or on damaged skin; c)when used internally, the concentration of methyl salicylate in the medicine must not be more than 0.001%; d) when the concentration of methyl salicylate in a liquid preparation is more than 5% and the dosage form is other than spray, the medicine requires child resistant packaging; e) when the concentration of methyl salicylate in a liquid preparation is more than 5% and the dosage form is spray, the medicine does not require child resistant packaging if: - the delivery device is engaged into the container in such a way that prevents it from being readily removed; - direct suction through the delivery device results in delivery of no more than one dosage unit; and - actuation of the spray device is ergonomically difficult for young children to accomplish; f) the following warning statement is required on the medicine label: - (METSAL) 'Contains methyl salicylate' (or words to that effect); and g) when for use in topical medicines for dermal application: i) the concentration of methyl salicylate in the medicine must not be more than 25% ii) the following warning statements are required on the medicine label: - (PREGNT2) 'Do not use if pregnant or likely to become pregnant' (or words to that effect); - (CHILD4) 'Do not use [this product/insert name of product] in children 6 years of age or less'; - (SENS) 'Application to skin may increase sensitivity to sunlight' (or words to that effect); - (AVOID) 'Avoid prolonged exposure in the sun' (or words to that effect); iii) if the concentration of methyl salicylate in the medicine is greater than 1%, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label: - (IRRIT) 'If irritation develops, discontinue use'." | PĀRĪJATA |

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| 292 | 3520 | NYMPHAEA ALBA | | KUMUDA |
| 293 | 3530 | OCIMUM BASILICUM | <p>When the plant preparation is oil or distillate, Methyl chavicol, eugenol, methyleugenol and cineole are mandatory components of Ocimum basilicum.</p> <p>The concentration of methyleugenol in the medicine must not exceed 1%. When the concentration of Methyl chavicol in the medicine is more than 5%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25 millilitres.</p> <p>When the concentration of Methyl chavicol in the medicine is more than 5% and the nominal capacity of the container is 25 millilitres or less, a restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container, and requires the following warning statement on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect). <p>When the concentration of cineole OR eugenol in the preparation is more than 25%, the nominal capacity of the container must not be more than 25 millilitres and the following warning statements must be included on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect); and - (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'. <p>When the concentration of cineole OR eugenol in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is more than 15 millilitres but less than or equal to 25 millilitres, the medicine must have a child resistant closure and restricted flow insert fitted on the container.</p> <p>When the concentration of cineole OR eugenol in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is no more than 15 millilitres, the medicine must have a restricted flow insert fitted on the container.</p> <p>When the preparation is for topical use in the mouth, the preparation may not contain more than 5 millilitres of eugenol and the concentration of eugenol in the product must not be greater than 25%.</p> | Shiva tulasi |

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| 294 | 3531 | OCIMUM KILIMANDSCHARICUM | <p>Camphor is a mandatory component of Ocimum kilimandscharicum.</p> <p>In solid and semi solid preparations, the concentration of camphor must be no more than 12.5%.</p> <p>In liquid preparations, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25 millilitres.</p> <p>In liquid preparations other than essential oils or distillates, the concentration of camphor must be no more than 2.5%.</p> <p>In essential oil or distillate preparations when the concentration of camphor is more than 2.5%, the medicine must have a restricted flow insert fitted on the container and include the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect); and - (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'. <p>In essential oil or distillate preparations, if the concentration of camphor is more than 10%, and the nominal capacity of the container is more than 15 millilitres but less than or equal to 25 millilitres, the medicine must also have a child resistant closure fitted on the container.</p> | karpooora tulasi |
| 295 | 3532 | OCIMUM MINIMUM | | kshudra tulasi |

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| 296 | 3533 | OCIMUM TENUIFLORUM | <p>When the plant part is oil or distillate, eugenol is a mandatory component of <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>.</p> <p>When the concentration of eugenol in the preparation is more than 25%, the nominal capacity of the container must not be more than 25 millilitres and the following warning statements must be included on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect); and - (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'. <p>When the concentration of eugenol in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is more than 15 millilitres but less than or equal to 25 millilitres, the medicine must have a child resistant closure and restricted flow insert fitted on the container.</p> <p>When the concentration of eugenol in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is no more than 15 millilitres, the medicine must have a restricted flow insert fitted on the container.</p> <p>When the preparation is for topical use in the mouth, the preparation may not contain more than 5 mL of eugenol and the concentration of eugenol in the product must not be greater than 25%.</p> | Tulasi |
| 297 | 3567 | OENOTHERA BIENNIS | | Evening Primrose |
| 298 | 3570 | OLDENLANDIA DIFFUSA | | Jala parpata |
| 299 | 3571 | OLEA EUROPAEA | | |
| 300 | 3580 | OLIBANUM OIL | | Shallaki oil |
| 301 | 3582 | OLIVE | | |
| 302 | 3583 | OLIVE OIL | | |
| 303 | 3587 | Onion | | Palandu |
| 304 | 3588 | Onion oil | | Palandu taila |
| 305 | 3590 | ONOPORDUM ACANTHIUM | | Cotton Thistle |
| 306 | 3593 | OPOPANAX CHIRONIUM | <p>When used as an excipient, permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as part of a flavour or a fragrance proprietary excipient formulation.</p> <p>If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%.</p> <p>If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a medicine must be no more 1%.</p> | Meera |
| 307 | 3594 | OPOPANAX OIL | | Meerra oil |

