



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Microbiology of the food chain - Estimation of measurement uncertainty for quantitative determinations

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

FOR STAKEHOLDERS' COMMENTS

0 National Foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, formally established by the Act.No.3 of 1975, which was amended and repealed by Act.No.2 of 2009.

This draft Tanzania standard is being prepared by the Microbiology Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Agriculture and Food Standards Divisional Committee (AFDC).

This draft Tanzania standard is the identical adoption of ISO 13722:2017 ISO 19036:2019- Microbiology of the food chain - Estimation of measurement uncertainty for quantitative determinations, published by International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions

The text of the International standard is hereby being recommended for approval without deviation for publication as draft Tanzania standard.

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used in Tanzania standards; attention is drawn especially to the following: -

- 1) The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, it is current practice to use "full point" on the baseline as the decimal marker.
- 2) Where the words "International Standard" appear, referring to this draft standard they should read "Tanzania Standard".

1 SCOPE

This document specifies requirements and gives guidance for the estimation and expression of measurement uncertainty (MU) associated with quantitative results in microbiology of the food chain.

It is applicable to the quantitative analysis of:

- products intended for human consumption or the feeding of animals;
- environmental samples in the area of food production and food handling; and
- samples at the stage of primary production.

The quantitative analysis is typically carried out by enumeration of microorganisms using a colony count technique. This document is also generally applicable to other quantitative analyses, including:

- most probable number (MPN) techniques;
- instrumental methods, such as impedimetry, adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and flow cytometry;
- molecular methods, such as methods based on quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR); and
- The uncertainty estimated by this document does not include systematic effects (bias).