

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 19458:2007

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Water quality - Sampling for microbiological analysis (ISO 19458:2006)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Probenahme für mikrobiologische Untersuchungen (ISO 19458:2006)

Qualité de l'eau - Échantillonnage pour analyse microbiologique (ISO 19458:2006) (standards.iteh.ai)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 19458:2006

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/0e27b732-2ca2-4d56-adda-8947094e605c/sist-en-iso-19458-2007

<u>ICS:</u>

13.060.45 Preiskava vode na splošno

Examination of water in general

SIST EN ISO 19458:2007

en,fr,de

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 19458

August 2006

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English Version

Water quality - Sampling for microbiological analysis (ISO 19458:2006)

Qualité de l'eau - Échantillonnage pour analyse microbiologique (ISO 19458:2006)

Wasserbeschaffenheit - Probenahme für mikrobiologische Untersuchungen (ISO 19458:2006)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1 July 2006.

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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 Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

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

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Foreword

This document (EN ISO 19458:2006) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147 "Water quality" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2007, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2007.

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

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 19458:2006 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 19458:2006 without any modifications.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



First edition 2006-08-01

Water quality — Sampling for microbiological analysis

Qualité de l'eau — Échantillonnage pour analyse microbiologique

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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.

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 19458 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Microbiological methods*.

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Introduction

Appropriate sampling is essential to provide representative samples to the laboratory in charge of testing. Sampling features depend on the objective of sampling, but also on the nature of the sample. Microorganisms are living organisms. In addition, when they are introduced into water, they do not form a perfect solution, but a suspension with an inherent degree of variability.

Sampling objectives may serve different purposes, which are described in the ISO 5667 series of standards (ISO 5667-1, ISO 5667-2 and ISO 5667-3):

- a) determination of the compliance of a water with a regulatory quality specification;
- b) characterization of any contamination, its level (mean) and its variations:
 - 1) what is its random variation?
 - 2) is there a trend?
 - 3) are there cycles?
- c) identification of the sources of pollution DARD PREVIEW

Regarding the number or frequency of samples, it will vary according to the aim of the sampling.

The minimum number of samples will be low if the mean concentration differs greatly from the specification (much lower or much higher), and the minimum number of samples will be higher if the mean concentration and the specification are close to one another. Similarly, in case b), when looking for a trend: the less obvious the trend, the higher the frequency of sampling (see also Annex A).

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Water quality — Sampling for microbiological analysis

WARNING — Persons using this International Standard should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to ensure compliance with any national regulatory conditions.

IMPORTANT — It is absolutely essential that tests conducted according to this standard be carried out by suitably trained staff.

1 Scope

This International Standard provides guidance on planning water sampling regimes, on sampling procedures for microbiological analysis and on transport, handling and storage of samples until analysis begins. It focuses on sampling for microbiological investigations.

General information in respect to the sampling from distinct water bodies is given in the respective parts of ISO 5667.

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2 Normative references

SIST EN ISO 19458:2007

The following referenced too unents are indispensable for the application 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 5667-1, Water quality — Sampling — Part 1: Guidance on the design of sampling programmes and sampling techniques

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

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

3 Sampling point

The sampling site shall provide representative characteristics and account for any vertical, horizontal and temporal variations and shall be identified precisely following the general recommendations of ISO 5667-1 and ISO 5667-2, taking into account additional aspects specific to microbiology.

Sampling points where conditions are unstable should be avoided, and the heterogeneity of the hydraulic system shall be taken into consideration. In studies on the efficacy of disinfection, the sampling point shall be chosen to ensure that the reaction is complete.

EXAMPLE Examples of how the heterogeneity of the system may influence the results are given below.

It is not equivalent to take a subsurface or a surface sample, or a subsurface sample "contaminated" during recovery through the surface film. In some instances (e.g. lakes, swimming pools), the concentration in the surface film can be 1 000 times higher than in the subsurface.