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| 308 | 3595 | OPUNTIA FICUS-INDICA | | Vidara, vishwasaraka |
| 309 | 3596 | ORANGE | | Naranga |
| 310 | 3597 | ORANGE FLOWER ABSOLUTE | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour or a fragrance. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%.. If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a medicine must be no more 1%. | Naranga pushpa sara |
| 311 | 3598 | ORANGE FLOWER OIL | When used internally, oxedrine is a mandatory component of orange flower oil. The quantity of oxedrine in the maximum recommended daily dose must be no more than 30 milligrams. | Naranga pushpa taila |
| 312 | 3599 | ORANGE JUICE | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. | Naranga phala rasa |
| 313 | 3601 | ORANGE OIL | When used internally, oxedrine is a mandatory component of orange flower oil. The quantity of oxedrine in the maximum recommended daily dose must be no more than 30 milligrams. | Naranga phala taila |
| 314 | 3608 | ORANGE PEEL | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. | Naranga phala twak |
| 315 | 3609 | ORANGE PEEL DRIED BITTER | When used internally, oxedrine is a mandatory component of orange peel dried bitter. The quantity of oxedrine in the maximum recommended daily dose must be no more than 30 milligrams. | Naranga phala twak arka |

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| 316 | 3612 | ORIGANUM MAJORANA | <p>Beta-arbutin is a mandatory component of Origanum majorana.</p> <p>When for oral use, the maximum recommended daily dose must not provide more than 500 mg of beta-arbutin.</p> <p>When for dermal application exclusively to the face:</p> <p>a) the concentration of beta- arbutin in the medicine must not be more than 7%;</p> <p>b) hydroquinone is a mandatory component; and</p> <p>c) the concentration of hydroquinone must not be more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%.</p> <p>When for use other than oral or dermal application exclusively to the face, the concentration of beta-arbutin in the medicine must not be more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%.</p> <p>When the plant preparation is oil or distillate, and the concentration of Origanum majorana oil or distillate within the medicine is more than 50%:</p> <p>a) the nominal capacity of the container must not be more than 50 mL;</p> <p>b) a restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container; and</p> <p>c) the following warning statement is required on the label: - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect).</p> | Marutha, Maruth, maru |
| 317 | 3613 | ORIGANUM OIL | <p>Permitted for use only in combination with other ingredients as a fragrance.</p> <p>If used as a fragrance the total concentration in the medicine must be no more than 1%.</p> | maruth taila |
| 318 | 3615 | ORIGANUM VULGARE | | Maruvaka |
| 319 | 3621 | OROXYLUM INDICUM | | Shyonaka |
| 320 | 3622 | ORRIS | <p>Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour.</p> <p>If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%.</p> | Pushkarmool |
| 321 | 3623 | ORRIS CONCRETE | <p>Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour.</p> <p>If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%.</p> | Pushkarmool concentrate |

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| 322 | 3624 | ORRIS ROOT EXTRACT | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. | Pushkarmool extract |
| 323 | 3625 | ORRIS ROOT OIL | | Pushkarmool root oil |
| 324 | 3628 | ORTHOSIPHON ARISTATUS | | Poochameesa (Mal) |
| 325 | 3631 | OSBECKIA CHINENSIS | | Kaadu nekkarike |
| 326 | 3632 | OSMANTHUS ABSOLUTE | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour or a fragrance. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%.. If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a | Bakula sara |
| 327 | 3633 | OSMANTHUS FRAGRANS | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. | Brhat bakula |
| 328 | 3634 | OTTELIA ALISMOIDES | | Honne |
| 329 | 3639 | OXALIS ACETOSELLA | | Brhat changeri |
| 330 | 3644 | OYSTER SHELL | | Shukti |
| 331 | 3707 | PARSLEY | | |
| 332 | 3708 | PARSLEY HERB DRY | | |
| 333 | 3877 | PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA | When used as an excipient, only for use in topical medicines for dermal application. When ascorbic acid is claimed as a component the plant part is restricted to fruit. | Amla |
| 334 | 3890 | PICRORRHIZA KURROA | | Kutki |
| 335 | 3935 | PIPER LONGUM | | Pippali |
| 336 | 3932 | PIPER CHABA | | Chavya |
| 337 | 3933 | PIPER CUBEBA | | Kankola |
| 338 | 3937 | PIPER NIGRUM | | Marich |
| 339 | 3947 | PISTACIA LENTISCUS | | Mastic gum/Mastagi Roomi |
| 340 | 3948 | PISUM SATIVUM | | |

