International Standard

6785

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION•МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ•ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

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Milk and milk products — Detection of *Salmonella*

Lait et produits laitiers — Recherche des Salmonella

First edition — 1985-11-15

Corrected and reprinted — 1985-12-15

UDC 637.1/.3 : 579.67'842.14 **Ref. No. ISO 6785-1985 (E)**

Descriptors : dairy products, milk, microbiological analysis, detection, salmonella.

Price based on 13 pages

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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 6785 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Agricultural food products*.

NOTE — The method specified in this International Standard has been developed jointly with the International Dairy Federation (IDF) and the Association of Official Analytical Chemists (AOAC) and will also be published by these organizations.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

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Milk and milk products — Detection of *Salmonella*

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1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a method for the detection of *Salmonella* in milk and milk products.

2 Reference

ISO 707, *Milk and milk products — Methods of sampling.*

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 *Salmonella*: Micro-organisms which form typical colonies on solid selective media and which display the biochemical and serological characteristics described when tests are carried out in accordance with this International Standard.

3.2 detection of *Salmonella*: Determination of the presence or absence of these micro-organisms, in a particular mass or volume, when tests are carried out in accordance with this International Standard.

4 Principle

In general, the detection of *Salmonella* necessitates four successive stages as in 4.1 to 4.4. See also the diagram of procedure in the annex.

4.1 Pre-enrichment in liquid medium

Inoculation of the appropriate pre-enrichment medium with the test portion, and incubation at 37 °C for 16 to 20 h.

4.2 Enrichment in selective liquid media

Inoculation of a tetrathionate medium and of a selenite cystine medium with the culture obtained (4.1) and incubation of the tetrathionate medium at 43 °C and of the selenite cystine medium at 37 °C, for two periods of 18 to 24 h.

4.3 Plating out and identification

From the cultures obtained (4.2), inoculation of two selective solid media (brilliant green/phenol red agar and bismuth sulfite agar).[1]

Incubation at 37 °C and examination after 20 to 24 h and, if necessary, after 40 to 48 h to check the presence of colonies which, from their characteristics, are considered to be presumptive *Salmonellae*.

4.4 Confirmation

Subculturing of colonies of presumptive *Salmonella* (4.3) and confirmation by means of appropriate biochemical and serological tests.

5 Culture media, reagents and sera

5.1 Basic materials

In order to improve the reproducibility of the results, it is recommended that, for the preparation of the culture media, dehydrated basic components or complete dehydrated media be used. The manufacturer's instructions shall be rigorously followed.

The chemical products used for the preparation of the culture media and reagents shall be of recognized analytical quality.

The water used shall be distilled or deionized water, free from substances that might inhibit the growth of micro-organisms under the test conditions.

When agar is specified, the amount used should be varied according to the manufacturer's instructions to give media of suitable firmness.

Measurements of pH shall be made using a pH meter, measurements being referred to a temperature of 25 °C. Adjustments, which may not always be necessary, are made by adding either 1 mol/l hydrochloric acid or 1 mol/l sodium hydroxide solution.

If the prepared culture media and reagents are not used immediately, they shall, unless otherwise stated, be stored in the dark at a temperature between 0 and + 5 °C for no longer than 1 month in conditions which do not produce any change in their composition.

1) Bismuth sulfite agar allows the recovery of lactose-fermenting *Salmonella* strains.

NOTE — Commercially available rapid diagnostic systems may be used instead of the diagnostic media listed in 5.2.7, 5.2.8, 5.2.9 and 5.3, but see 9.4.4.

5.2 Culture media

5.2.1 Pre-enrichment medium: Buffered peptone water

Composition

Peptone	10,0 g
Sodium chloride	5,0 g
Disodium hydrogenorthophosphate dodecahydrate ($Na_2HPO_4.12H_2O$)	9,0 g
Potassium dihydrogenorthophosphate (KH_2PO_4)	1,5 g
Water	1 000 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the components in the water by boiling.

Adjust the pH so that after sterilization it is 7,0 ± 0,1.

Transfer the medium in quantities of 225 ml into flasks of 500 ml capacity (or multiples of 225 ml into flasks of suitable capacity).

Sterilize the medium for 15 min at 121 ± 1 °C.

