SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO 11930:2019

01-julij-2019

Nadomešča:
SIST EN ISO 11930:2012

Kozmetika - Mikrobiologija - Vrednotenje protimikrobne zaščite kozmetičnih izdelkov (ISO 11930:2019)

Cosmetics - Microbiology - Evaluation of the antimicrobial protection of a cosmetic product (ISO 11930:2019)

Kosmetische Mittel - Mikrobiologie - Bewertung des antimikrobiellen Schutzes eines kosmetischen Produktes (ISO 11930:2019)

Cosmétiques - Microbiologie - Évaluation de la protection antimicrobienne d'un produit cosmétique (ISO 11930:2019)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 11930:2019**

ICS:

07.100.40	Kozmetika - mikrobiologija	Cosmetics microbiology
71.100.70	Kozmetika. Toaletni pripomočki	Cosmetics. Toiletries

SIST EN ISO 11930:2019 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 11930

February 2019

ICS 07.100.40

Supersedes EN ISO 11930:2012

English Version

Cosmetics - Microbiology - Evaluation of the antimicrobial protection of a cosmetic product (ISO 11930:2019)

Cosmétiques - Microbiologie - Évaluation de la protection antimicrobienne d'un produit cosmétique (ISO 11930:2019)

Kosmetische Mittel - Mikrobiologie - Bewertung des antimikrobiellen Schutzes eines kosmetischen Produktes (ISO 11930:2019)

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 11930:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 217 "Cosmetics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 392 “Cosmetics” the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2019.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 11930:2012.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 11930:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 11930:2019 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11930

Second edition
2019-01

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 11930:2012), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows.

— Two types of diluents, composition 1 and composition 2 can be used as the diluents for bacteria and *Candida albicans* on the revised version (5.2.3).

— 5.6.2 Paragraph 2 has been changed to “When counts of surviving microorganisms obtained in 5.6.1.4 c) are less than 30 for bacteria and *C. albicans* or less than 15 for *A. brasiliensis* at the dilution where neutralization has been checked, record the number of colonies on Petri dishes and express results by multiplying by the dilution factor. If no colonies are observed at the dilution where neutralization has been checked, note the result as <1 and multiply by the dilution factor.”

Introduction

This document is designed 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 document 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 document.

The test described in this document involves, for each test microorganism, placing the formulation in contact with a calibrated inoculum, and then measuring the changes in the microorganism count at set time intervals for a set period and at a set temperature.

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