What is ISO 22716: 2007 Cosmetics — Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) — Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices?

The ISO 22716:2007 Cosmetics — Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) —Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices standard was developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

According to ISO, these guidelines are intended to provide guidance regarding GMPs for cosmetic products. The guidelines address the quality aspects of the product. ISO 22716:2007 also provides guidelines for the production, control, storage and shipment of cosmetic products.

In order for an organisation to formally develop, implement and maintain GMPs according to the ISO 22716 guideline, documented Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) are required. SOPs define how operations and activities are performed.

Benefits of implementing Good Manufacturing Practices as per the ISO 22716 standard

Implementing GMPs according to the

ISO 22716 standard enables organisations to achieve the following;

- Provides assurance to customers and other relevant stakeholders one the quality of the product;
- Compliance to legal and other requirements pertaining to the production of cosmetics products;
- Facilitate local and global market competitiveness and reduce the risk of barriers to trade restrictions;

Source: hiclipart.com

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Overview of the ISO 22716:2007 requirements

1. **Personnel-** Provide appropriate GMP training, assign responsibilities for persons involved in the production, control and storage of products.

2. **Premises-** Premises should be located, designed, constructed and utilized so as: a) to ensure protection of the product; b) to permit efficient cleaning, if necessary, sanitizing and maintenance; c) to minimize the risk of mix-up of products, raw materials and packaging materials.

3. **Equipment-** Equipment should be suitable for the intended purpose and capable of being cleaned and, if necessary, sanitized and maintained.

4. **Raw materials and packaging materials-** Raw materials and packaging materials that are purchased should meet defined acceptance criteria relevant to the quality of finished products.

5. **Production-** At each stage of manufacturing operations and packaging operations, measures should be taken to produce a finished product that meets the defined characteristics.

6. **Finished products-** Finished products should meet the defined acceptance criteria.

7. **Quality control laboratory-** Principles described for personnel, premises, equipment, subcontracting, and documentation should apply to the quality control laboratory.

8. **Treatment of product that is out of specification-** Investigations of rejected product or materials. Reprocessed finished products and bulk products should be approved by personnel responsible for quality.

9. **Wastes-** Wastes should be disposed of in a timely and sanitary manner.

10. **Subcontracting-** A written contract or agreement should be established, mutually confirmed and controlled between the contract giver and the contract acceptor covering subcontracted activities.

11. **Deviations-** Deviations from the specified requirements should be authorized with sufficient data to support the decision.

12. **Complaints and recalls-** Complaints and product recalls should be reviewed, investigated and followed-up on, as appropriate.

13. Change control- Changes that could affect the quality of product should be approved and performed by authorized personnel on the basis of sufficient data.

14. Internal audit- An internal audit is a tool which is designed to monitor the implementation and the status of these cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practices and, if necessary, to propose corrective actions.

15. Documentation- Each company should establish, design, install and maintain its own system of documentation that is appropriate to its organizational structure and to the type of products.

Source: ISO 22716: 2007