5.2.2 First selective enrichment medium: Tetrathionate medium (Muller-Kauffmann)

5.2.2.1 Base

Composition

Meat extract	5,0 g
Peptone	10,0 g
Sodium chloride	3,0 g
Calcium carbonate	45,0 g
Water	1 000 ml

Preparation

Add the dehydrated base components or the complete dehydrated base to the water and boil until soluble components are completely dissolved.

Adjust the pH so that after sterilization it is 7,0 ± 0,1.

Sterilize the base for 15 min at 121 ± 1 °C.

5.2.2.2 Sodium thiosulfate solution

Composition

Sodium thiosulfate pentahydrate ($Na_2S_2O_3.5H_2O$)	50,0 g
Water to a final volume of	100 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the sodium thiosulfate in part of the water.

Dilute to the final volume.

Sterilize the solution for 15 min at 121 ± 1 °C.

5.2.2.3 Iodine solution

Composition

Iodine	20,0 g
Potassium iodide	25,0 g
Water to a final volume of	100 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the potassium iodide in a minimum volume of water and add the iodine.

Shake until dissolution is complete.

Dilute to the final volume.

Store the solution in a tightly closed opaque container.

5.2.2.4 Brilliant green solution

Composition

Brilliant green	0,5 g
Water	100 ml

Preparation

Add the brilliant green to the water.

Store the solution for at least 1 day in the dark to allow autosterilization to occur.

5.2.2.5 Ox bile solution

Composition

Ox bile, desiccated	10,0 g
Water	100 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the desiccated ox bile in the water by boiling.

Sterilize the solution for 15 min at 121 ± 1 °C.

5.2.2.6 Complete medium

Composition

Base (5.2.2.1)	900 ml
Sodium thiosulfate solution (5.2.2.2)	100 ml
Iodine solution (5.2.2.3)	20 ml
Brilliant green solution (5.2.2.4)	2 ml
Ox bile solution (5.2.2.5)	50 ml

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Preparation

Add to the base, under aseptic conditions, the other ingredients in the above-mentioned order.

Mix the liquids well after each addition.

Distribute the medium aseptically in quantities of 100 ml into sterile flasks of capacity 500 ml.

Store at 0 to 5 °C in the dark until needed, but use within 1 week of preparation.

5.2.3 Second selective enrichment medium: Selenite cystine medium

WARNING — Extreme care should be taken with the laboratory use of selenite solutions because of their potentially toxic effect. Do not pipette by mouth under any circumstances.

5.2.3.1 Base medium

Composition

Tryptone	5,0 g
Lactose	4,0 g
Disodium hydrogenorthophosphate (Na_2HPO_4)	10,0 g
Sodium hydrogenselenite	4,0 g
Water	1 000 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the first three ingredients in the water by boiling for 5 min. After cooling, add the sodium hydrogenselenite.

Adjust the pH to 7,0 ± 0,1.

Do not autoclave.

5.2.3.2 L-Cystine solution

Composition

L-Cystine	0,1 g
Sodium hydroxide, solution, c(NaOH) = 1 mol/l	15 ml

Preparation

Dilute to 100 ml with sterile water in a sterile flask.

Do not autoclave.

5.2.3.3 Complete medium

Cool the base medium and add the L-Cystine solution aseptically in the proportion of 0,1 ml per 10 ml of base medium.

Adjust the pH, if necessary, to 7,0 ± 0,1.

Do not autoclave.

Distribute the medium aseptically into sterile flasks of suitable capacity to obtain the portions necessary for the test.

Use the medium on the day of preparation.

5.2.4 First identification medium: Brilliant green/phenol red agar (Edel and Kampelmacher)

5.2.4.1 Base medium

Composition

Meat extract powder	5,0 g
Peptone	10,0 g
Yeast extract powder	3,0 g
Disodium hydrogenorthophosphate (Na_2HPO_4)	1,0 g
Sodium dihydrogenorthophosphate (NaH_2PO_4)	0,6 g
Agar	12,0 to 18,0 g [1)]
Water	900 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the dehydrated base components or complete dehydrated base medium in the water by boiling.

Adjust the pH so that after sterilization it is 7,0 ± 0,1.

Transfer the base medium to tubes or flasks of capacity not more than 500 ml.

Sterilize for 15 min at 121 ± 1 °C.

