

## საქართველოს სტანდარტი

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პლასტმასი - მიკროორგანიზმების მოქმედების შეფასება

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**Plastics — Evaluation of the action of  
microorganisms**

*Plastiques — Évaluation de l'action des micro-organismes*





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# Contents

Page

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>1 Scope</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Principle</b>	<b>2</b>
4.1 General	2
4.2 Resistance to fungi	2
4.2.1 Method A: Fungal-growth test	2
4.2.2 Method B: Determination of fungistatic effects	2
4.3 Method C: Resistance to bacteria	3
4.4 Method D: Resistance to microbially active soil (soil-burial test)	3
4.5 Choice of properties for assessment of biodeterioration	3
<b>5 Apparatus and materials</b>	<b>3</b>
5.1 For all tests	3
5.2 For tests with fungi	4
5.3 For tests with bacteria	6
5.4 For soil-burial tests	6
<b>6 Test specimens</b>	<b>7</b>
6.1 Shape and dimensions	7
6.2 Specimen test series and numbers in each test series	7
6.2.1 Specimen test series	7
6.2.2 Numbers in each test series	8
<b>7 Preparation of specimens</b>	<b>8</b>
7.1 Cleaning	8
7.2 Labelling and storage	8
7.3 Conditioning and weighing	8
<b>8 Procedures</b>	<b>9</b>
8.1 Test temperature	9
8.2 Test methods	9
8.2.1 General	9
8.2.2 Fungal-growth test (method A)	9
8.2.3 Determination of fungistatic effect (method B)	11
8.2.4 Procedure with bacteria (method C)	12
8.2.5 Soil-burial test (method D)	13
<b>9 Assessment</b>	<b>14</b>
9.1 Assessment of fungal growth on the specimens by visual examination (methods A, B and D)	14
9.2 Evaluation of the test specimens for the determination of changes in mass and/or in other physical properties	15
9.2.1 Cleaning	15
9.2.2 Change in mass	15
9.2.3 Determination of changes in other physical properties	16
<b>10 Expression of results</b>	<b>16</b>
10.1 General	16
10.2 Visual assessment	16
10.3 Change in mass	16
10.4 Changes in other physical properties	16
<b>11 Accuracy of the measurements</b>	<b>17</b>

<b>12 Test report</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Annex A (normative) Determination of the water content and water holding capacity of a soil</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Annex B (normative) Negative control for Test A</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Annex C (normative) Grid for evaluation of fungal surface growth (Test A)</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Annex D (informative) Information on test fungi</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>26</b>

## 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](http://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](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 61, *Plastics*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Ageing, chemical and environmental resistance*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 846:1997), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows.

- The size of the test specimens has been defined as  $(50 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}) \times (50 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm})$ . A fixed size allows the determination of any edge effects associated with the area 5 mm from the outer edge (see new [Annex C](#)). In this way, the evaluation of growth on the test specimens is harmonized.
- New [Annexes B](#) and [C](#) have been added and the old annexes have been renumbered.
- The former [Annex C](#) has been updated and renumbered as [Annex D](#).
- [Test A only](#):

Stainless steel coupons acting as negative control specimens have been introduced to provide a reference for where fungal growth occurs in the Petri dish, even though no nutrients have been added to the test design.

The test design does not use an agar-medium any more to provide the source of moisture to allow  $95 \% \pm 5 \%$  relative humidity to be achieved. Instead the test specimens are stored in closed containers that include a water reservoir to provide a relative humidity  $95 \% \pm 5 \%$  around the test specimens during incubation;

A grid has been introduced for use during the evaluation of the area of growth observed on the surface of the test specimens. The use of the grid provides and objective mechanisms for assessing growth and is explained in the new [Annex C](#).

- Test B has been deleted.
- Positive control specimens (test specimens that allow fungal growth) have been introduced to allow the determination of basic fungistatic effects of samples that contain biocides.

- The fungal inoculum has been revised to be consistent with other referenced test standards and changes to the names of fungal strains have been incorporated.
- The media used in the test have been revised based on the experience of various laboratories.
- A staining method has been proposed to aim assessment.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).



## Introduction

Under certain climatic and environmental conditions, microorganisms can settle on and colonize the surface of plastics or plastics products. Their presence and/or their metabolic products might not only damage the plastic itself, but can also affect the serviceability of building materials and systems containing plastic parts.

The tests and test conditions specified in this document are empirical and cover most but not all potential applications.

For specific applications and for long-term tests, procedures which reflect performance under actual conditions are agreed upon.

The actions of microorganisms on plastics are influenced by two different processes.

- a) Direct action: the deterioration of plastics which serve as a nutritive substance for the growth of the microorganisms.
- b) Indirect action: the influence of metabolic products of the microorganisms, e.g. discolouration or further deterioration.

This document deals with both processes as well as their combined action.

Changes to the method are based on discussions among laboratories that have performed the test for at least 5 years. On an international level, discussions have taken place within the Plastic Group of the International Biodeterioration Research Group (IBRG) between scientists with extensive experience with this document as well as the testing of the interaction between microorganisms and plastics.