

Cosmetic Preservative Efficacy Testing USP <51> / ISO 11930 & Green Systems — Engineering Review 2007

Por Cristiano Ricardo · Publicado em 18/08/2007

Technical dermocosmetic engineering lecture by Prof. Cristiano Ricardo on cosmetic preservative efficacy testing (usp <51> / iso 11930) & green systems (Microbiology, Quality Assurance & Toxicology), featuring colorful schematic diagrams and clinical data.

Versão online e eventuais atualizações:

<https://cristianoricardo.com/post/cosmetic-preservative-efficacy-testing-usp-51-iso-11930-green-systems-2007-08-18>

Microbiology, Quality Assurance & Toxicology · Cosmetic Engineering & Science

A multi-barrier preservation architecture ensures broad-spectrum microbiological safety throughout consumer use.

Engineering Mechanism & Kinetic Flowchart

ISO 11930 / USP <51> Challenge Test Panel

Inoculated Organisms: *P. aeruginosa*, *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, *C. albicans*, *A. brasiliensis*

Log Reduction Target: ≥ 3 log reduction in bacteria by Day 14; No increase in fungi

Hurdle Technology: Organic Acids (Sodium Benzoate) + Glycols (Caprylyl Glycol) + Chelators

The Challenge Test Protocol

Formulations are intentionally inoculated with five standard pathogenic organisms. Plate counts at 7, 14, and 28 days must satisfy stringent log-reduction criteria without bacterial regrowth.

Hurdle Technology & Synergistic Boosters

Modern clean formulations replace traditional formaldehyde-donors and parabens by combining pH-dependent organic acids with membrane-disrupting 1,2-alkanediols (Caprylyl Glycol) and chelators (Sodium Phytate) that strip divalent ions from bacterial cell walls.

Accelerated Stability & Package Compatibility

Oven testing at 40°C/75% RH for 3 months (equivalent to 24 months real-time) paired with freeze-thaw cycles verifies that preservatives do not partition into plastic packaging or degrade chemically.

Prof. Cristiano Ricardo

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Published on August 18, 2007 at 18:27