



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of *Clostridium* spp. - Part 2: Enumeration of *Clostridium perfringens* by colony-count technique

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

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statutory national standards body for Tanzania, formally established by the Act.No.3 of 1975, which was amended and repealed by Act.No.2 of 2009.

The Microbiology Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Agriculture and Food Standards Divisional Committee (AFDC), has prepared this Tanzania Standard.

This Tanzania standard is the identical adoption to ISO 15213-2:2023 - Microbiology of the food chain - Horizontal method for the detection and enumeration of *Clostridium* spp. - Part 2: Enumeration of *Clostridium perfringens* by colony-count technique, 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 Tanzania standard.

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used in Tanzania standards; attention is drawn 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(s)" appear, referring to this standard they should read "Tanzania Standard(s)".

1. Scope

This document specifies the enumeration of *Clostridium* (C.) *perfringens* by colony-count technique.

This document is applicable to:

- i. products intended for human consumption;
- ii. products for feeding animals;
- iii. environmental samples in the area of food and feed production and handling; and
- iv. samples from the primary production stage.

NOTE This method has been validated in an interlaboratory study for the following food categories:

- i. ready-to-eat, ready-to-reheat meat products;
- ii. eggs and egg products (derivates);
- iii. processed fruits and vegetables;
- iv. infant formula and infant cereals; and
- v. multi-component foods or meal components.

It has also been validated for the following other categories:

- i. pet food and animal feed;
- ii. environmental samples (food or feed production).

As this method has been validated for at least five food categories, this method is applicable for a broad range of food. For detailed information on the validation, see Clause 11 and Annex C. Since the method is not commonly used for samples in the primary production stage, this category

was not included in the interlaboratory study. Therefore, no performance characteristics were obtained for this category.

This horizontal method was originally developed for the examination of all samples belonging to the food chain. Based on the information available at the time of publication of this document, this method is considered to be fully suited to the examination of all samples belonging to the food chain. However, because of the large variety of products in the food chain, it is possible that this horizontal method is not appropriate in every detail for all products. Nevertheless, it is expected that the required modifications are minimized so that they do not result in a significant deviation from this horizontal method.

This technique is suitable for, but not limited to, the enumeration of microorganisms in test samples with a minimum of 10 colonies counted on a plate. This corresponds to a level of contamination that is expected to be higher than 10 cfu/ml for liquid samples or higher than 100 cfu/g for solid samples.

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD FOR STAKEHOLDER'S COMMENTS ONLY