

METHOD STATEMENT

Determinand:

Salmonellae

Matrix:

Sample Type: potable, surface and ground waters, sludges and soils

Principle of Method:

Isolation is based on concentration from water by membrane filtration or from sludge and soil samples by dilution. This is followed by pre-enrichment involving incubation in a non-selective medium (to recover environmentally-stressed organisms) and selective enrichment with subculture to a selective agar containing lactose, an indicator of acidity and an indicator of hydrogen sulphide production. Confirmation is achieved by biochemical and serological techniques.

Interferences:

High numbers of competing organisms may mask or inhibit the growth of the target organisms.

Performance of Method:

Range of Application:

Report results as 0 (not detected) or 1 (detected)

Limit of Detection,

The limit of detection is not calculated for this method.

Uncertainty of measurement:

The Uncertainty of Measurement for this method is not calculated.

References:

The Microbiology of Drinking Water (2006) Part 9 - Methods for the isolation and enumeration of Salmonella and Shigella by selective enrichment, membrane filtration and multiple tube most probable number techniques. Methods for the Examination of Waters and Associated Materials. Environment Agency.

Collins and Lyne's Microbiological Methods. Sixth Edition 1989. Page 133, Membrane Filter Counts.

The Microbiology of Drinking Water (2002) Part 2 - Practices and Procedures for Sampling.

The Microbiology of Recreational and Environmental Waters (2000). Methods for the Examination of Waters and Associated Methods. Environment Agency

The Microbiology of Sewage Sludge (2004) Part 4 – Methods for the detection, isolation and enumeration of *Salmonellae*

