

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

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## **Water quality — Detection and enumeration of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* —**

### **Part 1: Method by enrichment in liquid medium**

*Qualité de l'eau — Recherche et dénombrement de Pseudomonas aeruginosa —*

*Partie 1: Méthode par enrichissement en milieu liquide*

## 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 approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8360-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*.

ISO 8360 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Water quality — Detection and enumeration of Pseudomonas aeruginosa*:

*Part 1: Method by enrichment in liquid medium*

*Part 2: Membrane filtration method*

Annex A of this part of ISO 8360 is for information only.

## Introduction

*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*<sup>1)</sup> may occur in water for a variety of reasons and from a variety of sources, but it cannot be used as an indicator of faecal pollution and the significance of its presence cannot always be precisely defined. However, since in certain circumstances it may be the cause of some opportunist infections in man, especially in debilitated patients, its presence in drinking water, bottled waters, swimming pools and hospital water supplies is considered undesirable.

If it is considered important to enumerate non-pigmented strains, the addition of a pre-enrichment stage with a non-selective medium might increase the number of organisms yielded by this technique.

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1) See annex A for further information.

