INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11348-2

First edition
1998-12-15

Water quality — Determination of the inhibitory effect of water samples on the light emission of *Vibrio fischeri* (Luminescent bacteria test) —

Part 2: Method using liquid-dried bacteria

Qualité de l'eau — Détermination de l'effet inhibiteur d'échantillons d'eau sur la luminescence de Vibrio fischeri *(Essai de bactéries luminescentes) —*

Partie 2: Méthode utilisant des bactéries déshydratées

Contents

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Printed in Switzerland

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 11348-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Biological methods*.

ISO 11348 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Water quality — Determination of the inhibitory effect of water samples on the light emission of* Vibrio fischeri *(Luminescent bacteria test)* :

— *Part 1: Method using freshly prepared bacteria*

— *Part 2: Method using liquid-dried bacteria*

— *Part 3: Method using freeze-dried bacteria*

Annexes A, B and C of this part of ISO 11348 are for information only.

Introduction

Measurements according to this International Standard can be carried out using freshly prepared bacteria, as well as freeze-dried or liquid-dried bacterial preparations.

Standardized work carried out by DIN NAW WI and ISO/TC 147/SC 5 WG 1 has shown that in special cases these different techniques may give different results, especially where water samples contain heavy metals.

Such varying sensitivity is caused by differences in media composition used in the preparation of freeze-dried or liquid-dried bacteria. These protective media influence the bioavailability of toxicants and/or the light emission of luminescent bacteria. This means that the origin and type of preparation need to be taken into account when interpreting the results. This can be difficult sometimes, as freeze-dried and liquid-dried bacteria may be obtained from different suppliers. This in turn can mean that the composition is not known in detail or cannot be revised by the user.

That is why in this International Standard additionally to toxicity measurements with liquid-dried bacteria (ISO 11348-2) and freeze-dried bacteria (ISO 11348-3) a procedure with freshly prepared bacteria is described (ISO 11348-1), the performance of which can be revised by the user in every detail.

The laboratories responsible for the results have the opportunity to select the most suitable technique based on expert judgement and information about the water sample to be tested.

Water quality — Determination of the inhibitory effect of water samples on the light emission of *Vibrio fischeri* (Luminescent bacteria test) —

Part 2:
Method using liquid-dried bacteria

1 Scope

ISO 11348 describes three methods for determining the inhibition of the luminescence emitted by the marine bacterium *Vibrio fischeri* (NRRL B-11177). This part of ISO 11348 specifies a method using liquid-dried bacteria.

This method is applicable to:

— waste water,

— aqueous extracts and leachates,

— fresh waters (surface or ground waters) or salt and brackish waters, especially the monitoring of changes in inhibition towards bacteria,

— pore water.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 11348. 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 11348 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5667-16:1998, *Water quality — Guidance on biotesting of samples*.

ISO 7027:—[1)], *Water quality — Determination of turbidity*.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 7027:1990)

3 Principle

The inhibition of light emission by cultures of *Vibrio fischeri* is determined by means of a batch test. This is accomplished by combining specified volumes of the test sample or the diluted sample with the luminescent bacteria suspension in a cuvette.

The test criterion is the decrease of the luminescence, measured after a contact of 15 min and 30 min or optionally 5 min, taking into account a correction factor (f_{kt}), which is a measure of intensity changes of control samples during the exposure time. The inhibitory effect of the water sample can be determined as LID (see annex B) or as EC_{20} and/or EC_{50} values by means of a dilution series.

The dilution level resulting in $<$ 20 % of inhibition of light emission is determined. For higher levels of inhibition, the dilution-effect relationship can be determined graphically or by statistical analysis. The inhibition by a sample is expressed as the dilutions which result in 20 % and 50 % light reduction compared to the blank (EC_{20} and EC_{50}). These values are interpolated within the dilution series.

4 Interferences

Insoluble, slightly soluble or volatile substances or substances which react with the dilution water or the test suspension, or alter their state during the test period, may affect the result or impair the reproducibility of the test results.

Losses of luminescence caused by light absorption or light scattering may occur in the case of strongly coloured or turbid waters. This interference sometimes can be compensated, e.g. by using a double-chambered absorption correction cuvette (see annex A).

Since oxygen at $>$ 0,5 mg/l is required for the bioluminescence, samples with a high oxygen demand (and/or a low oxygen concentration) may cause a deficiency of oxygen and be inhibitory.

