

## საქართველოს ეროვნული სტანდარტი

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საკვების მიკრობიოლოგია და ცხოველთა საკვები ნივთიერებები.  
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კოლონიის შეფასების მეთოდი

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და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტო  
თბილისი

საინფორმაციო მონაცემები

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3 მიღებულია გარეკანის მეთოდით სტანდარტიზაციის საერთაშორისო ორგანიზაციის სტანდარტი ისო 4832 : 2006 "საკვების მიკრობიოლოგია და ცხოველთა საკვები ნივთიერებები. ჰორიზონტული მეთოდი კოლიფორმული ბაქტერიების აღრიცხვისათვის. კოლონიის შეფასების მეთოდი"

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5 რეგისტრირებულია საქართველოს სტანდარტების, ტექნიკური რეგლამენტების და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 2009 წლის 15 აპრილი №268-1.3-2304

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**Microbiology of food and animal feeding  
stuffs — Horizontal method for the  
enumeration of coliforms — Colony-count  
technique**

*Microbiologie des aliments — Méthode horizontale pour le  
dénombrement des coliformes — Méthode par comptage des colonies*



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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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 4832 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Microbiology*.

This third edition of ISO 4832 cancels and replaces ISO 4832:1991 and ISO 5541-1:1986. The main changes are follows:

- the alternative procedure of incubation at 35 °C has been deleted (see 4.2);
- a confirmation test in brilliant green lactose bile broth has been introduced (see 5.4 and 9.4).

Considering the nature of the changes to the previous edition of this International Standard, it is considered that the validation of alternative methods based on ISO 4832:1991 is not affected by this revision.

## Introduction

Because of the large variety of food and feed products, this horizontal method may not be appropriate in every detail for certain products. In this case, different methods which are specific to these products may be used if absolutely necessary for justified technical reasons. Nevertheless, every attempt should be made to apply this horizontal method as far as possible.

When this International Standard is next reviewed, account will be taken of all information then available regarding the extent to which this horizontal method has been followed and the reasons for deviations from this method in the case of particular products.

The harmonization of test methods cannot be immediate, and for certain groups of products International Standards and/or national standards may already exist that do not comply with this horizontal method. It is hoped that when such standards are reviewed, they will be changed to comply with this International Standard so that eventually the only remaining departures from this horizontal method will be those necessary for well-established technical reasons.

The technique described in this International Standard is more precise than that described in ISO 4831<sup>[1]</sup>, but does not allow a microbiological examination to be carried out on such a large test portion. It is therefore the preferred method when large numbers of coliforms are present. Moreover, since the definition of “coliforms” adopted in the two documents is different, the microorganisms enumerated are not necessarily the same. For any particular product, the method to be chosen will be specified in the International Standard dealing with that product.

For the purposes of a practicable test method, the definition of “coliforms” given in Clause 3 and used as the basis for the procedure is not necessarily identical to corresponding definitions given in other published texts. The method described in this International Standard will, on average, detect only about 90 % of strains of the microorganisms referred to in other publications as “(presumptive) coliforms” (e.g. certain strains of *Citrobacter*, *Enterobacter*, *Klebsiella*) (see Reference [2]).