5.2.4.2 Sugar/phenol red solution

Composition

Lactose	10,0 g
Sucrose	10,0 g
Phenol red	0,09 g
Water to a final volume of	100 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the ingredients in the water.

Heat in a water-bath for 20 min at 70 °C.

Cool to 55 °C and use immediately.

5.2.4.3 Complete medium

Composition

Base medium (5.2.4.1)	900 ml
Sugar/phenol red solution (5.2.4.2)	100 ml
Brilliant green solution (5.2.2.4)	1 ml

1) According to the manufacturer's instructions.

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Preparation

Add, under aseptic conditions, the brilliant green solution to the sugar/phenol red solution cooled to 55 °C.

Add to the melted base maintained at 50 to 55 °C and mix.

5.2.4.4 Preparation of plates

Transfer quantities of about 15 ml of the complete medium cooled to 45 °C to sterile Petri dishes (of diameter 90 mm) and allow to solidify.

Immediately before use, dry the plates carefully, preferably with the lids off and the agar surface downwards, in an oven or incubator maintained at 50 ± 5 °C for 30 min.

Prepared plates shall not be stored for longer than 4 h at room temperature or 24 h at 0 to 5 °C.

5.2.5 Second identification medium: Bismuth sulfite agar

Composition

Peptone	10,0 g
Beef extract	5,0 g
Glucose	5,0 g
Disodium hydrogenorthophosphate	4,0 g
Iron(II) sulfate	0,3 g
Ammonium bismuth citrate [1)]	1,85 g
Sodium sulfite [1)]	6,15 g
Agar	20,0 g
Brilliant green	0,025 g
Water	1 000 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the ingredients in the water by boiling for approximately 1 min.

Adjust the pH to 7,7 ± 0,1.

Cool to 45 to 50 °C, suspending the precipitate with gentle agitation.

Do not sterilize the medium.

Transfer the medium in quantities of 20 ml to sterile Petri dishes (of diameter 90 mm) and allow to solidify.

Immediately before use, dry the plates carefully, preferably with the lids off and the agar surface downwards, in an oven or incubator maintained at 50 ±5 °C for 30 min.

Use dried plates between 24 and 48 h after their preparation. Store them in the dark.

5.2.6 Nutrient agar

Composition

Meat extract	3,0 g
Peptone	5,0 g
Agar	12,0 g
Water	1 000 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the dehydrated medium components or the complete dehydrated medium in the water by boiling.

Adjust the pH so that after sterilization it is 7,0 ± 0,1.

Transfer the culture medium to sterile tubes or bottles of capacity not more than 500 ml.

Sterilize the medium for 15 min at 121 ± 1 °C.

Preparation of nutrient agar plates

Transfer about 15 ml of the melted medium to sterile Petri dishes (of diameter 90 mm) and proceed as specified in 5.2.4.4.

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5.2.7 Triple sugar/iron agar (TSI agar)

Composition

Meat extract	3,0 g
Yeast extract	3,0 g
Peptone	20,0 g
Sodium chloride	5,0 g
Lactose	10,0 g
Sucrose	10,0 g
Glucose	1,0 g
Iron(III) citrate	0,3 g
Sodium thiosulfate	0,3 g
Phenol red	0,024 g
Agar	12,0 g
Water	1 000 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the dehydrated medium components or the complete dehydrated medium in the water by boiling.

Adjust the pH so that after sterilization it is 7,4 ± 0,1.

Transfer the medium in quantities of 10 ml to tubes of diameter 17 to 18 mm.

Sterilize the medium for 10 min at 121 ± 1 °C.

Allow to set in a sloping position to give a butt of depth 2,5 cm and a slant of 4 to 5 cm.

1) Instead of these components, 8 g of bismuth sulfite [$Bi_2(SO_3)_3$] indicator may be used.

5.2.8 **Urea agar** (Christensen)

5.2.8.1 Base medium

Composition

Peptone	1,0 g
Glucose	1,0 g
Sodium chloride	5,0 g
Potassium dihydrogenorthophosphate (KH_2PO_4)	2,0 g
Phenol red	0,012 g
Agar	15,0 g
Water	1 000 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the dehydrated base components or the complete dehydrated base in the water by boiling.