An organic contamination of the sample by readily biodegradable nutrients (e.g. urea, peptone, yeast extract, usually $\geqslant$ 100 mg/l) may cause a pollutant-independent reduction in bioluminescence.

Salt concentrations in the initial sample exceeding 30 g/l NaCl or contents of other compounds giving equal osmolarity may lead, together with the salt spiking required by the test, to hyperosmotic effects. If the sample contains between 20 g/l and 50 g/l NaCl-equivalents, no salt shall be added. The resulting concentration in the test samples shall not exceed the osmolarity of a 35 g/l sodium chloride solution.

5 Reagents and materials

Chemicals of recognized analytical grade quality shall be used. Water shall be distilled or of equivalent purity.

5.1 Test bacteria

Strain of luminescent bacteria belonging to the species *Vibrio fischeri* NRRL B-11177. The bacterial suspensions used for toxicity measurements are prepared from commercially available liquid-dried reagents which can be stored in a freezer at −18 °C to −20 °C. The bacteria start glowing immediately after reconstitution and are ready to be used for the test.

5.2 Sodium chloride solution, as diluent

Dissolve 20 g of sodium chloride (NaCl) in water and make up to 1 litre with water.

5.3 Sodium hydroxide solution, c(NaOH) = 1 mol/l

5.4 Hydrochloric acid, c(HCl) = 1 mol/l

NOTE For the adjustment of the pH it may be necessary to use acids or bases of lower or higher concentration.

5.5 Solution for liquid-dried bacteria

— 8,0 g D(+)-Glucose monohydrate ($C_6H_{12}O_6 \cdot H_2O$)

— 20,0 g Sodium chloride (NaCl)

— 2,035 g Magnesium chloride hexahydrate ($MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$)

— 0,30 g Potassium chloride (KCl)

— 11,9 g *N*-(2-Hydroxyethyl)piperazine-*N*-(2-ethanesulfonic acid) (HEPES)

Dissolve in water, stir for about 30 min and adjust the pH to 7,0 ± 0,2 with sodium hydroxide solution (5.3) or hydrochloric acid (5.4). Make up to 1 litre with water.

This solution can be stored in portions at −20 °C.

5.6 Reference substances

— Zinc sulfate heptahydrate ($ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$)

— 3,5-Dichlorophenol ($C_6H_4OCl_2$)

— Potassium dichromate ($K_2Cr_2O_7$)

6 Apparatus

6.1 Freezer for the storage of preserved bacteria.

6.2 Incubator or refrigerator to maintain the stock suspension at a temperature of 3 °C ± 3 °C.

6.3 Thermostatically controlled thermoblock to maintain the test samples at a temperature of 15 °C ± 1 °C. Within one test the temperature deviation shall be at most ± 0,2 °C.

6.4 Luminometer, measuring cell maintained at 15 °C ± 1 °C, equipped with suitable cuvettes.

6.5 Test tubes (vials), made of a chemically inert material, appropriate for the selected luminometer and having a capacity which facilitates the taking of a reading over the largest possible surface area.

6.6 pH-meter.

6.7 Chronometer.

6.8 Piston pipettes for plastic syringes, nominal capacity 10 µl, 500 µl and 1 000 µl.

6.9 Piston pipettes with variable volume, 10 ml to 200 ml and 200 µl to 5 000 µl.

6.10 Refrigerated centrifuge.

6.11 Water bath capable of maintaining a temperature of 20 °C ± 2 °C.

6.12 Conductometer.

7 Sampling and sample pretreatment

7.1 Sampling

Sampling shall be conducted in chemically inert, clean containers in accordance with ISO 5667-16. Fill the containers completely and seal them. Test the samples as soon as possible after collection. Where necessary, store samples at a temperature of 2 °C to 5 °C in the dark in glass for not longer than 48 h. For periods up to two weeks, store at −20 °C. Do not use chemicals to preserve the samples. Perform the necessary pH adjustment and salt addition just before testing.

7.2 Sample preparation

Measure the pH of all samples. If the pH lies between 6 and 8,5 there is generally no adjustment necessary. pH-adjustment, however, may alter the nature of the sample. On the other hand, the pH of the sample and the pH of the test batch may differ because of the buffer capacity of the test medium. It may be necessary to carry out tests on both the pH-adjusted and the non-pH-adjusted samples.

