

Australian Standard[®]

Water microbiology

Method 9: Faecal streptococci—Membrane filtration method

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee on Water Microbiology, FT/20, as part of a series of methods for the microbiological examination of waters for domestic and industrial use.

This Standard is the result of a consensus among Australian and New Zealand representatives on the Joint Committee to produce it as an Australian Standard.

The method set out in this Standard replaces a method previously given in AS 1095.4.1.8—1981, *Microbiological methods for the dairy industry—Methods for the examination of water and air—Microbiological examination of water—Enterococci by membrane filtration*.

METHOD

1 SCOPE This Standard sets out a method, using membrane filtration, for enumerating faecal streptococci in water.

NOTES:

- 1 This method may not be suitable for strains of *Streptococcus bovis* and *Streptococcus equinus* that do not grow at 44°C to 45°C.
- 2 Membrane filtration is suitable for enumerating microorganisms only when the turbidity of the water is low.
- 3 Bacterial counts derived from membranes with fewer than 20 or more than 80 target colonies are approximate.
- 4 A flow diagram of the procedure is shown in Appendix A.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS	
4276	Water microbiology
4276.1	Method 1: General information and procedures
4276.2	Method 2: Culture media, diluents and reagents

3 CULTURE MEDIA AND REAGENT (see AS 4276.2)

3.1 M-enterococcus agar

3.2 Bile aesculin agar

3.3 Brain heart infusion (BHI) broth