Cosmetics - Microbiology - Detection of Escherichia coli (ISO 21150:2015 + ISO 21150:2015/Amd 1:2022)



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 21150:2015 +A1:2022 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 21150:2015 ja selle muudatuse A1:2022 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 21150:2015+A1:2022 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 21150:2015 and its amendment A1:2022.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 16.12.2015, muudatused A1 28.09.2022.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 16.12.2015, for A1 28.09.2022.
Muudatusega A1 lisatud või muudetud teksti algus ja lõpp on tekstis tähistatud sümbolitega [A1] (A1].	The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment A1 is indicated in the text by tags [A7] (A1].
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardimis-ja Akrediteerimiskeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile <u>standardiosakond@evs.ee</u>.

ICS 07.100.99; 71.100.70

Standardite reprodutseerimise ja levitamise õigus kuulub Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskusele

Andmete paljundamine, taastekitamine, kopeerimine, salvestamine elektroonsesse süsteemi või edastamine ükskõik millises vormis või millisel teel ilma Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskuse kirjaliku loata on keelatud.

Kui Teil on küsimusi standardite autoriõiguse kaitse kohta, võtke palun ühendust Eesti Standardimis- ja Akrediteerimiskeskusega: Koduleht www.evs.ee; telefon 605 5050; e-post info@evs.ee

The right to reproduce and distribute standards belongs to the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation

No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without a written permission from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation.

If you have any questions about standards copyright protection, please contact the Estonian Centre for Standardisation and Accreditation:

Homepage www.evs.ee; phone +372 605 5050; e-mail info@evs.ee

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 2015, September 2022

EN ISO 21150 + A1

ICS 07.100.99; 71.100.70

Supersedes EN ISO 21150:2009

English Version

Cosmetics - Microbiology - Detection of Escherichia coli (ISO 21150:2015 + ISO 21150:2015/Amd 1:2022)

Cosmétiques - Microbiologie - Détection d'Escherichia coli (ISO 21150:2015 + ISO 21150:2015/Amd 1:2022) Kosmetische Mittel - Mikrobiologie - Nachweis von Escherichia coli (ISO 21150:2015 + ISO 21150:2015/Amd 1:2022)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 26 September 2015. Amendment A1 was approved by CEN on 10 September 2022.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard and its amendment the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard and its Amendment A1 exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom.



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

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 21150:2015) 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 June 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2016.

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

This document supersedes EN ISO 21150:2009.

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

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 21150:2015 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 21150:2015 without any modification.

Amendment A1 European foreword

This document (EN ISO 21150:2015/A1:2022) 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 Amendment to the European Standard EN ISO 21150:2015 shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2023, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2023.

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.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 21150:2015/Amd 1:2022 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 21150:2015/A1:2022 without any modification.

This document is a preview denetated by Files

Contents Page Foreword......v Introduction.......vii 1 2 3 Terms and definitions......1 Principle.......2 4 5 Diluents and culture media......2 5.1 5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3 Preparation......3 5.3 General 3 5.3.1 5.3.2 Agar medium for the suitability test (see Clause 11) [soybean-casein digest agar 5.3.3 Enrichment broth4 5.3.4 5.3.5 Apparatus and glassware......6 6 Strains of microorganisms6 7 Handling of cosmetic products and laboratory samples......6 8 9 9.1 9.2 General.......7 9.2.1 Water-miscible products......7 9.2.2 9.2.3 Water-immiscible products......7 Filterable products......7 9.3 9.4 9.4.1 9.4.2 Identification of Escherichia coli.......8 10 Neutralization of the antimicrobial properties of the product......8 11 11.1 Preparation of inoculum......9 11.2 Suitability of the detection method......9 11.3 11.3.2 Interpretation of suitability test results......9 **12** Test report10

Annex A (informative) Other enrichment broths......11

liquids	14
graphy	15
·).	
10	
04	
\mathcal{O}_{x}	
10	
	3
9	
	0,
	<i>L</i> .
	2
	4%
	Q [*]
	6.

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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: <u>Foreword - Supplementary information</u>

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 21150:2006), which has been technically revised.

An Amendment A1 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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 392, *Cosmetics*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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. (A)

Introduction

Microbiological examinations of cosmetic products are carried out according to an appropriate microbiological risk analysis in order to ensure their quality and safety for consumers.

Microbiological risk analysis depends on several parameters such as the following:

- potential alteration of cosmetic products;
- pathogenicity of microorganisms;
- site of application of the cosmetic product (hair, skin, eyes, mucous membranes);
- type of users (adults, children under 3 years).

For cosmetics and other topical products, the detection of skin pathogens such as *Staphylococcus aureus*, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Candida albicans may be relevant because they can cause skin or eye infections. The detection of other kinds of microorganism might be of interest since these microorganisms (including indicators of faecal contamination e.g. Escherichia coli) suggest hygienic Sess. failure during the manufacturing process.

This document is a preview denetated by Files

Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of Escherichia coli

1 Scope

This International Standard gives general guidelines for the detection and identification of the specified microorganism *Escherichia coli* 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, so as to determine the types of cosmetic products to which this International Standard 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 *Escherichia coli* 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 *Escherichia coli*, 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 might not be suited to some products in every detail (e.g. certain water-immiscible products). Other International Standards (ISO 18415) may be appropriate. Other methods (e.g. automated) can be substituted for the test presented here provided that their equivalence has been demonstrated or the method has been otherwise shown to be suitable.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 21148:2005, Cosmetics — Microbiology — General instructions for microbiological examination

EN 12353, Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics — Preservation of test organisms used for the determination of bactericidal (including Legionella), mycobactericidal, sporicidal, fungicidal and virucidal (including bacteriophages) activity

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

product

portion of an identified cosmetic product received in the laboratory for testing

3.2

sample

portion of the product (at least 1 g or 1 ml) that is used in the test to prepare the initial suspension