If necessary, adjust the pH of the samples to 7,0 ± 0,2 by adding either hydrochloric acid (5.4) or sodium hydroxide (5.3); choose the concentration of the hydrochloric acid or the sodium hydroxide to restrict the volume added to not more than 5 % of total volume.

Add 20 g of sodium chloride per litre to the water sample or to the neutralized water sample. For brackish and saline waters, measure the salinity and calculate the amount of NaCl (if any) required to adjust the osmolarity (clause 4).

Strongly turbid samples should be allowed to sediment for 1 h or centrifuged, for example for 10 min at 5 000 *g*, or should be filtered.

8 Procedure

Prepare the samples according to 7.2.

Prepare the dilution series required (see annex B).

For control samples maintain the NaCl solution (5.2) at 15 °C ± 1 °C.

Store the liquid-dried bacteria at −20 °C (5.1).

Thaw the liquid-dried bacteria in a water bath at 20 °C ± 2 °C. Refrozen stock suspensions can be used for preliminary tests only.

Add 0,5 ml (per 100 µl stock suspension) of solution (5.5), maintained at 15 °C ± 1 °C and homogenize by gentle shaking of the vial. Wait about 15 min.

Pipette 500 µl of test suspension into the measuring test tubes, maintained at 15 °C ± 1 °C in the thermoblock, at the same time intervals as used for later intensity measurements.

Carry out, if possible, duplicate determinations per dilution level at a test temperature of 15 °C ± 1 °C.

After a conditioning time of at least 15 min, determine and record the luminescence intensity I_0 of the test suspensions by means of a luminometer.

Adjust the luminometer instrument to a convenient, near-maximum setting.

NOTE All samples should be measured, as differing luminescence may be expected due to possible inhomogeneities of the test suspension.

As the contact time for all test samples shall be equal, use a chronometer for the measurement of the luminescence intensities at equal time intervals (seriatim). An interval of 20 s has been found convenient.

Immediately after the luminescence measurement of a test suspension, make up this solution to a total volume of 1 ml with samples (7.2), diluted samples (annex B) or sodium chloride solution (5.2) as necessary. Mix by hand, start the chronometer and place the cuvette back into the therm-block at 15 °C ± 1 °C. Repeat for all the other cuvettes, leaving the same time interval between successive additions.

Determine and record the luminescence intensity in all cuvettes, including controls, again after 15 min and 30 min (I_{15}, I_{30}), optionally also after 5 min (I_5).

Record the instrument adjustment.

9 Evaluation

9.1 Inhibitory effect on luminescent bacteria

Calculate the correction factor (f_{kt}-value) from the measured luminescence intensity using equation (1). This factor serves to correct the initial values I_0 of all test samples before they can be used as reference values for the determination of the water-dependent decrease of luminescence.

$$f_{kt} = I_{kt}/I_0 \ (t = 5 \text{ min}, 15 \text{ min}, 30 \text{ min}) \quad \ldots (1)$$

where

f_{kt} is the correction factor for the contact time of 5 min, 15 min or 30 min;

I_{kt} is the luminescence intensity in the control sample after the contact time of 15 min or 30 min, in relative luminescence units;

I_0 is the luminescence intensity of the control test suspension, immediately before the addition of the diluent (5.2), in relative luminescence units.

Average the f_{kt} values of the control samples.

Calculate I_{ct} using equation (2):

$$I_{ct} = I_0 \cdot \overline{f_{kt}} \quad \ldots (2)$$

where

$\overline{f_{kt}}$ is the mean of f_{kt};

I_0 [see equation (1)];

I_{ct} is the corrected value of I_0 for test sample cuvettes immediately before the addition of test sample.

Calculate the inhibitory effect of a test sample using equation (3):

$$H_t = \frac{I_{ct} - I_{Tt}}{I_{ct}} \times 100 \quad \ldots (3)$$

where

H_t is the inhibitory effect of a test sample after the contact time of 15 min or 30 min, in percent;

I_{ct} [see equation (2)];

I_{Tt} is the luminescence intensity of the test sample after the contact time of 15 min or 30 min, in relative luminescence units.

Calculate the mean of the inhibitory effect H_t for each dilution level, in percent.