სსტ ისო 14189:2013/2016

საქართველოს სტანდარტი

წყლის ხარისხი - Clostridium perfringens-ის დათვლა - მემბრანული ფილტრაციის გამოყენების მეთოდი

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Foreword

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 147, *Water quality*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Microbiological methods*.

Introduction

Clostridium perfringens is widely recognized as a valuable indicator for faecal pollution. Within the intestinal tract of animals and man, these Gram-positive bacteria form spores which are resistant to heating compared with vegetative cells. *C. perfringens* in the intestine exists both as spores and vegetative cells, spores are also found in environmental samples. The spores of *C. perfringens* survive in water for months, much longer than vegetative faecal indicator bacteria and consequently their presence may indicate remote or intermittent faecal pollution. Monitoring of *C. perfringens* has proven useful for the assessment of the quality of water resources and to check the stages of water treatment to evaluate the treatment-works performance. The spores are not always inactivated by routine disinfection procedures (e.g. chlorination).