

STN	Mlieko Kvantitatívne stanovenie bakteriologickej kvality Pokyny na vytvorenie a verifikáciu prepočítavacieho vzťahu medzi výsledkami alternatívnej metódy a výsledkami určenej metódy a jeho verifikácia (ISO 21187: 2021)	STN EN ISO 21187 57 0540
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Milk - Quantitative determination of microbiological quality - Guidance for establishing and verifying a conversion relationship between results of an alternative method and anchor method results (ISO 21187:2021)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy.
This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

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English Version

Milk - Quantitative determination of microbiological quality - Guidance for establishing and verifying a conversion relationship between results of an alternative method and anchor method results (ISO 21187:2021)

Lait - Mesure quantitative de la qualité microbiologique - Lignes directrices pour établir et vérifier une relation de conversion entre les résultats de la méthode alternatif et les résultats de la méthode d'ancrage (ISO 21187:2021)

Milch - Quantitative Bestimmung der bakteriologischen Qualität - Leitfaden für die Erarbeitung einer Übertragungsbeziehung zwischen den Messwerten von Routine- und Bezugsverfahren sowie deren Verifizierung (ISO 21187:2021)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 21187:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34 "Food products" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 302 "Milk and milk products - Methods of sampling and analysis" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2021.

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**Milk — Quantitative determination of
microbiological quality — Guidance
for establishing and verifying a
conversion relationship between
results of an alternative method and
anchor method results**

Lait — Mesure quantitative de la qualité microbiologique — Lignes directrices pour établir et vérifier une relation de conversion entre les résultats de la méthode alternatif et les résultats de la méthode d'ancrage

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Milk and milk products*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 302, *Milk and milk products — Methods of sampling and analysis*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement), and the International Dairy Federation (IDF). It is being published jointly by ISO and IDF.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 21187 | IDF 196:2004), which has been technically revised. The main changes compared with the previous edition are as follows:

- the formula describing the conversion relationship has been based on grouped data rather than data from individual samples;
- examples of how to perform outlier tests, and calculation and verification of conversion relationships have been given in a spreadsheet.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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IDF (the International Dairy Federation) is a non-profit private sector organization representing the interests of various stakeholders in dairying at the global level. IDF members are organized in National Committees, which are national associations composed of representatives of dairy-related national interest groups including dairy farmers, dairy processing industry, dairy suppliers, academics and governments/food control authorities.

ISO and IDF collaborate closely on all matters of standardization relating to methods of analysis and sampling for milk and milk products. Since 2001, ISO and IDF jointly publish their International Standards using the logos and reference numbers of both organizations.

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The work was carried out by the IDF/ISO Action Team (S11) of the *Standing Committee on Statistics and Automation* under the aegis of its project leaders, Ms B. Asmussen (DK), Ms V. Tzeneva (NL), Mr R. Kissling (NZ) and Ms B. Müller (DE).

Introduction

Conversion in quantitative microbiology means expressing the result of a quantitative determination of the microbiological status of a test sample obtained with an alternative method in units of another method, generally an anchor method. Through this, quantitative results obtained with alternative methods can be compared to values or limits that are stated in anchor method units. For establishing and applying a conversion relationship, a number of prerequisites should be met. These are referred to in this document, but are generally described elsewhere.

Although a considerable part of the applied principles for conversion coincides with those applied for the calibration of indirect or alternative methods against an anchor method, or by means of (certified) reference materials, it is stressed that the background and aims for applying conversion are different from those for calibration. Calibration involves the determination of the adjustment needed for each level of an analyte to closely approximate the true value of its concentration or number. However, in quantitative microbiology, a true value in its strict sense cannot be established and is only defined by the method description applied. When applying alternative methods in the quantitative determination of microbiological quality, one is often dealing with different methodological principles and therefore also other units. Conversion is used to transfer results obtained with different methods to a common scale.

Milk — Quantitative determination of microbiological quality — Guidance for establishing and verifying a conversion relationship between results of an alternative method and anchor method results

1 Scope

This document gives guidelines for the establishment of a conversion relationship between the results of an alternative method and an anchor method, and its verification for the quantitative determination of the microbiological quality of milk.

NOTE The conversion relationship can be used a) to convert results from an alternative method to the anchor basis or b) to convert results/limits, expressed on an anchor basis, to results in units of an alternative method.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 8196-1 | IDF 128-1, *Milk — Definition and evaluation of the overall accuracy of alternative methods of milk analysis — Part 1: Analytical attributes of alternative methods*

ISO 8196-2 | IDF 128-2, *Milk — Definition and evaluation of the overall accuracy of alternative methods of milk analysis — Part 2: Calibration and quality control in the dairy laboratory*

ISO 16140-1, *Microbiology of the food chain — Method validation — Part 1: Vocabulary*

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