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| 341 | 3953 | PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA | The medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label: - (CHILD5) 'Use in children under 3 years is not recommended' The requirement specified in paragraph (a) below applies to a medicine that contains the ingredient that: | Isabgol |
| 342 | 3955 | PLANTAGO OVATA | The requirement specified in paragraph (a) below applies to a medicine that contains the ingredient that: E is listed in the Register on or after 2 March 2020; or E is released for supply after 2 March 2021. (a) When a dose for children is stated and the plant part is flower, seed or pollen, the following warning statement is required on the label: - (PSYLL1) 'Should only be used for children on medical advice' (or words to that effect). The requirement specified in paragraph (b) below applies in relation to a medicine that | Isabgol |
| 343 | 3961 | PLECTRANTHUS BARBATUS | | |
| 344 | 3966 | PLUMERIA RUBRA | | Ksheercampaka |
| 345 | 3969 | PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM | Podophyllin and podophyllotoxin are mandatory components of Podophyllum peltatum. The concentration of podophyllin in the medicine must be no more than 1 mg/kg or 1 mg/L or 0.0001%. The concentration of podophyllotoxin in the medicine must be no more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%. | Giriparpati |
| 346 | | | | |
| 347 | 4001 | POLYGALA SENEGA | Except when used in a medicine containing only homoeopathic preparations, a child resistant closure and restricted flow insert must be fitted onto the container. | Snakeroot |
| 348 | 4217 | PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM | | Bijak |
| 349 | 4218 | PTEROCARPUS SANTALINUS | | Chandan |
| 350 | 4226 | PUNICA GRANATUM | | Dadima |

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| 351 | 4246 | PYRUS COMMUNIS | <p>Beta-arbutin is a mandatory component of Pyrus communis. When for oral use, the maximum recommended daily dose must not provide more than 500 mg of beta-arbutin. When for dermal application exclusively to the face:</p> <p>a) the concentration of beta- arbutin in the medicine must not be more than 7%;</p> <p>%9 hydroquinone is a mandatory component; and</p> <p>79 the concentration of hydroquinone must not be more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%.</p> <p>When for use other than oral or dermal application exclusively to the face, the concentration of beta-arbutin in the medicine must not be more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%.</p> | Amritphala |
| 352 | 4249 | QUASSIA | <p>Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour.</p> <p>If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%.</p> <p>Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour.</p> <p>If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%.</p> <p>Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour.</p> <p>If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%.</p> | Jwaraghni, tikta |
| 353 | 4250 | QUASSIA AMARA | | Jwaraghni, tikta |
| 354 | 4251 | QUASSIA WOOD JAMAICAN DRY | | Lohkhandi saara |
| 355 | 4252 | QUASSIA WOOD JAMAICAN POWDER | | Lohkhandi churna |
| 356 | 4263 | QUERCUS ROBUR | | Maayaaphala |
| 357 | 4266 | QUILLAIA DRY | | |
| 358 | 4267 | QUILLAIA POWDER | | |
| 359 | 4268 | QUILLAJA SAPONARIA | | |
| 360 | 4274 | QUISQUALIS INDICA | | Madhumalathi |
| 361 | 4284 | RAPHANUS SATIVUS | | Mooli |

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| 362 | 4290 | RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA | The concentration of equivalent dry Rauwolfia serpentina in the medicine must be no more than 10mg/Kg or 10mg/L or 0.001%. | Sarpagandha |
| 363 | 4291 | RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA DRY | The concentration of Rauwolfia Serpentina Dry in the medicine must be no more than 10mg/Kg or 10mg/L or 0.001%. | Sarpagandha |
| 364 | 4292 | RAUWOLFIA SERPENTINA POWDER | The concentration of Rauwolfia Serpentina Powder in the medicine must be no more than 10mg/Kg or 10mg/L or 0.001%. | Sarpagandha |
| 365 | 4329 | RHUBARB | <p>When the route of administration is oral, Hydroxyanthracene derivatives is a mandatory component of Rhubarb.</p> <p>When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains more than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; " (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems'; and - (LAX3) 'Do not use when abdominal pain, nausea or vomiting are present, or if you develop diarrhoea. If you are pregnant or breast feeding, seek the advice of a healthcare professional before taking this product' (or words to that effect). <p>When promoted or marketed as a laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' (or words to that effect). <p>When not promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (LAX5) 'This product contains [name of the herb(s) or the chemical component(s)]'; and - (LAX4) 'This product may have laxative effect'. <p>When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains less than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives and is promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; | Revandchini |

