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DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Cosmetics — Microbiology — Enumeration and detection of aerobic mesophilic bacteria

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Second Edition

National foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory National standards body for Tanzania, established under the Act. No.3 of 1975, amended by Act. No.2 of 2009.

This Draft Tanzania Standard is being adopted by the cosmetics and creamery products technical committee under the supervision of the Chemicals Divisional Standards Committee.

This draft Tanzania Standard is the identical adoption of ISO 21149:2017 Cosmetics — Microbiology — Enumeration and detection of aerobic mesophilic bacteria.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition TZS 1824:2016/ISO 21149:2006, which has been technically revised.

The text of the International standard is hereby recommended for approval without deviation for publication as a draft Tanzania standard.

Terminology and conventions

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used in Tanzania standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, its current practice to use a full point on the baseline as the decimal marker.

Where the words “International Standard(s)” appear, referring to this standard, they should read “Tanzania Standard”.

Scope

This document gives general guidelines for enumeration and detection of aerobic mesophilic bacteria present in cosmetics

— by counting the colonies on agar medium after aerobic incubation, or

— by checking the absence of bacterial growth after enrichment.

Because of the large variety of cosmetic products within this field of application, this method may not be appropriate for some products in every detail (e.g. certain water immiscible products). Other methods (e.g. automated) may be substituted for the tests presented here provided that their equivalence has been demonstrated or the method has been otherwise shown to be suitable. If needed, microorganisms enumerated or detected may be identified using suitable identification tests described in the standards given in the Bibliography.

In order to ensure product quality and safety for consumers, it is advisable to perform an appropriate microbiological risk analysis to determine the types of cosmetic products to which this document is applicable. Products considered to present a low microbiological risk (see ISO 29621) include those with low water activity, hydro-alcoholic products, extreme pH values, etc.