

TOIDU JA LOOMASÖÖTADE MIKROBIOLOOGIA
Horisontaalmeetodid *Enterobacteriaceae* avastamiseks ja
arvuliseks määramiseks
Osa 2: Kolooniate loendamise meetod

Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs
Horizontal methods for the detection and enumeration of
Enterobacteriaceae
Part 2: Colony-count method
(ISO 21528-2:2004)

EVS

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-ISO 21528-2:2011 „Toidu ja loomasöödade mikrobioloogia. Horisontaalmeetodid *Enterobacteriaceae* avastamiseks ja arvuliseks määramiseks. Osa 2: Kolooniade loendamise meetod“ sisaldab rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 21528-2:2004 „Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal methods for the detection and enumeration of *Enterobacteriaceae* - Part 2: Colony-count method“ identset ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard EVS-ISO 21528-2:2011 on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teataja 2011. aasta detsembrikuu numbris.

Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.

This Estonian Standard EVS-ISO 21528-2:2011 consists of the identical English text of the International Standard ISO 21528-2:2004 „Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal methods for the detection and enumeration of *Enterobacteriaceae* - Part 2: Colony-count method“.

This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Käsitlusala

ISO 21528 see osa määratleb eelrikastuseta meetodi *Enterobacteriaceae* määramiseks. See on rakendatav:

- inimtoiduks ja loomasöödaks ettenähtud toodetele ja
- toidu tootmise ja toidu käitlemise valdkonna keskkonnaproovidele.

Kolooniaid loendatakse tahkel söötmel pärast inkubeerimist temperatuuril 37 °C (või 30 °C)¹⁾.

Seda tehnikat soovitatakse juhul, kui otsitav kolooniade arv eeldatakse olevat suurem kui 100 katseproovi milliliitri või grammi kohta.

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¹⁾ Üldiselt kasutatakse temperatuuri 37 °C, kui *Enterobacteriaceae* arvu loendatakse hügieeni indikaatorina. Alternatiivina võib valida temperatuuri 30 °C, kui *Enterobacteriaceae* loendamist viiakse läbi tehnoloogilistel eesmärkidel ja see hõlmab ka psühotroopset *Enterobacteriaceae*'d.

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Introduction

This part of ISO 21528 is intended to provide general guidance for the examination of products not dealt with by existing International Standards and to be taken into account by organizations preparing microbiological test methods for application to foods or animal feeding stuffs. Because of the large variety of products within this field of application, these guidelines may not be appropriate in every detail for certain products, and for some other products it may be necessary to use different methods. Nevertheless, it is hoped that in all cases every attempt will be made to apply the guidelines provided as far as possible and that deviations from them will only be made if absolutely necessary for technical reasons.

When this part of ISO 21528 is next reviewed, account will be taken of all information then available regarding the extent to which the guidelines have been followed and the reasons for deviation from them 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 part of ISO 21528 so that eventually the only remaining departures from this horizontal method will be those necessary for well-established technical reasons.

EVS

Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal methods for the detection and enumeration of Enterobacteriaceae —

Part 2: Colony-count method

1 Scope

This part of ISO 21528 specifies a method, without pre-enrichment, for the enumeration of Enterobacteriaceae. It is applicable to

- products intended for human consumption and the feeding of animals, and
- environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling.

Enumeration is carried out by counting colonies in a solid medium after incubation at 37 °C (or 30 °C)¹⁾.

This technique is recommended when the number of colonies sought is expected to be more than 100 per millilitre or per gram of the test sample.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 6887-1, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 1 : General rules for the preparation of the initial suspension and decimal dilutions*

ISO 6887-2, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 2: Specific rules for the preparation of meat and meat products*

ISO 6887-3, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 3: Specific rules for the preparation of fish and fishery products*

ISO 6887-4, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination — Part 4: Specific rules for the preparation of products other than milk and milk products, meat and meat products, and fish and fishery products*

1) The temperature of 37 °C is generally used when the enumeration of Enterobacteriaceae is for a hygienic indicator. Alternatively, a temperature of 30 °C can be chosen when the enumeration of Enterobacteriaceae is conducted for technological purposes and includes psychrotrophic Enterobacteriaceae.

ISO 7218:1996, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — General rules for microbiological examinations*, and Amendment 1:2001.

ISO 8261, *Milk and milk products — General guidance for the preparation of test samples, initial suspensions and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination*

ISO/TS 11133-1, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Guidelines on preparation and production of culture media — Part 1: General guidelines on quality assurance for the preparation of culture media in the laboratory*

ISO/TS 11133-2:2003, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Guidelines on preparation and production of culture media — Part 2: Practical guidelines on performance testing of culture media*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
Enterobacteriaceae
microorganisms that form characteristic colonies on violet red bile glucose agar and that ferment glucose and show a negative oxidase reaction when the tests are carried out in accordance with the methods specified in this part of ISO 21528

3.2
count of Enterobacteriaceae
number of Enterobacteriaceae found per millilitre or per gram of the test sample when the test is carried out according to the method specified in this part of ISO 21528

4 Principle

4.1 Preparation of initial suspension and decimal dilutions

An initial suspension and decimal dilutions are prepared from the test sample.

4.2 Isolation

Violet red bile glucose agar contained in two Petri dishes (poured-plate technique) is inoculated with a specified quantity of the test sample if the product is liquid, or of the initial suspension in the case of other products. An overlay of the same medium is added.

Other pairs of plates are prepared under the same conditions, using decimal dilutions of the test sample or of the initial suspension.

The dishes are incubated at 37 °C (or 30 °C)¹⁾ for 24 h ± 2 h.

4.3 Confirmation

Subculture of colonies of presumptive Enterobacteriaceae on non-selective medium, and confirmation by means of tests for fermentation of glucose and presence of oxidase.

4.4 Calculation

The number of Enterobacteriaceae per millilitre or gram of the test sample is calculated from the number of confirmed typical colonies per dish.