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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' (or words to that effect); and - (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems'." | |
| 366 | 4330 | RHUBARB ROOT DRY | <p>When the route of administration is oral, Hydroxyanthracene derivatives calculated as rhein is a mandatory component of rhubarb root dry.</p> <p>When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains more than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; - (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems'; and - (LAX3) 'Do not use when abdominal pain, nausea or vomiting are present, or if you develop diarrhoea. If you are pregnant or breast feeding, seek the advice of a healthcare professional before taking this product' (or words to that effect). <p>When promoted or marketed as a laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' (or words to that effect). <p>When not promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <p>" (LAX5) 'This product contains [name of the herb(s) or the chemical component(s)]; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (LAX4) 'This product may have laxative effect'. <p>When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains less than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives and is promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; - (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' (or words to that effect); and - (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems'." | Revandchini |

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| 367 | 4331 | RHUBARB ROOT POWDER | <p>When the route of administration is oral, Hydroxyanthracene derivatives calculated as rhein is a mandatory component of rhubarb root powder.</p> <p>When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains more than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; - (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems'; and " (LAX3) 'Do not use when abdominal pain, nausea or vomiting are present, or if you develop diarrhoea. If you are pregnant or breast feeding, seek the advice of a healthcare professional before taking this product' (or words to that effect). develop diarrhoea. If you are pregnant or breast feeding, seek the advice of a healthcare professional before taking this product' (or words to that effect). <p>When promoted or marketed as a laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' (or words to that effect). <p>When not promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (LAX5) 'This product contains [name of the herb(s) or the chemical component(s)]; and - (LAX4) 'This product may have laxative effect'. <p>When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains less than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives and is promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; - (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' (or words to that effect); and - (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems'." | Revandchini |
| 368 | 4353 | RICINUS COMMUNIS | Only for use when the plant part must be seed and the plant preparation is oil fixed. | Erandah |

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| 369 | 4375 | ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS | <p>Camphor and cineole are mandatory components of Rosmarinus officinalis.</p> <p>In solid and semi solid preparations, the concentration of camphor must be no more than 12.5%.</p> <p>In liquid preparations other than essential oils or distillates, the concentration of camphor must be no more than 2.5%.</p> <p>When the concentration of cineole in the preparation is more than 25%, the nominal capacity of the container must not be more than 25 millilitres.</p> <p>In liquid preparations other than essential oils or distillates, when the concentration of cineole in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is more than 15 millilitres but less than or equal to 25 millilitres, the medicine must have a child resistant "closure and restricted flow insert fitted on the container and include the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect); and - (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'. <p>In liquid preparations other than essential oils or distillates, when the concentration of cineole in the preparation is more than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is no more than 15 millilitres, the medicine must have a restricted flow insert fitted on the container and include the following warning statements on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect); and - (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'. <p>If the concentration of camphor is more than 2.5%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25 millilitres."</p> | Rujamari |
| 370 | 4380 | RUBIA CORDIFOLIA | | Manjishtha |
| 371 | 4413 | SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM | | Ikshu ,Sugarcane |
| 372 | 4414 | SAFFLOWER OIL | | Kusumb Oil |
| 373 | 4415 | SAFFRON | Permitted for use only as a colour for either topical use or with an oral route of administration. | Crocus sativus |
| 374 | 4416 | SAGE LEAF DRY | Thujone is a mandatory component of Sage leaf dry. The concentration of thujone in the medicine must be no more than 4%. | Salvia Officinalis |

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| 375 | 4417 | SAGE LEAF POWDER | Thujone is a mandatory component of Sage leaf powder. The concentration of thujone in the medicine must be no more than 4%. | Salvia officinalis |
| 376 | 4418 | SAGE OIL DALMATIAN | Thujone is a mandatory component of Sage oil dalmatian. The concentration of thujone in the medicine must be no more than 4%. When the concentration of Sage oil dalmatian in the medicine is more than 10% and the nominal capacity of the container is no more than 15 mL, a restricted flow insert and child resistant closure must be fitted on the container and the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label: "- (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or word to that effect) - (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'" | Salvia officinali The main components of the oil are thujone (50%), camphor, pinene, and cineol.[|
| 377 | 4419 | SAGE OIL SPANISH | | Salvia lavandulifolia |
| 378 | 4423 | SALIX ALBA | | Crack willow, Purple osier willow/basket willow, Weidenrinde, White willow, Willow |
| 379 | 4424 | SALIX DAPHNOIDES | | Crack willow, Purple osier willow/basket willow, Weidenrinde, White willow, Willow |
| 380 | 4425 | SALIX DISCOLOR | | Crack willow, Purple osier willow/basket willow, Weidenrinde, White willow, Willow |
| 381 | 4426 | SALIX FRAGILIS | | Crack willow, Purple osier willow/basket willow, Weidenrinde, White willow, Willow |
| 382 | 4427 | SALIX NIGRA | | Crack willow, Purple osier willow/basket willow, Weidenrinde, White willow, Willow |
| 383 | 4428 | SALIX PURPUREA | | Crack willow, Purple osier willow/basket willow, Weidenrinde, White willow, Willow |
| 384 | 4429 | SALSOLA KALI | | |
| 385 | 4432 | SALVIA HISPANICA | | CHIA SEEDS |

