
**Microbiology of food and animal feeding
stuffs — Carcass sampling for
microbiological analysis**

**AMENDMENT 1: Sampling of poultry
carcasses**

*Microbiologie des aliments — Prélèvement d'échantillons sur des
carcasses en vue de leur analyse microbiologique*

AMENDEMENT 1: Échantillonnage des carcasses de volaille



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Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs — Carcass sampling for microbiological analysis

AMENDMENT 1: Sampling of poultry carcasses

Page 1, Clause 1

Towards the end of the first sentence, delete “(red)” so that the sentence reads:

This International Standard specifies sampling methods for the detection and enumeration of microorganisms on the carcass surface of freshly slaughtered meat animals.

At the end of the last paragraph, add:

Annex D specifies methods for the sampling of poultry carcasses for microbiological analysis.

Pages 13/14

Between Annex C and the Bibliography, insert the following new annex:

Annex D (normative)

Sampling of poultry carcasses

D.1 Scope

This annex specifies methods for the sampling of poultry carcasses for microbiological analysis. The methods include 1) carcass rinsing, 2) skin sampling and 3) carcass swabbing.

D.2 Sampling procedure

The choice of the sampling method depends mainly on the aim of the microbiological examination, the sensitivity required and practical considerations.

Rinsing the whole carcass is a sensitive, non-destructive method for use in the microbiological examination of poultry.

Skin sampling can be non-destructive (e.g. neck skin removal) or destructive (e.g. breast skin removal). Samples can easily be taken from small or large areas of carcass — particularly from the breast — and the

amount taken is most conveniently measured by weighing. Microbial contamination of poultry carcasses is almost entirely on the surface, so sampling of deep tissues, such as muscles, is only necessary in exceptional circumstances.

Swabbing of poultry carcasses is a non-destructive method that can be applied to larger carcasses (e.g. turkeys).

D.3 Sampling frequency

See Clause 4.

D.4 Sampling points

See Clause 5.

Poultry carcasses are usually sampled in the slaughterhouse, either after the inside/outside washer or immediately after chilling (before further processing, such as freezing, cutting or packaging).

D.5 Sampling sites

See Clause 6.

A common method is to rinse a whole poultry carcass. If skin samples are taken, the sites chosen depend on the slaughtering practice and slaughtering equipment used. Neck and breast are the sites which are usually sampled; however, other sites on the carcass can be the most contaminated ones.

D.6 Sampling techniques

D.6.1 Diluent and disinfectant

D.6.1.1 Buffered peptone water (BPW) or another diluent, depending on the microbiological examination to be performed (see ISO 6887-1).

D.6.1.2 Ethanol, 70 % by volume, or **alcohol wipes**.

D.6.2 Materials

D.6.2.1 Sterile gloves.

D.6.2.2 Stomacher-type bags (sterile), size dependent on the sample size (i.e whether carcass or skin samples are to be taken).

D.6.2.3 Plastic tie wraps or equivalent, to secure the bags (D.6.2.2).

D.6.2.4 Pair of scissors.

D.6.2.5 Sterile scalpels.

D.6.2.6 Sterile forceps.

D.6.2.7 Sterile square templates, with an internal area of, for example, 10 cm² or 25 cm².

D.6.2.8 Sterile swabs, with cotton-wool buds and wooden or plastic shafts.