



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Water quality - Detection and enumeration of thermotolerant *Campylobacter* spp.

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD FOR STAKEHOLDER'S COMMENTS ONLY

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the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, formally established by the Act.No.3 of 1975, which was amended and repealed by Act.No.2 of 2009.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 17995:2019, Water quality - Detection and enumeration of thermotolerant *Campylobacter* spp., 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 a method for the detection, semi-quantitative and quantitative (MPN) enumeration of thermotolerant *Campylobacter* species.

The method can be applied to all kinds of waters including: drinking water, ground water and well water, fresh, brackish and saline surface water, swimming pools, spa and hydrotherapy pools, recreational waters, agricultural waters and runoff, untreated and treated wastewater and also sand and other sediments.

This method can be used for the detection of *Campylobacter* species in a specified sample volume. Clean water samples with low turbidity can be membrane filtered for either a qualitative method, semiquantitative or quantitative (MPN) method. Water samples with higher turbidity, such as primary and secondary wastewater effluents and sediments, are analysed using the same qualitative, semiquantitative or quantitative MPN method by direct inoculation of material into bottles or tubes.

Sediments can be suspended in a suitable diluent or inoculated directly into enrichment broths.

Users wishing to employ this method are expected to verify its performance for the particular matrix under their own laboratory conditions.