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| 386 | 4434 | SALVIA MILTIORRHIZA | | red sage, Chinese sage, tan shen, or danshen, |
| 387 | 4435 | SALVIA OFFICINALIS | Thujone is a mandatory component of <i>Salvia officinalis</i> . The concentration of thujone in the medicine must be no more than 4%. | Common Sage Culinary Sage Garden Sage |
| 388 | 4436 | SALVIA SCLAREA | | <i>Salvia sclarea</i> , the clary or clary sage, is a biennial or short-lived herbaceous perennial in the genus <i>Salvia</i> . It is native to the northern Mediterranean Basin, along with some areas in north Africa and Central Asia. The plant has a lengthy history as an herb, and is currently grown for its essential oil. |
| 389 | 4440 | SANDALWOOD OIL EAST INDIAN | | <i>Santalum album</i> |
| 390 | 4443 | SANTALUM ALBUM | | Chandana |
| 391 | 4445 | SAPINDUS MUKOROSI | | Reetha tree soapnut, soapberry and washnut |
| 392 | 4446 | SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS | | common soapwort, bouncing-bet, crow soap, wild sweet William, and soapweed. |
| 393 | 4451 | SASSAFRAS ALBIDUM | Safrole is a mandatory component of <i>Sassafras albidum</i> . When for internal use then the concentration of safrole in the medicine must be no more than 0.1%. When for topical use then the concentration of safrole in the medicine must be no more than 1%. | red or silky Sassafras |
| 394 | 4452 | SATUREIA HORTENSIS | | Summer Savoury |
| 395 | 4453 | SATUREIA MONTANA | | Winter Savoury |
| 396 | 4455 | SAURURUS CHINENSIS | | Asian lizard's tail, |
| 397 | 4456 | SAUSSUREA COSTUS | | Kushta or Indian costus root |
| 398 | 4458 | SAXIFRAGA GRANULATA | | meadow saxifrage, |

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| 399 | 4459 | SAXIFRAGA STOLONIFERA | Only for use in topical medicines for dermal application and not to be included in medicines intended for use in the eye. The concentration in the medicine must not be more than 0.0816%. | creeping saxifrage, strawberry saxifrage, creeping rockfoil, Aaron's beard, mother of thousands, roving sailor, wandering Jew, and strawberry begonia or strawberry geranium |
| 400 | 4463 | SCHINUS MOLLE | | |
| 401 | 4468 | SCLAREOL | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. | Clary sage |
| 402 | 4482 | SECALE CEREALE | Gluten is a mandatory component of Secale cereale when the plant part is seed and the route of administration is other than topical and mucosal | Rye |
| 403 | 4490 | SEMELICARPUS ANACARDIUM | When the plant part is other than seed, the maximum recommended daily dose must be no more than 1mg of the equivalent dry herbal material | Bhallataka |
| 404 | 4491 | SEMOLINA | | middlings of durum wheat. |

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| 405 | 4502 | SENNA FRUIT TINNEVELLY POWDER | <p>Hydroxyanthracene glycosides calculated as sennoside B is a mandatory component of <i>Senna occidentalis</i> when the route of administration is oral administration.</p> <p>When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains more than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label: (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems'; and (LAX3) 'Do not use when abdominal pain, nausea or vomiting are present, or if you develop diarrhoea. If you are pregnant or breast feeding, seek the advice of a healthcare professional before taking this product' [or words to that effect]. "When promoted or marketed as a laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label: (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' [or words to that effect]. When not promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label: (LAX5) 'This product contains [name of the herb(s) or the chemical component(s)]; and (LAX4) 'This product may have laxative effect'. When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains less than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives and is promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine the following warning statements on the medicine label: (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' [or words to that effect]; and (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems'"</p> | SENNA |
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| 406 | 4503 | SENNA TORA | <p>When for oral or sublingual use, Hydroxyanthracene glycosides calculated as sennoside B is a mandatory component of Senna tora.</p> <p>When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains more than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label: (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems'; and (LAX3) 'Do not use when abdominal pain, nausea or vomiting are present, or if you develop diarrhoea. If you are pregnant or breast feeding, seek the advice of a healthcare professional before taking this product' (or words to that effect).</p> <p>When promoted or marketed as a laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label: (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' (or words to that effect).</p> <p>When not promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label: (LAX5) 'This product contains [name of the herb(s) or the chemical component(s)]'; and (LAX4) 'This product may have laxative effect'.</p> <p>When used in oral medicines, if the maximum recommended daily dose contains less than 10 mg of hydroxyanthracene derivatives and is promoted or marketed as laxative, the medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label: (CHILD3) 'Use in children under 12 years is not recommended'; (LAX1) 'Drink plenty of water' (or words to that effect); and (LAX2) 'Prolonged use may cause serious bowel problems'.</p> | English name is sickle senna or sickle wild sensitive-plant. Other common names include sickle pod, tora, coffee pod, tovara, chakvad, thakara in Malayalam and foetid cassia. |
| 407 | 4510 | SESAME OIL | | SESAME SEEDS |
| 408 | 4511 | SESAME SEED | | SESAME SEEDS |
| 409 | 4512 | SESAMUM INDICUM | | SESAME SEEDS |
| 410 | 4526 | SIGESBECKIA ORIENTALIS | | Indian weed or common St. Paul's wort, |

