



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

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

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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 11930:2019 Cosmetics — Microbiology — Evaluation of the antimicrobial protection of a cosmetic product.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition TZS 1828:2016/ISO 11930:2012, 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 specifies a procedure for the interpretation of data generated by the preservation efficacy test or by the microbiological risk assessment, or both, when evaluating the overall antimicrobial protection of a cosmetic product.

It comprises:

- a preservation efficacy test;
- a procedure for evaluating the overall antimicrobial protection of a cosmetic product that is not considered low risk, based on a risk assessment described in ISO 29621.

The preservation efficacy test is a reference method to evaluate the preservation of a cosmetic formulation. It is applicable to cosmetic products in the marketplace.

This test does not apply to those cosmetic products for which the microbiological risk has been determined to be low according to Annex A and ISO 29621.

This test is primarily designed for water-soluble or water-miscible cosmetic products and can be used with modification to test products in which water is the internal (discontinuous) phase.

NOTE: This test can be used as a guideline to establish a development method during the development cycle of cosmetic products. In this case, the test can be modified or extended, or both, for example, to make allowance for prior data and different variables (microbial strains, media, incubation conditions exposure time, etc.). Compliance criteria can be adapted to specific objectives. During the development stage of cosmetic products, other methods, where relevant, can be used to determine the preservation efficacy of formulations.