

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

SN 0666-1997

Replacing SN 0666-1997

**Determination of oleandomycin residues in meats and meat
products for export. Cylinder plate method
(English Translation)**

Issued on: September 9, 2011

Implemented on: April 1, 2012

Issued by: General Administration of Customs

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

This standard replaces SN 0666-1997 "export of meat and meat products oleandomycin residues in plate method." this standard compared with SN 0666-1997, in addition to editorial changes, the main changes are as follows.

--- Deleted the original standard reference standard SN 0179-1992 "export food tetracycline antibiotic residues in" the standard will be the standard curve drawing methods are clearly stated.

--- Deleted the original standard provisions on sampling and inspection lot number.

--- Increasing the passage of the test strains and conservation requirements, for an increase of normative references SN/T 1750-2006 "Antibiotic drug residues in foods of animal origin in microbial inhibition." this standard is proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration Committee.

This standard was drafted. Inner Mongolia, People's Republic of China Exit Inspection and Quarantine.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the method Beidie export meat and meat products oleandomycin remaining amount detection.

This standard applies to export pork oleandomycin residues detected.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references,

the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

SN/T 1750-2006 food of animal origin antibiotics residue detection method for microbial inhibition assay

3 Method summary

Extraction with phosphate buffer ($\text{pH}7.9 \pm 0.1$) in a sample oleandomycin residue after centrifugation the supernatant as sample solution to *Garcinia Micrococcus* as the indicator bacteria, measured by a plate method, the size of the zone of inhibition produced in accordance with a standard curve for quantitative analysis.

4 Instruments and materials

4.1

incubator. $26\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, shelf must be level.

4.2

shaker-incubator. $30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

4.3

dish. diameter 90mm, bottom smooth glass or plastic dish pan, cover with ceramic tile or glass cover embedded dry filter paper.

4.4

Oxford Cup. stainless steel cylinder, an outer diameter of $8.0\text{mm} \pm 0.1\text{mm}$, an inner diameter of $6.0\text{mm} \pm 0.1\text{mm}$, high $10.0\text{mm} \pm 0.1\text{mm}$.

4.5

vernier caliper. Measuring range 0mm ~ 200mm, precision 0.02mm. Or inhibition zone measuring instrument.

4.6

homogenizer. not less than 8000r/min.

4.7

Centrifuge. not less than 4000r/min.

4.8

Balance. a sense of the amount of 0.01g, 0.0001g.

4.9

rotary evaporator.

4.10

semi-logarithmic paper.

5 Medium and reagents

Unless otherwise specified, the reagents were of analytical grade, water is distilled water.

5.1

phosphate buffer ($\text{pH} 7.9 \pm 0.1$). See A.1.

5.2

Test species. *Micrococcus luteus* (*Micrococcus luteus*), bacteria number CMCC28003, or ATCC9341. Passage and bacteria Save to reference SN/T 1750-2006 Appendix B performed. In general, the number of passages of bacteria should not exceed five generations, otherwise in need Before each use to confirm their biological traits did not change, or purchase a new standard strains.

5.3

oleandomycin standard. Purity $\geq 95\%$. Sealed, moisture, protected from light at $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.