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| 411 | 4537 | SILYBUM MARIANUM | | ardus marianus, milk thistle,[1] blessed milkthistle,[2] Marian thistle, Mary thistle, Saint Mary's thistle, Mediterranean milk thistle, variegated thistle and Scotch thistle |
| 412 | | SINAPIS ALBA | Allyl isothiocyanate is a mandatory component of Sinapis alba when the plant part is seed. The concentration of allyl isothiocyanate from all ingredients in the product must be no more than 10 mg/kg or 10 mg/L or 0.001%. | Yellow or white mustard |
| 413 | 4549 | SLIPPERY ELM BARK DRY | | Indian Elm, Moose Elm, Olmo Americano, Orme, Orme Gras, Orme Rouge, Red Elm, Sweet Elm, Ulmus fulva, Ulmus rubr |
| 414 | 4550 | SLIPPERY ELM BARK POWDER | | Indian Elm, Moose Elm, Olmo Americano, Orme, Orme Gras, Orme Rouge, Red Elm, Sweet Elm, Ulmus fulva, Ulmus rubr |
| 415 | 4552 | SMILAX CHINA | | rhizome of vacha (acorus calamus) |
| 416 | 4553 | SMILAX GLABRA | | CHOPCHINI ,Smilax glabra, the Chinaroot, tufuling or sarsaparilla, |
| 417 | 4554 | SMILAX OFFICINALIS | | Sarsaparilla, salsaparrilha, |
| 418 | 4563 | SOLANUM FEROX | When for internal use, steroidal alkaloids calculated as solanine is a mandatory component of Solanum ferox. When for internal use, the maximum recommended daily dose must not provide more than 10mg of steroidal alkaloids calculated as solanine. | Brihati Indian nightshade or hairy-fruited eggplant, |
| 419 | 4668 | SOPHORA FLAVESCENS | | Kushen |

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| 420 | 4701 | SPEARMINT OIL | <p>Menthol is a mandatory component of spearmint oil.</p> <p>When the medicine is for topical use for dermal application: the medicine must not be intended for use in the eye or on damaged skin; the medicine must not deliver more than 25% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use; the following warning statement is required on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (EYE) Avoid contact with eyes (or words to that effect). (iv) if the medicine delivers more than 1% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statements are required on the medicine label: (SKTEST) If you have sensitive skin, test this product on a small area of skin before applying it to a large area; (IRRIT) If irritation develops, discontinue use. (v) if the medicine delivers more than 5% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label: - (MENTH) Contains a high concentration of menthol, which can cause severe skin irritation. <p>When the medicine is for internal use, the maximum recommended daily dose must not contain more than 1 gram of menthol.</p> | <p>Spearmint, also known as garden mint, common mint, lamb mint and mackerel mint, is a species of mint, <i>Mentha spicata</i>, native to Europe and southern temperate Asia, extending from Ireland in the west to southern China in the east. It is naturalized in many other temperate parts of the world, including northern and southern Africa, North America and South America. It is used as a flavouring in food and herbal teas. The aromatic oil, called oil of spearmint, is also used as a flavouring and sometimes as a scent.</p> |
| | | | <p>Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour or a fragrance.</p> <p>If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%.</p> <p>If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a medicine must be no more 1%.</p> <p>Menthol is a mandatory component of spearmint oil terpeneless.</p> <p>When the medicine is for topical use for dermal application: the medicine must not be intended for use in the eye or on damaged skin; the medicine must not deliver more than 25% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use; the following warning statement is required on the medicine</p> | |

