## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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# Foodstuffs — Determination of water activity

Produits agricoles et alimentaires — Détermination de l'activité de l'eau





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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 <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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

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 TC 34, For URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, Food products.

### Foodstuffs — Determination of water activity

WARNING — The use of this document may involve the use of hazardous materials, operations and equipment. This document does not purport to address all the safety risks associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this document to establish appropriate safety and health practices.

#### 1 Scope

This document establishes basic principles and specifies requirements for the methods of determining water activity  $(a_w)$  of food products for human consumption and animal feed within a measurement range of 0 to 1.

The measurement principles are based on the dew-point measurement or on the determination of the change in electrical conductivity of an electrolyte or in the permittivity of a polymer.

The method does not apply to products stored below their freezing point (equivalent to the temperature at which ice crystals appear in the product), neither to products corresponding to a water-in-fat emulsion, nor to crystal products such as sugars, salt or minerals.

For products containing volatile compounds, such as alcohols, specific equipment adaptations may be necessary to apply the method.

The results of the interlaboratory studies that were carried out are given in Annex B.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 3696, Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods

#### 3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <a href="http://www.electropedia.org/">http://www.electropedia.org/</a>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>

#### 3.1

#### water activity

a<sub>sar</sub>

ratio of the partial water-vapour pressure in equilibrium with the product analysed to the water-vapour saturation pressure in equilibrium with pure water at the same temperature

$$a_{\rm w} = \frac{pF(T)}{P_{\rm S}(T)}$$

where