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**Microbiology of food and animal  
feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for  
detection and enumeration of  
*Campylobacter* spp. —**

**Part 2:  
Colony-count technique**

*Microbiologie des aliments — Méthode horizontale pour la recherche et  
le dénombrement de *Campylobacter* spp. —*

*Partie 2: Technique par comptage des colonies*



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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.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of normative document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
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An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

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/TS 10272-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Microbiology*.

This first edition of ISO/TS 10272-2, together with ISO 10272-1:2006, cancels and replaces ISO 10272:1995, which has been technically revised.

ISO/TS 10272 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Horizontal method for detection and enumeration of Campylobacter spp.*:

- *Part 1: Detection method*
- *Part 2: Colony-count technique* (Technical Specification)

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## Introduction

Because of the large variety of food and feed products, this horizontal method may not be appropriate in every detail for certain products, 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 this horizontal method as far as possible and that deviations from this will only be made if absolutely necessary for technical reasons.

When this Technical Specification is next reviewed, account will be taken of all information then available regarding the extent to which this horizontal method has been followed and the reasons for deviations from this in the case of particular products. The harmonization of test methods cannot be immediate and, for certain group of products, International Standards and/or national standards may already exist that do not comply with this horizontal method. 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 this horizontal method will be those necessary for well-established technical reasons.