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

SN/T 4656.8-2020

**Import and export textile biosafety inspection methods - Part 8:
General rules
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

SN/T 4656 "Methods for Biosafety Inspection of Imported and Exported Textiles" is divided into the following parts.

- Part 1: *Candida albicans*;
- Part 2: *Escherichia coli*;
- Part 3: Coliform flora;
- Part 4: *Staphylococcus aureus*;
- Part 5: Total number of colonies;
- Part 6: *Salmonella*;
- Part 7: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*;
- Part 8: General Rules this part is part 8 of SN/T 4656.

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

1 Scope

SN/T 4656 This part specifies the general basic principles and requirements for microbiological testing in import and export textiles.

This section applies to microbiological inspections in import and export textiles.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated reference documents, only the dated version applies to this article Pieces. For undated reference documents, the latest version (including all amendments) is applicable to this document.

GB/T 6682 Analytical laboratory water specifications and test methods GB/T 8170 Numerical rounding rules and the expression and determination of limit values GB 19489 Laboratory Biosafety General Requirements SN/T 1538.1 Guidelines for the Preparation of Culture Medium Part 1: General Rules for Quality Assurance of Laboratory Culture Medium Preparation SN/T 1538.2 Medium Preparation Guide Part 2: Practical Guide for Medium Performance Testing

3.1 Personnel

3.1.1

The inspectors should have basic knowledge of textiles and professional theoretical knowledge of microorganisms.

3.1.2

The inspector shall have sufficient conditions to obtain continuous professional education and training experience, be able to understand the test procedures, perform the inspection correctly, Judge the result correctly and issue the test report correctly.

3.1.3

Inspectors should have sufficient knowledge of laboratory safety and have basic common sense of biological safety precautions, fire protection, and emergency response.

3.1.4

People with color vision impairment cannot perform experiments that require color discrimination, such as microscope observation and biochemical tests.

3.1.5

Inspectors should be familiar with laboratory quality control requirements, have certain

practical experience, and be able to provide customers with necessary consultation and solutions Interpretation service.

3.2 Environment

3.2.1

The overall layout of the laboratory should adopt a unidirectional workflow to avoid cross-contamination.

3.2.2

The ambient temperature, humidity, cleanliness, illuminance and noise in the laboratory should meet the working requirements.

3.2.3

The inspection of general textile samples should be carried out in clean areas (including ultra-clean workbenches, biological safety cabinets, and sterile rooms).

To effectively monitor and record environmental conditions.

3.2.4

The isolation and identification of pathogenic microorganisms must be carried out in a Class II biological safety cabinet.

3.2.5

When pathogenic microorganisms carry out nucleic acid amplification and detection, there should be four independent working areas (reagent preparation and storage area, nucleic acid extraction Area, nucleic acid amplification area, amplification product analysis area), and ensure that each area has the required special equipment.

3.2.6

The laboratory should be equipped with biosafety facilities and personal protective equipment that meet the biosafety requirements, such as biosafety cabinets and special hand washing Pools, eyewash devices, etc.

3.2.7

The different working areas of the laboratory should be clearly marked, and the biological hazard corresponding to the biological safety level of the testing activity should be used correctly.

Harm identification.

3.3 Equipment

3.3.1

Commonly used equipment in microbiology laboratory includes. balance, drying oven, autoclave, pH meter, homogenizer, centrifuge, constant temperature culture Incubators, water baths, microscopes, refrigerators, freezers, biological safety cabinets, automatic microbial biochemical identification systems, etc.

3.3.2

The quantity and technical parameters of laboratory equipment should meet the needs of microbiological inspection work.

3.3.3

The experimental equipment should be placed under suitable environmental conditions, convenient for maintenance, cleaning, disinfection and calibration, and kept tidy and in good condition.

Working status.

3.3.4

Laboratory equipment should be regularly inspected, calibrated and/or verified, maintained and maintained to ensure work performance and operational safety.

3.3.5

Key experimental equipment (such as autoclave, constant temperature incubator, automatic microbial biochemical identification system, etc.) must be used daily Record and monitor records regularly.

3.4 Inspection supplies

3.4.1

When testing textiles, conventional inspection supplies mainly include tweezers, scissors, stainless steel rulers or specification plates, beakers, measuring cylinders, and full filters.

Net sterile homogenization bag, triangular flask, pipette tip, test tube, plate, inoculation loop, glass rod and L-shaped glass rod, etc.

3.4.2

The inspection supplies should be sterilized in an appropriate manner before use. The commonly used sterilization methods for inspection supplies are mainly moist heat (autoclave).

Bacteria pot sterilization) and dry heat method (baking at high temperature in a drying oven) Both damp heat and dry heat sterilization are when items are exposed to high temperatures Kill the carried microorganisms, and strictly distinguish which sterilization method is suitable for the inspection supplies used, so as to avoid inspecting the supplies