
**Microbiology of the food chain —
Horizontal method for the
enumeration of psychrotrophic
microorganisms**

*Microbiologie de la chaîne alimentaire — Méthode horizontale pour
le dénombrement des micro-organismes psychrotrophes*



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Principle	2
5 Culture media and reagents	2
6 Equipment and consumables	2
7 Sampling	3
8 Preparation of test sample	3
9 Procedure	3
9.1 Test portion, initial suspension and dilutions.....	3
9.2 Inoculation and incubation.....	4
9.3 Counting of colonies.....	4
10 Expression of results	5
11 Test report	5
12 Quality assurance	5
Annex A (normative) Culture media and reagents	6
Annex B (informative) Rapid method for the estimated enumeration of psychrotrophic microorganisms in raw or pasteurized milk	8
Bibliography	10

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 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Microbiology*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 17410:2001), which has been technically revised. It also replaces ISO 6730:2005 | IDF 101:2005^[2] and ISO 8552:2004 | IDF 132:2004^[4]. The main changes compared with the previous edition are as follows:

- the surface-plating technique is used, as opposed to the pour-plate technique used in ISO 6730:2005 | IDF 101:2005 and ISO 8552:2004 | IDF 132:2004, as psychrotrophic microorganisms are sensitive to heat;
- one horizontal method is used for the enumeration of psychrotrophic microorganisms in a) products intended for human consumption, b) products intended for animal feeding, c) environmental samples in the area of food and feed production, handling, and d) samples from the primary production stage;
- the rapid method has been included as an annex for the estimation of psychrotrophic plate count in raw and pasteurized milk (originating from ISO 8552:2004 | IDF 132:2004);
- performance testing of the culture medium, plate count agar (PCA), has been introduced;
- the expression of results has been changed to be in accordance with ISO 7218.

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

Psychrotrophic microorganisms are able to grow at low temperatures. These microorganisms may cause decay of refrigerated foods (except gas-packaged foods) due to odour and taste deviations. Some psychrotrophic microorganisms present in raw milk are also capable of producing heat stable enzymes. When heated (pasteurization or sterilization) these enzymes are insufficiently inactivated, causing quality defects in the heated product (fat or protein degradation).

For the revision of this document, no performance characteristics were included due to the lack of data and the fact that an interlaboratory study was not organized for the described method, since psychrotrophic microorganisms are a group of microorganisms that are mainly used for process monitoring and considered to be non-pathogenic.

The main technical changes listed in the Foreword, introduced in this document compared to ISO 17410:2001, are considered as minor (see ISO 17468^[6]).

Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for the enumeration of psychrotrophic microorganisms

1 Scope

This document specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of psychrotrophic microorganisms that are able to grow and form colonies on a solid agar culture medium after aerobic incubation at 6,5 °C.

This document is applicable to

- products intended for human consumption,
- products intended for animal feeding,
- environmental samples in the area of food and feed production, handling, and
- samples from the primary production stage.

NOTE [Annex B](#) specifies a rapid method for the estimated enumeration of psychrotrophic microorganisms in raw and pasteurized milk.

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 835, *Laboratory glassware — Graduated pipettes*

ISO 6887 (all parts), *Microbiology of the food chain — Preparation of test samples, initial suspension and decimal dilutions for microbiological examination*

ISO 7218, *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — General requirements and guidance for microbiological examinations*

ISO 8655-2, *Piston-operated volumetric apparatus — Part 2: Piston pipettes*

ISO 11133, *Microbiology of food, animal feed and water — Preparation, production, storage and performance testing of culture media*

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:

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