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| 421 | 4702 | SPEARMINT OIL TERPENELESS | <p>label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (EYE) Avoid contact with eyes (or words to that effect). iv) if the medicine delivers more than 1% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statements are required on the medicine label: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (SKTEST) If you have sensitive skin, test this product on a small area of skin before applying it to a large area; - (IRRIT) If irritation develops, discontinue use. v) if the medicine delivers more than 5% total menthol when administered according to the directions for use, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (MENTH) Contains a high concentration of menthol, which can cause severe skin irritation. <p>When the medicine is for internal use, the maximum recommended daily dose must not contain more than 1 gram of menthol.</p> | Mentha spicata |
| 422 | 4729 | STAR ANISE OIL | <p>When the concentration in the medicine is more than 50% and the nominal capacity of the container is equal to or less than 50mL, a restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container and the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect). | |
| 423 | 4781 | STRYCHNOS NUX- VOMICA | <p>Strychnine (of Strychnos spp.) is a mandatory component of Strychnos nux-vomica. The concentration of Strychnine (of Strychnos spp.) must be no more than 1 milligram/Kg or 1 milligram/L or 0.1%.</p> | Kupilu |
| 424 | 4824 | SWERTIA CHIRATA | | Chirata |

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| 425 | 4835 | SYZYGIUM AROMATICUM | <p>When the plant preparation is oil or distillate and the concentration of this oil or distillate in the product is greater than 25%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25 millilitres and the medicine must include the following warning statements on the medicine label: (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect); and (NTAKEN) 'Not to be taken'.</p> <p>When the plant preparation is oil or distillate, the concentration of this oil or distillate in the medicine is greater than 25% and the nominal capacity of the container is more than 15 millilitres but less than or equal to 25 millilitres, a child resistant closure and restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container</p> | Cloves |
| 426 | 4836 | SYZYGIUM CUMINI | | Malabar plum, Java plum, black plum, jamun or jambolan, |
| 427 | 4839 | TAGETES ERECTA | <p>When used as an excipient ingredient, only for use in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour proprietary excipient formulation. The total flavour proprietary excipient formulation in a medicine must not be more than 5%.</p> | <p>Sanskrit name- Jhandu English- Marigold Hindi- Genda</p> |
| 428 | 4840 | TAGETES MINUTA | | Variety of Marigold |
| 429 | 4841 | TAGETES OIL | <p>Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour or a fragrance. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a medicine must be no more 1%.</p> | |
| 430 | 4845 | TAMARINDUS INDICA | <p>Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour or a fragrance. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a medicine must be no more 1%.</p> | Amlika |
| 431 | 4848 | TAMARIX GALLICA | | Chavaka |
| 432 | 4858 | TARAXACUM OFFICINALE | | Dugdheni, Common dandelion |

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| 433 | 4867 | TERMINALIA ARJUNA | <p>Only for use in oral medicines. Only for use when the plant part is bark. The maximum recommended daily dose must be no more than 6 grams of Terminalia arjuna dried bark or its extract equivalents. The medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label: - (PREGNT) 'Not recommended for use by pregnant and lactating women' (or words to that effect) - (CHILD2) 'Not suitable for children'.</p> | Arjuna |
| 434 | 4868 | TERMINALIA BELLIRICA | <p>Only for use when the preparation is as an aqueous extract of the fruit pericarp.</p> | Vibhitak |
| 435 | 4870 | TERMINALIA CHEBULA | | Haritaki |
| 436 | 4925 | THYMUS CAPITATUS | <p>When the plant preparation is an oil, and the concentration in the medicine is more than 50%, the nominal capacity of the container must be no more than 25 mL, a restricted flow insert must be fitted on the container and the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label: - (CHILD) 'Keep out of reach of children' (or words to that effect).</p> | Neelgiri, Eucalyptus |
| 437 | 4940 | TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA | | Guduchi |
| 438 | 4962 | TRACHYSPERMUM AMMI | <p>Only for use in oral medicines when the plant part is fruit or seed. The medicine requires the following warning statements on the medicine label: - (PREGNT) 'Not recommended for use by pregnant and lactating women' (or words to that effect) - (PREGNT2) 'Do not use if pregnant or likely to become pregnant' (or words to that effect). Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%.</p> | Yavani |
| 439 | 4963 | TRAGACANTH | | Gond Katira |
| &&< | 4997 | TRIBULUS TERRESTRIS | | Gokshura |
| 441 | 5020 | TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE | | Sugandhika |

