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

SN/T 2206.13-2014

**Determination of microorganism in cosmetics - Part 13:
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

SN/T 2206 "cosmetic microbiological test method" is divided into 13 parts.

- Part 1. Salmonella;
- Part 2. aerobic Bacillus subtilis and Bacillus cereus;
- Part 3. Klebsiella pneumoniae;
- Part 4. Streptococcus;
- Part 5. Enterococcus;
- Part 6. Clostridium tetani.
- Part 7. Western blot detection of BSE pathogen;
- Part 8. Candida albicans;
- Part 9. bile acid tolerance Gram-negative bacteria;
- Part 10. Staphylococcus aureus PCR method;
- Part 11. Staphylococcus aureus multiplex real-time PCR method;
- Part 12. Pseudomonas aeruginosa PCR method;
- Part 13. maltophilia Aeromonas.

This section SN/T 2206 Part 13.

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

Please note that some of the content of this document may involve patents. Release mechanism of the present document does not assume responsibility for the identification of these patents.

This section proposed and managed by the National Certification and Accreditation

Administration Committee.

1 Scope

This section SN/T 2206 provisions of the detection method Importers cosmetics maltophilia Aeromonas bacteria.

This section applies to all types of import and export cosmetics maltophilia Aeromonas detection.

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.

GB 7918.1 General Cosmetics Standard methods of microbiological

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Maltophilia Aeromonas Stenotrophomonas maltophilia Maltophilia Aeromonas is a gram-negative bacillus widely distributed in nature, in a wide variety of water, milk, frozen Food, soil, plant roots, animals and humans, is an opportunistic pathogen. Major parasites in the respiratory tract, causing respiratory tract infections, may also lead from endocarditis, septicemia, pneumonia, meningitis, urinary tract infections. The typical biochemical characteristics are. non-fermentative bacteria, no gas, oxidase overcast Nature, DNA-positive, dynamic, esculin hydrolysis, to liquefy gelatin, reduction of nitrate to nitrite. In addition, maltophilia Aeromonas it has a natural resistance to imipenem.

4 Materials and Equipment

In addition to the microbiological laboratory conventional sterilization and cultivation equipment, other equipment and materials as follows.

4.1

incubator. 30 °C ± 1 °C.

4.2

Balance. a sense of the amount of 0.1g.

4.3

homogenizer.

4.4

glass beads.

4.5

sterile mortar.

4.6

sterile pipette. 1mL (with 0.01mL scale), 10mL (with 0.1mL scale) or micro pipettes and tips.

4.7

sterile conical flask. capacity 500mL.

4.8

sterile Petri dish.

4.9

pH meter or pH colorimetric tubes or precision pH test paper.

4.10

automated microbial identification system, or similar device.