

ICS 71.100.70

CCS Y 42



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 42462-2023

**Validation criteria for analytical results of cosmetics using
chromatographic techniques**

Issued on: March 17, 2023

Implemented on: October 1, 2023

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation, China National
Standardization Administration**

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foreword

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1:1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules for Standardization Documents"

drafting:

This document is equivalent to ISO 12787:2011 "Guidelines for the Validation of Chromatographic Analysis Results of Analytical Methods for Cosmetics":

This document adds a chapter "Normative References":

The following minimal editorial changes have been made to this document:

--- In order to coordinate with the existing standards, the name of the standard was changed to "Guidelines for Confirmation of Chromatographic Analysis Results of Cosmetics":

Please note that some contents of this document may refer to patents: The issuing agency of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents:

1 Scope

This document establishes the basic criteria that should be met for the confirmation of the method results of chromatographic analysis of cosmetics, so as to ensure the appropriateness of the final results obtained by the method:

Responsibility, reliability and accuracy, and the analysis path or method guidelines suitable for laboratory chromatographic detection of cosmetics are given:

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references:

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document:

3:1 General terms

3:1:1

Analyte

The substance to be analyzed and determined:

3:1:2

bias

The difference between the expected value of a test result and the adopted reference value:

3:1:3

Recovery recovery

The ratio between the amount of analyte measured by a specific analytical method and the expected amount:

3:1:4

A sample obtained by spiking a known amount of target analyte after the extraction procedure but before the analytical procedure begins:

deviation:

3:1:5

A sample obtained by spiking a known amount of the analyte of interest prior to the start of the extraction procedure:

3:1:6

matrix effect matrix effect

The combined effect of the presence of one or more components other than the analyte in the sample on the determination of the analyte content:

NOTE: For the same analyte concentration, matrix effects can lead to an increase or decrease in the chromatographic peak area: