INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Microbiology — General guidance for the detection of Enterobacteriaceae with pre-enrichment

Microbiologie — Directives générales pour la recherche des Enterobacteriaceae avec pré-enrichissement



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.

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.

International Standard ISO 8523 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, Agricultural food products, Sub-Committee SC 9, Microbiology.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard.

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International Organization for Standardization
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Introduction

This International Standard is intended to provide general guidance for the microbiological examination of food products not dealt with by existing International Standards and for reference for bodies preparing microbiological methods of test for application to foods or to animal feeding stuffs.

Because of the large variety of products within this field of application, these guidelines may not be appropriate for some products in every detail, 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 provided guidelines as far as possible, and that deviations from them will only be made if absolutely necessary for technical reasons.

When this International Standard 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 these guidelines. In cases where International Standards already exist for the product to be tested, they should be followed¹⁾. However, it is hoped that when such standards are reviewed they will be changed to comply with this International Standard so that, eventually, the only remaining departures from these guidelines will be those necessary for well-established technical reasons.

To allow for national practice, the test method given here may be carried out at an incubation temperature of either 35 °C or 37 °C.

NOTE 1 The technique described in this International Standard can be applied for carrying out an enumeration using the most probable number (MPN) technique. For this it is only necessary to carry out the presence/absence test, described in this International Standard, in replicate at several dilutions (as prescribed, for example, in the product specification). For the interpretation of the results obtained, reference should be made to the MPN tables given in ISO 7218.

¹⁾ For meat and meat products, see ISO 5552:1979, Meat and meat products — Detection and enumeration of Enterobacteriaceae (Reference methods).