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| 442 | 5022 | TRIGONELLA FOENUM- GRAECUM | | Methika |
| 443 | 5069 | TURMERIC | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a colour. | Haridra |
| 444 | 5151 | VERBASCUM THAPSUS | | Ban Tambaaku, Gidar Tambaaku, Phullaa. |
| 445 | 5158 | VETIVER OIL | Permitted for use only in combination with other permitted ingredients as a flavour or a fragrance. If used in a flavour the total flavour concentration in a medicine must be no more than 5%. If used in a fragrance the total fragrance concentration in a medicine must be no more 1%. | Ušeera |
| 446 | 5164 | VIGNA RADIATA | | Mudga |
| 447 | 5165 | VIGNA UMBELLATA | | |
| 448 | 5170 | VIOLA ODORATA | | Vanapsa |
| 449 | 5175 | VISCUM ALBUM | | Bandaaka, Suvarna-bandaaka |
| 450 | 5179 | VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS | When the ingredient is in a medicine that is for internal use and is listed in the Register on or after 2 March 2020, or that is released for supply after 2 March 2021, the following warning statement is required on the label: - (VAC) 'Vitex agnus-castus may affect hormones and medicines such as oral contraceptives. Consult your health professional before use' (or words to that effect). | Reṇukā, sambhālū kā bīja Sanskṛī Synonyms: Ranuka, Rājaputri, Nandini, Kapila, Dvija, Bhasma gandha, Panduputri, Kaunti, Harenuka |
| 451 | 5180 | VITEX NEGUNDO | | Nirgundi |
| 452 | 5183 | VITEX TRIFOLA | | Siṅḍuvāra, Nirgundi (white variety) |
| 453 | 5183 | VITIS VINIFERA | | Drākṣā |
| 454 | 5187 | Walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>) | | Akṣoṭa |
| 455 | 5189 | WATERMELON (<i>CITRULLUS VULGARIS</i>) | | Kālinda |
| 456 | 5190 | WHEAT | Gluten is a mandatory component of Wheat when the route of administration is other than topical and mucosal. | Godhūma |
| 457 | 5208 | WILD CARROT HERB DRY | | Garjarah |
| 458 | 5209 | WILD CARROT HERB POWDER | | Garjarah |

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| 459 | 5214 | WINTERGREEN OIL | <p>Methyl salicylate is a mandatory component of wintergreen oil.</p> <p>Not to be included in medicines for use in the eye or on damaged skin.</p> <p>When used internally, the concentration of methyl salicylate in the medicine must not be more than 0.001%.</p> <p>When the concentration of methyl salicylate in a liquid preparation is more than 5% and the dosage form is other than spray, the medicine requires child resistant packaging.</p> <p>"When the concentration of methyl salicylate in a liquid preparation is more than 5%, and the dosage form is spray, the medicine does not require child resistant packaging if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the delivery device is engaged into the container in such a way that prevents it from being readily removed; - direct suction through the delivery device results in delivery of no more than one dosage unit; and - actuation of the spray device is ergonomically difficult for young children to accomplish. <p>The following warning statement is required on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (METSAL) 'Contains methyl salicylate' (or words to that effect). <p>When for use in topical medicines for dermal application:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) the concentration of methyl salicylate in the medicine must not be more than 25%; ii) the following warning statements are required on the medicine label: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (PREGNT2) 'Do not use if pregnant or likely to become pregnant' (or words to that effect); - (CHILD4) 'Do not use [this product/insert name of product] in children 6 years of age or less'; - (SENS) 'Application to skin may increase sensitivity to sunlight' (or words to that effect); - (AVOID) 'Avoid prolonged exposure in the sun' (or words to that effect); iii) if the concentration of methyl salicylate in the medicine is greater than 1%, the following warning statement is required on the medicine label: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (IRRIT) 'If irritation develops, discontinue use'." | Gandhapuro |
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| 460 | 5215 | WITHANIA SOMNIFERA | <p>The requirements specified in paragraph (a) below apply in relation to a medicine that contains the ingredient that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is listed in the Register on or after 2 March 2020; or - is released for supply after 2 March 2021. <p>(a) The medicine requires the following warning statement on the label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (WITHANIA) 'If you are pregnant, or considering becoming pregnant, do not take without consulting a health professional' (or words to that effect) unless: (i) the plant part is root; (ii) the plant preparation is an extract; (iii) the extraction solvents are only water, ethanol or methanol; and <p>the maximum recommended daily dose of the medicine contains no more than the equivalent quantity of 12 g dry root.</p> | Ashwagandha |
| 461 | 5221 | XANTHIUM STRUMARIUM | | Shankheshwara, Arista, Aartagala |
| 462 | 5227 | YAM | | Ālukam, vīrasena, vīram, virārukam and āluka. |
| 463 | 5247 | ZEA MAYS | | Mahā-Kāya |
| 464 | 5277 | ZINGIBER OFFICINALE | <p>When for oral use AND the extract ratio is equal to or more than 25:1 AND the equivalent dry weight per dosage unit is equal to or more than 2g, the medicine requires the following warning statement on the medicine label:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (GINGER) 'Individuals taking anticoagulants should seek medical advice before taking this medicine.' AND 'Individuals at risk of bleeding problems should seek advice from their healthcare practitioner prior to taking this medicine'. | Śunthi, Nāgara, |
| 465 | 5278 | ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA | | Badarī. |
| 466 | 5279 | ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA VAR. SPINOSA | | Badarī |
| 467 | 5280 | ZIZYPHUS SATIVA | | Badarī |
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