

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

წყლის ხარისხი - ნაწლავური ჩხირის და ჩხირის მსგავსი ბაქტერიის
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ყველაზე შესაძლო რიცხვის გამოთვლის მეთოდი

საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის
ეროვნული სააგენტო
თბილისი

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1 შემუშავებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს სტანდარტების დეპარტამენტის მიერ

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5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2013 წლის 21 მარტი №268-1.3-5426

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**Water quality — Enumeration of
Escherichia coli and coliform bacteria —**

**Part 2:
Most probable number method**

*Qualité de l'eau — Dénombrement des *Escherichia coli* et des
organismes coliformes —*

Partie 2: Méthode du nombre le plus probable





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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

ISO 9308-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Microbiological methods*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9308-2:1990), which has been technically revised.

ISO 9308 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Water quality — Enumeration of Escherichia coli and coliform bacteria*:

- *Part 1: Membrane filtration method for waters with low bacterial background flora*
- *Part 2: Most probable number method*
- *Part 3: Miniaturized method (Most Probable Number) for the detection and enumeration of E. coli in surface and waste water*

Introduction

The presence and extent of faecal pollution is an important factor in assessing the quality of a body of water and the risk to human health from infection. Examination of water samples for the presence of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*), which normally inhabits the bowel of man and other warm-blooded animals, provides an indication of such pollution. Examination for coliform bacteria can be more difficult to interpret because some coliform bacteria live in soil and surface fresh water and are not always intestinal. Therefore, the presence of coliform bacteria, although not a proof of faecal contamination, may indicate a failure in treatment or ingress of water into the distribution system.

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