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Cosmetics - Microbiology - Microbiological limits (ISO 17516:2014)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 03/15

Obsahuje: EN ISO 17516:2014, ISO 17516:2014

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rozmnžovať a rozširovať iba so súhlasom Úradu pre normalizáciu, metrológiu a skúšobníctvo SR.

ICS 07.100.99; 71.100.99

English Version

Cosmetics - Microbiology - Microbiological limits (ISO 17516:2014)

Cosmétiques - Microbiologie - Limites microbiologiques
(ISO 17516:2014)

Kosmetische Mittel - Mikrobiologie - Mikrobiologische
Grenzwerte (ISO 17516:2014)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 August 2014.

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 17516:2014) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2015, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2015.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 17516:2014 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 17516:2014 without any modification.

**Cosmetics — Microbiology —
Microbiological limits**

Cosmétiques — Microbiologie — Limites microbiologiques





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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 committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 217, *Cosmetics*.

Introduction

Every cosmetic manufacturer has a responsibility relative to the microbiological safety and quality of its products to ensure that they have been produced under hygienic conditions. Cosmetic products are not expected to be sterile. However they shall not contain excessive amounts of microorganisms nor specified microorganisms that have the potential to affect the product quality or consumer safety. Moreover, some cosmetic products which are considered to have low microbiological risk (see ISO 29621) may not need to be subjected to routine microbiological testing and manufacturers can decide not to test if they can ensure products meet this standard.

The manufacturer should follow the Good Manufacturing Practices described in ISO 22716 and take the necessary precautions to limit the introduction of microorganisms from raw materials, processing and packaging. When necessary, microbiological testing may be performed using ISO 21148, ISO 21149, ISO 16212, ISO 18415, ISO 18416, ISO 21150, ISO 22717, and ISO 22718.

The objective of this International Standard is to develop acceptable quantitative and qualitative limits for cosmetic finished products.

Cosmetics — Microbiology — Microbiological limits

1 Scope

This International Standard is applicable for all cosmetics and assists interested parties in the assessment of the microbiological quality of the products. Microbiological testing does not need to be performed on those products considered to be microbiologically low risk (see ISO 29621).

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN