

Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of *Pseudomonas* *aeruginosa*

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 22717:2009. It is identical to ISO 22717:2006. It supersedes BS ISO 22717:2006 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee CW/217, Cosmetics.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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31 August 2010	This corrigendum renumbers BS ISO 22717:2006 as BS EN ISO 22717:2009

English Version

Cosmetics - Microbiology - Detection of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ISO 22717:2006)

Cosmétiques - Microbiologie - Recherche de *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ISO 22717:2006)

Kosmetik - Mikrobiologie - Nachweis von *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ISO 22717:2006)

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Foreword

The text of ISO 22717:2006 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 217 “Cosmetics” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 22717:2009.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2009, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2009.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 22717:2006 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 22717:2009 without any modification.

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Introduction

Microbiological examinations of cosmetic products shall be carried out according to an appropriate microbiological risk analysis in order to ensure their quality and safety for consumers.

Microbiological risk analysis depends on several parameters such as:

- potential alteration of cosmetic products;
- pathogenicity of micro-organisms;
- site of application of the cosmetic product (hair, skin, eyes, mucous membranes, etc.);
- type of users (adults, children under 3 years).

For cosmetics and other topical products, the detection of skin pathogens such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Candida albicans* may be relevant. The detection of other kinds of micro-organism might be of interest since these micro-organisms (including indicators of faecal contamination e.g. *Escherichia coli*) suggest hygienic failure during the manufacturing process.