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Cosmetics — Microbiology — Evaluation of the antimicrobial protection of a cosmetic product

*Cosmétiques — Microbiologie — Évaluation de la protection
antimicrobienne d'un produit cosmétique*



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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 main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 11930 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 217, *Cosmetics*.

This corrected version of ISO 11930:2012 incorporates the following correction:

- in Table B.1, in the Criteria A row, final column (T28), the words "and NI" have been added.

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Introduction

This International Standard is to be used in the overall evaluation of the antimicrobial protection of a cosmetic product.

The antimicrobial protection of a product can come from many sources:

- chemical preservation;
- inherent characteristics of the formulation;
- package design;
- manufacturing process.

This International Standard defines a series of steps to be taken when assessing the overall antimicrobial protection of a cosmetic product. A reference method for a preservation efficacy test (challenge test) along with evaluation criteria is also described in this International Standard.

The data generated by the risk assessment (see ISO 29621) or by the preservation efficacy test, or both, are to be used to establish the level of antimicrobial protection required to minimize user risk.