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Cosmetics — Analytical methods — Determination of traces of mercury in cosmetics by atomic absorbtion spectrometry (AAS) cold vapour technology after pressure digestion

Cosmétiques — Méthodes d'analyse — Dosage des traces de mercure dans les cosmétiques par la technique de spectrométrie d'absorption atomique (SAA) de vapeur froide après digestion sous pression

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Foreword

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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.

Introduction

This document has been developed in parallel with ISO 23674. Knowing this, an interlaboratory test using either one or the other method was performed on same tailor-made cosmetic products in order to establish that both methods fulfilled the same requirements (see Annex B). This method was validated by means of an interlaboratory test according to ISO 5725-2[7] using lipstick, body lotion, toothpaste and eyeshadow, with a mercury concentration in the range of 0,110 mg/kg to 5,84 mg/kg. Statistical characteristics regarding this interlaboratory test are provided in Annex A, Table A.1.