

Scoop

THE LATEST TRENDS, SERVICES & PROMOTIONS

COSMETIC & HYGIENE

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The Impact of Antiviral Testing on Consumer Confidence in the Post-Pandemic World

In the modern world, where viral diseases pose significant threats to public health, the need for antiviral testing on consumer products has become increasingly crucial. The surfaces of everyday items can often act as a medium for virus transmission, leading to widespread infections.

As consumers become more health-conscious and aware, the demand for products with proven antiviral properties is on the rise. Thus, antiviral testing plays a vital role in meeting this demand, safeguarding public health, and instilling consumer confidence in the products they use daily.

Do the textile products have anti-viral properties?

ISO 18184 test is a standardized method for testing the virucidal properties of textile products. We add virus particles on the textile sample and reference fabric. Then we leave the virus in contact with the sample for 2 hours in room temperature. Afterwards, any remaining virus is recovered and quantified to determine if the fabric sample has antiviral by comparing to the reference fabric.



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Minimize virus spread with touching surfaces

ISO 21702 is a method designed to test the virucidal properties of plastic and other non-porous surfaces. This is performed by preloading of an amount of virus particles to the test surface, then left it at humidification chamber at room temperature for 24 hours. Surviving virus particles are washed out and quantified, the reduction in virus load on the test surface is compared with the control.

Disinfect to inactivate virus

Cleaning and disinfection is one of the methods used to prevent the outbreak of diseases and spread of viruses. The EN 14476 test is used to evaluate whether those disinfectants or antiseptics have sufficient virucidal activity to control the spread of a virus. To perform this test, the virus is incubated with the test sample for the recommended contact time, temperature, and other conditions are maintained as per the manufacturer's requirements or using standard guidelines. The surviving virus is then quantified to determine the virucidal activity.

Based on global market needs, our rigorous and standardized procedures can assess the ability of your textile, surface and disinfection products to combat and inhibit the growth of viruses, such as:

METHOD	VIRAL STRAINS
ISO 18184	H1N1, H3N2, Feline Calicivirus
ISO 21702	H3N2
EN 14476	Vaccinia virus, Human adenovirus 5, Human poliovirus type 1 & Murine norovirus strain S99 Berlin

At **SGS**, our state-of-the-art laboratory facilities and advanced testing methods enable us to provide accurate and reliable results, giving you the confidence to deliver products that prioritize protection and public health.

Please contact us for more details.

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