საქართველოს სტანდარტი

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საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტო თბილისი

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Part 2: **Most probable number method**

Qualité de l'eau — Recherche et dénombrement de Pseudomonas aeruginosa —

Partie 2: Méthode du nombre le plus probable





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Foreword

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Introduction

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is an opportunistic pathogen of man that is capable of growth in water at very low nutrient concentrations. At source and during marketing, a natural mineral water or a spring water is to be free from *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in any 250 ml sample examined (see, for example, Council Directive 2009/54/EC, Reference [1]). Other bottled waters offered for sale are also to be free of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in any 250 ml sample (see e.g. Council Directive 98/83/EC, Reference [2]). Other waters, including swimming and spa pool waters, water for human consumption and hospital waters, may sometimes be tested for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* for reasons of public health. In these cases, it is typical to examine 100 ml volumes.

The method described in this document can be applied to a range of types of water, for example, hospital waters, drinking water and non-carbonated bottled waters intended for human consumption, groundwater, swimming pool and spa pool waters including those containing high background counts of heterotrophic bacteria (see References [3], [4], [5], [6] and [7]).