

SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN ISO 10705-1:2001

01-december-2001

BUXca Yý U
SIST ISO 10705-1:1998

?U_cj cghj cXY!`I [cHJj`Ub`Y`df]gcHbcghj]b`ýHj]UVU_Hf]cZU[c j`!`%`XY`!
I [cHJj`Ub`Y`ýHj]U: !gdYVWZ b]`FB5`VU_Hf]cZU[c j`fIGC`%\$+\$)!%% -) Ł

Water quality - Detection and enumeration of bacteriophages - Part 1: Enumeration of F-specific RNA bacteriophages (ISO 10705-1:1995)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Nachweis und Zählung von Bakteriophagen - Teil 1: Zählung von F-spezifischen RNA-Bakteriophagen (ISO 10705-1:1995)

Qualité de l'eau - Détection et dénombrement des bactériophages - Partie 1: Dénombrement des bactériophages ARN F spécifiques (ISO 10705-1:1995)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 10705-1:2001

ICS:

07.100.20 Mikrobiologija vode Microbiology of water

SIST EN ISO 10705-1:2001 en

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN ISO 10705-1:2001

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ec6c46cc-209d-442c-8449-18a783b289d7/sist-en-iso-10705-1-2001>

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 10705-1

August 2001

ICS 07.100.20

English version

**Water quality - Detection and enumeration of bacteriophages -
Part 1: Enumeration of F-specific RNA bacteriophages (ISO
10705-1:1995)**

Qualité de l'eau - Détection et dénombrement des
bactériophages - Partie 1: Dénombrement des
bactériophages ARN F spécifiques (ISO 10705-1:1995)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Nachweis und Zählung von
Bakteriophagen - Teil 1: Zählung von F-spezifischen RNA-
Bakteriophagen (ISO 10705-1:1995)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 29 June 2001.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/cc6c46cc-209d-442c-8449-18a783b289d7/sist-en-iso-10705-1-2001>



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

EN ISO 10705-1:2001 (E)

CORRECTED 2001-11-07

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/TC 147 "Water quality" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as an European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 230 "Water analysis", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2002.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**Endorsement notice**

The text of the International Standard ISO 10705-1:1995 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modifications.

NOTE: Normative references to International Standards are listed in annex ZA (normative).

Annex ZA (normative)**Normative references to international publications
with their relevant European publications**

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

NOTE Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod.), the relevant EN/HD applies.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN</u>	<u>Year</u>
ISO 3696	1987	Water for analytical laboratory use - Specification and test methods	EN ISO 3696	1995
ISO 5667-1	1980	Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes	EN 25667-1	1993
ISO 5667-2	1991	Water quality — Sampling — Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques	EN 25667-2	1993
ISO 5667-3	1994	Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Guidance on the preservation and handling of samples	EN ISO 5667-3	1995

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

SIST EN ISO 10705-1:2001

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ec6c46cc-209d-442c-8449-18a783b289d7/sist-en-iso-10705-1-2001>

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
10705-1

First edition
1995-08-01

Water quality — Detection and enumeration of bacteriophages —

Part 1:

Enumeration of F-specific RNA bacteriophages

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

*Qualité de l'eau — Détection et dénombrement des bactériophages —
Partie 1: Dénombrement des bactériophages ARN F spécifiques*



Reference number
ISO 10705-1:1995(E)

ISO 10705-1:1995(E)**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 10705-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Microbiological methods*.

ISO 10705 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Water quality — Detection and enumeration of bacteriophages*:

- *Part 1: Enumeration of F-specific RNA bacteriophages*
- *Part 2: Enumeration of somatic coliphages*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 10705. Annexes B and C are for information only.

© ISO 1995

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Water quality — Detection and enumeration of bacteriophages —

Part 1:

Enumeration of F-specific RNA bacteriophages

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10705 specifies a method for the detection and enumeration of F-specific ribonucleic acid (RNA) bacteriophages by incubating the sample with an appropriate host strain. The method can be applied to all kinds of water, sediments and sludges, where necessary after dilution. In the case of low numbers, a pre-concentration step may be necessary for which a separate part of ISO 10705 will be developed. The method can also be applied to shellfish extracts. Depending on the relative abundance of F-specific RNA bacteriophages to background organisms, additional confirmatory tests may be necessary and are also specified in this part of ISO 10705.

The presence of F-specific RNA bacteriophages in a water sample generally indicates pollution by wastewater contaminated by human or animal faeces. Their survival in the environment, removal by widely used water treatment processes and concentration or retention by shellfish resembles that of foodborne and waterborne human enteric viruses, for example the enteroviruses, hepatitis A virus and rotaviruses.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 10705. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 10705 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edi-

tions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3696:1987, *Water for analytical laboratory use — Specification and test methods*.

ISO 5667-1:1980, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes*.

ISO 5667-2:1991, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 2: Guidance on sampling techniques*.

ISO 5667-3:1994, *Water quality — Sampling — Part 3: Guidance on the preservation and handling of samples*.

ISO 6887:1983, *Microbiology — General guidance for the preparation of dilutions for microbiological examination*.

ISO 8199:1988, *Water quality — General guide to the enumeration of micro-organisms by culture*.

3 Definition

For the purposes of this part of ISO 10705, the following definition applies.

3.1 F-specific RNA bacteriophages: Bacterial viruses which are capable of infecting a specified host strain with F-pili or sex-pili to produce visible plaques (clearance zones) on a confluent lawn grown under appropriate culture conditions, whereas the infectious process is inhibited in the presence of a concentration