

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

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წყლის ხარისხი - *Legionella* spp.-ის და/ან *Legionella pneumophila*-ს აღმოჩენა და
რაოდენობის განსაზღვრა კონცენტრაციით და გენური გადიდებით
პოლიმერაზის (ფერმენტის) რაოდენობის ჯაჭვური რეაქციისას (qPCR)

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4 რეგისტრირებულია: სსიპ-საქართველოს სტანდარტებისა და მეტროლოგიის ეროვნული სააგენტოს რეესტრში: 04/05/2022 წლის №268-1.3-024097

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Water quality — Detection and quantification of *Legionella* spp. and/or *Legionella pneumophila* by concentration and genic amplification by quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR)

*Qualité de l'eau — Détection et quantification de *Legionella* spp. et/ou *Legionella pneumophila* par concentration et amplification génique par réaction de polymérisation en chaîne quantitative (qPCR)*





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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document 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/TS 12869:2012), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- meet expectations from customers and governments faced with *Legionella* risk;
- information on management, especially needing a fast result, has been updated;
- the use of new technologies while overseeing the development work of various actors in the sector has been allowed;
- the return of experiences from the laboratories using this method since 2006 has been taken into account;
- in [Annex G](#), information on evolution of the requirements for the use of third party validated commercial kits has been added.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The presence of *L. pneumophila* or *Legionella* spp. in water samples is demonstrated and quantified by amplifying DNA sequences (PCR) with specific oligonucleotides. Specificity of the detection is ensured by using a target sequence specific fluorescent-labelled probe. The increase in the amount of the DNA amplicon can be measured and visualized in real time by a quantitative PCR device with fluorophore specific filters.

A calibration curve is used for quantification purposes. The guidelines, minimum requirements and performance characteristics are intended to guarantee that the results are reliable and reproducible between different laboratories.

This document specifies a determination of the recovery of the DNA extraction. The performance of the extraction procedure is not fully covered (lysis efficiency is not estimated).