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Second edition  
2019-07

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## **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*



Reference number  
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ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

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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.

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](http://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](http://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](http://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<sup>[2]</sup> and ISO 8552:2004 | IDF 132:2004<sup>[4]</sup>. 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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

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## 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<sup>[6]</sup>).