Adjust the pH, if necessary, so that after sterilization it is 6,8 ± 0,1.

Sterilize the base for 15 min at 121 ± 1 °C.

5.2.8.2 Urea solution

Composition

Urea	400 g
Water to a final volume of	1 000 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the urea in the water.

Sterilize by filtration and check the sterility. (For details of the technique of sterilization by filtration reference may be made to any appropriate textbook on microbiology.)

5.2.8.3 Complete medium

Composition

Base medium (5.2.8.1)	950 ml
Urea solution (5.2.8.2)	50 ml

Preparation

Add, under aseptic conditions, the urea solution to the base medium, previously melted and then cooled to 45 °C.

Transfer the complete medium in quantities of 10 ml to sterile tubes. Allow to set in a sloping position.

5.2.9 Lysine decarboxylation medium

Composition

L-Lysine monohydrochloride	5,0 g
Yeast extract	3,0 g
Glucose	1,0 g
Bromocresol purple	0,015 g
Water	1 000 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the components in the water by boiling.

Adjust the pH so that after sterilization it is 6,8 ± 0,1.

Transfer the medium in quantities of 5 ml to culture tubes approximately 8 mm in diameter and 160 mm in length.

Sterilize the medium for 10 min at 121 ± 1 °C.

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5.3 Reagents

5.3.1 Saline solution

Composition

Sodium chloride	8,5 g
Water	1 000 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the sodium chloride in the water by boiling.

Adjust the pH so that after sterilization it is 7,0 ± 0,1.

Transfer quantities of the solution to flasks or tubes so that they will contain 90 to 100 ml after sterilization.

Sterilize the solution for 15 min at 121 ± 1 °C.

5.3.2 Reagents for β-galactosidase reaction[1)]

5.3.2.1 Toluene

5.3.2.2 Buffer solution

Composition

Sodium dihydrogenorthophosphate (NaH_2PO_4)	6,9 g
Sodium hydroxide, approximately 0,1 mol/l solution	approximately 3 ml
Water to a final volume of	50 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the sodium dihydrogenorthophosphate in approximately 45 ml of water.

Adjust the pH to 7,0 ± 0,1 with approximately 3 ml of the sodium hydroxide solution.

Add water to a final volume of 50 ml.

1) Commercially available ONPG-impregnated discs may be used.

5.3.2.3 ONPG solution

Composition

2-Nitrophenyl β-D-galactopyranoside (ONPG)	80 mg
Water	15 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the ONPG in the water at 50 °C.

Cool the solution.

5.3.2.4 Complete reagent

Composition

Buffer solution (5.3.2.2)	5 ml
ONPG solution (5.3.2.3)	15 ml

Preparation

Add the buffer solution to the ONPG solution.

5.3.3 Reagents for Voges-Proskauer reaction
(rapid method by Barry and Feeney)

5.3.3.1 VP medium

Composition

Peptone	7,0 g
Glucose	5,0 g
Dipotassium hydrogenorthophosphate (K_2HPO_4)	5,0 g
Water	1 000 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the components in the water.

Adjust the pH so that after sterilization it is 6,9 ± 0,1.

Transfer 3 ml of the medium into each of several tubes.

Sterilize the medium for no longer than 15 min at 121 ± 1 °C.

5.3.3.2 Creatine solution

Composition

Creatine monohydrate (*N*-amidinosarcosine)	0,5 g
Water	100 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the creatine monohydrate in the water.

5.3.3.3 1-Naphthol, ethanolic solution

Composition

1-Naphthol	6 g
Ethanol, 96 % (*V*/*V*)	100 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the 1-naphthol in the ethanol.

5.3.3.4 Potassium hydroxide solution

Composition

Potassium hydroxide	40 g
Water	100 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the potassium hydroxide in the water.

5.3.4 Reagents for indole reaction

5.3.4.1 Tryptone/tryptophan medium (by Ljutov)

Composition

Tryptone	10 g
Sodium chloride	5 g
DL-Tryptophan	1 g
Water	1 000 ml

Preparation

Dissolve the components in the water by boiling and filter.

Adjust the pH so that after sterilization it is 7,5 ± 0,1.

Transfer 5 ml of the medium into each of several tubes.

Sterilize the medium for 15 min at 121 ± 1 °C.

