INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



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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

Microbiologie des aliments — Préparation des échantillons, de la suspension mère et des dilutions décimales en vue de l'examen microbiologique —

Partie 3: Règles spécifiques pour la préparation des produits de la pêche



Reference number ISO 6887-3:2003(E)

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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 Maison 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 6887-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, Food products, Subcommittee SC 9, Microbiology.

ISO 6887 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Microbiology of food and animal feeding* stuffs — *Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination*:

 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$

- Part 1: General rules for the preparation of the initial suspension and decimal dilutions
- Part 2: Specific rules for the preparation of meat and mean products
- Part 3: Specific rules for the preparation of fish and fishery products
- Part 4: Specific rules for the preparation of products other than pilk and milk products, meat and meat products, and fish and fishery products

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

WARNING — The use of this standard may involve hazardous materials, operations and equipment. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior the use.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 6887 specifies rules or the preparation of fish and fishery product samples and their suspension for microbiological examination when the samples require a different preparation from the method described in ISO 6887-1. ISO 6887-1 defines the general rules for the preparation of the initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination.

This part of ISO 6887 only describes methods of preparation that are applicable to several microorganisms simultaneously. It excludes the preparations that only apply to the detection and/or enumeration of a single microorganism where the methods of preparation are described in the relevant standard concerning that microorganism, for example *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*.

This part of ISO 6887 is applicable to the following raw precessed, cooked or frozen fish and shellfish and their products:

- a) RAW fish, crustaceans, molluscs and others, including
 - fish, whole or fillets, with or without skin and heads, and gutte
 - fish, salted, dried smoked or pickled,
 - cephalopods, whole or sliced,
 - crustaceans, whole, including prawns, crayfish, lobsters, crabs and Noway lobsters,
 - live gastropods, bivalves, echinoderms and tunicates, and
 - snails;
- b) PROCESSED fish, crustaceans, molluscs and others, including
 - dried, smoked, marinated, salted, pickled and breaded fish or shellfish,
 - fish, whole or prepared fillets, with or without skin,
 - surimi and delicatessen fish products,

- whole or shelled crustaceans and molluscs, and crustacean and mollusc flesh,
- cooked fish, crustaceans, molluscs, holothurians, tunicates, shellfish and snail-based dishes;
- FROZEN fish, crustaceans, molluscs and others, in blocks or otherwise, including C)
 - fish, fish fillets and pieces,
 - whole and shelled prawns,
 - flaked crab.
 - cephalopods, a
 - shelled cooked shelles and shelled snails.

NOTE 1 Milk and milk products are dealt with in ISO 8261.

The purpose of the analysis performed on these test samples may be either hygiene testing or quality control. NOTE 2 However, the sampling techniques described in this part of ISO 6887 relate mainly to hygiene testing (on muscle tissues).

2 Normative references

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

ISO 6887-1:1999, 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.

- General rules for microbiological examinations. ISO 7218, Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs -

3 Terms and definitions For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions app

laboratory sample

sample prepared for sending to the laboratory and intended for inspection or testing

[ISO 7002]

3.2

test portion

measured (volume or mass) representative sample taken from the laboratory sample for use in the preparation of the initial suspension

3.3

initial suspension

primary dilution

suspension, solution or emulsion obtained after a weighed or measured quantity of the product under examination (or of a test sample prepared from the product) has been mixed with, normally, a nine-fold quantity of diluent, allowing large particles, if present, to settle