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Microbiology — Cosmetics — Guidelines for the application of ISO standards on Cosmetic Microbiology

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European foreword

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 217, *Cosmetics*.

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Introduction

Every cosmetic manufacturer has a dual responsibility relative to the microbiological quality of its products.

— The first is to ensure that the product, as purchased, is free from the numbers and types of microorganisms that could affect product quality and consumer health. This is generally ensured by applying cosmetic good manufacturing practice (GMP) (see ISO 22716) during the manufacturing and packaging operations and, if necessary, by using **microbial content tests** on finished products.

— The second is to ensure that microorganisms introduced during normal product use will not adversely affect the quality or safety of the product. This is generally ensured by conducting **preservation efficacy tests** (or **challenge tests**) during the development stage of the new product.

In order to ensure product quality and safety for consumers, it is advisable that an appropriate microbiological risk analysis be performed to determine the types of cosmetic products to which this Technical Report would be applicable.

— Products considered to present a low microbiological risk are described in ISO 29621. These products identified as “hostile” and produced in compliance with GMP pose a very low overall risk to the user. Therefore, products that comply with the characteristics outlined in ISO 29621 do not require microbiological testing including both challenge test and end product testing.

— For those products which are not considered “hostile”, the microbiological quality has to be assessed by conducting tests with appropriate methods. ISO TC 217 provides a comprehensive set of standards to assess the antimicrobial preservation of cosmetic products and the microbiological quality of finished products (methods and limits). Manufacturers can decide not to test if they can demonstrate that their products comply with those requirements specified in ISO 17516 and/or ISO 11930.

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