5.3.4.2 Kovacs reagent

Composition

4-Dimethylaminobenzaldehyde	5 g
Hydrochloric acid, ϱ 1,18 to 1,19 g/ml	25 ml
2-Methylbutan-2-ol	75 ml

Preparation

Mix the components.

5.3.5 Semi-solid nutrient agar

Composition

Meat extract	3,0 g
Peptone	5,0 g
Agar	4 to 9 g[1]
Water	1 000 ml

1) According to the manufacturer's instructions.

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Preparation

Dissolve the dehydrated base components in the water by boiling.

Adjust the pH so that after sterilization it is 7,0 ± 0,1.

Transfer the medium to flasks of capacity not more than 500 ml.

Sterilize the medium for 15 min at 121 ± 1 °C.

Preparation of agar plates

Place in sterile Petri dishes (of diameter 90 mm) about 15 ml of the freshly prepared complete medium. The plates shall not be dried.

5.4 Sera

Several anti-*Salmonella* sera are available commercially, i.e. anti-sera containing one or more "O" groups (called monovalent or polyvalent anti-O sera), anti-Vi sera and anti-sera containing antibodies for one or several H factors (called monovalent or polyvalent anti-H sera). For each serum, follow the instructions for use given by the manufacturer.

Every attempt should be made to assure that the anti-sera used are adequate to provide for the detection of all *Salmonella* serotypes. Assistance toward this objective may be obtained by using anti-sera prepared by a supplier recognized as competent (for example an appropriate government agency).

6 Apparatus and glassware

Usual microbiological laboratory equipment, and in particular

6.1 Apparatus

6.1.1 Apparatus for dry sterilization (oven) or wet sterilization (autoclave).

Apparatus that will enter into contact with the culture media, the dilution fluid or the sample, except for apparatus that is supplied sterile (particularly plastic apparatus), shall be sterilized either

— by being kept at 170 to 175 °C for not less than 1 h in an oven; or

— by being kept at 121 ± 1 °C for not less than 20 min in an autoclave.

An autoclave is also necessary for the sterilization of culture media and reagents. It shall be capable of being maintained at 121 ± 1 °C, and at 115 ± 1 °C.

6.1.2 Drying cabinet, oven, or **incubator,** ventilated by convection (for drying the surface of agar plates), capable of being maintained at 50 ± 5 °C.

6.1.3 Incubator, capable of being maintained at 37 ± 1 °C.

6.1.4 Incubator, capable of being maintained at 43 ± 0,5 °C.

6.1.5 Water-baths, capable of being maintained at 45 ± 1 °C and 37 ± 1 °C.

6.1.6 Blending equipment

One of the following shall be used :

a) **a rotary blender,** operating at a rotational frequency between 8 000 and 45 000 min^{-1}, with glass or metal bowls preferably fitted with lids, resistant to the conditions of sterilization;

b) **a peristaltic-type blender** (stomacher), with sterile plastic bags.

NOTE — The bowls or plastic bags should have sufficient capacity to allow the sample to be properly mixed with the appropriate amount of diluent. In general, the volume of the container should be equal to about twice the volume of the sample plus diluent.

6.1.7 Loops, of platinum-iridium or nickel-chromium, of diameter approximately 3 mm.

6.1.8 pH-meter (for measuring the pH of prepared media and reagents), having an accuracy of calibration of ± 0,1 pH unit at 25 °C.

6.1.9 Refrigerator (for storage of prepared media and reagents), capable of being maintained at 0 to 5 °C.

6.2 Glassware

The glassware shall be resistant to repeated sterilization.

6.2.1 Culture bottles or flasks[1], for sterilization and storage of culture media and incubation of liquid media.

6.2.2 Culture tubes, 8 mm in diameter and 160 mm in length, for the lysine decarboxylation medium.

6.2.3 Measuring cylinders, for preparation of the complete media.

6.2.4 Graduated pipettes, of nominal capacities 25, 10 and 1 ml, graduated respectively in divisions of 0,5, 0,5 and 0,1 ml.

6.2.5 Petri dishes, as follows :

internal diameter	90 ± 2 mm
external height, minimum	18 mm

The rim shall be ground in a plane parallel to the base.

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1) Bottles or flasks with metal screw-caps may be used.