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DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of pseudomonas aeruginosa

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 22717:2015 Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of pseudomonas aeruginosa.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition TZS 1826:2016/ISO 22717:2006, 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 International Standard gives general guidelines for the detection and identification of the specified microorganism Pseudomonas aeruginosa in cosmetic products. Microorganisms considered as specified in this International Standard might differ from country to country according to national practices or regulations.

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 product to which this InternationalStandard is applicable. Products considered to present a low microbiological (see ISO 29621) risk include those with low water activity, hydro-alcoholic products, extreme pH values, etc.

The method described in this International Standard is based on the detection of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in a non-selective liquid medium (enrichment broth), followed by isolation on a selective agar medium. Other methods may be appropriate, depending on the level of detection required.

NOTE For the detection of Pseudomonas aeruginosa, subcultures can be performed on non-selective culture media followed by suitable identification steps (e.g. using identification kits).

Because of the large variety of cosmetic products within this field of application, this method may not be appropriate in every detail for some products (e.g. certain water immiscible products). Other International Standards (ISO 18415) may be appropriate. 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.

