

Shelf Life/Expiration Date

架上期限/ 過期期間

March 9, 2000; Updated August 15, 2002 3月9號2000年；8月15號2002年更新

There are no regulations or requirements under current United States laws that require cosmetic manufacturers to print expiration dates on the labels of cosmetic products. Manufacturers have the responsibility to determine shelf life for products, as part of their responsibility to substantiate product safety. FDA believes that failure to do so may cause a product to be adulterated or misbranded.

目前的美國法律並無任何規章與要求化妝品製造商需要為化妝產品印製過期標籤。製造商有責任決定產品的架上期限，因為他們部分的責任是必須證實產品的安全。FDA 相信這樣的錯誤會造成產品被慘雜或是誤用標籤。

Voluntary shelf-life guidelines developed by the cosmetic industry vary, depending on the product and its intended use. For instance, a 1980 article by David Pope in *Drug and Cosmetic Industry* suggested a minimum shelf life of 18 to 24 months "to maximize cost efficiency in warehousing, distribution, and marketing."

自願架上期限指南由化妝品企業發展以及修改，根據產品種類以及使用方式。例如：1980年大衛派普著的”藥物以及化妝品工業建議之18~24月的最小架上期限”拓展了倉儲、分配以及流通的成本效益。

The 1984 text *Cosmetic and Drug Preservation: Principles and Practice*, edited by Jon J. Kabara, recommends testing product stability by evaluating samples at regular intervals for 3 years or longer, depending upon the product.

1984年由瓊J卡巴拉編輯的課本”化妝品以及藥物保存原則及實務”，建議測試產品穩定度，基於產品種類，在規律的3年或以上的間隔做評估。

The European Union's Cosmetic Directive, as amended in 1993, requires expiration dating only for products whose "minimum durability" is less than 30 months.

1993年修訂的歐洲聯盟的化妝品指南，只要求最小耐久力小於30個月的產品需要標明到期日。

The shelf life for eye-area cosmetics is more limited than for other products. Because of repeated microbial exposure during use by the consumer and the risk of eye infections, manufacturers usually recommend discarding mascara two to four months after purchase. If mascara becomes dry, discard it. Do not add water or, even worse, saliva to moisten it, because that will introduce bacteria into the product. If you have an eye infection, consult

a physician immediately, stop using all eye-area cosmetics, and discard those you were using when the infection occurred.

眼用化妝品領域的架上期限比其他產品更有限。因為當顧客持續的使用而暴露在微生物的環境以及有眼部感染的風險，製造商通常建議再購買後的 2~4 月之後丟棄染眉膏，如果染眉膏變得乾燥就丟棄。不要加入水分或更糟的，用唾液沾濕它，因為這會將細菌添入產品裡。如果你有眼部感染，立刻就醫，停止所有眼部化妝品，以及拋棄所有當妳發生感染時使用的產品。

Among other cosmetics that are likely to have an unusually short shelf life are certain "all natural" products that may contain plant-derived substances conducive to microbial growth. It also is important for consumers and manufacturers to consider the increased risk of contamination in products that contain non-traditional preservatives, or no preservatives at all.

除了其他化妝品之外通常架上期限更短的就是”純天然”產品，其中包含的植物萃取物質更促進微生物的生長。還有重要的一點就是顧客以及製造商必須考量產品受污染和參入非傳統防腐劑或完全沒有防腐劑所增加的風險。

Consumers should be aware that expiration dates are simply "rules of thumb," and that a product's safety may expire long before the expiration date if the product has not been properly stored. Cosmetics that have been improperly stored - for example, exposed to high temperatures or sunlight, or opened and examined by consumers prior to final sale - may deteriorate substantially before the expiration date. On the other hand, products stored under ideal conditions may be acceptable long after the expiration date has been reached.

必須提醒顧客到期的日期是”基本原則”，而如果產品未妥善的儲藏，將在到期日之前提早失去安全性。化妝品未妥善的儲藏，例如：暴露在高溫或是陽光下、或是在清倉銷售時讓客戶預先打開使用過將再到期日前降低其品質。換句話說，產品在理想的情況下儲藏將可能延長其使用期限。

Sharing makeup increases the risk of contamination. "Testers" commonly found at department store cosmetic counters are even more likely to become contaminated than the same products in an individual's home. If you feel you must test a cosmetic before purchasing it, apply it with a new, unused applicator, such as a fresh cotton swab.

分享化妝品將增加污染的風險。通常受百貨公司化妝品櫃台上的檢驗器檢驗過產品比私人使用的產品更有可能遭受污染。如果你想在購買前檢驗產品，直接用新的，不要使用塗抹器，例如使用棉花棒。