AS 5013.12.1:2026

Australian STANDARD®

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Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (*Staphylococcus aureus* and other species)

Part 12.1: Method using Baird-Parker agar medium (ISO 6888-1:2021, MOD)



AS 5013.12.1:2026

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National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
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Requirements

To conform to a Standard, all requirements in the Standard need to be met.

A requirement is any statement in the Standard which uses the word "shall".

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The following words are commonly used in Standards, but statements using them do not have to be followed to conform to the Standard:

(a) "should" means that something is recommended.

(b) "may" means that something is permitted.

(c) "can" means that something is possible.

Structure of Standards

A Standard always has the following parts:

(i) The Preface states who developed the Standard, what the Standard is aiming to do, and how it relates to other documents.

(ii) The Scope states what the Standard is about, what it covers and what it does not cover.

(iii) The Normative references clause lists other documents that are referenced in the Standard as part of requirements.

(iv) The Terms and definitions clause defines important terms to help with understanding the Standard.

A Standard may also include other parts, such as the following:

(1) A normative appendix sets additional requirements that need to be conformed to.

(2) An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. They usually do not contain requirements. If an informative appendix does contain requirements, the Standard will explain when those requirements apply.

(3) A Bibliography lists documents referenced in the Standard but not as part of requirements.

Many Standards include notes. Notes provide recommendations and/or guidance only. They never contain requirements.

This Standard is a modified adoption of an International Standard. It makes changes to the international text.

The changes to the international text are shown in boxes in the text. These boxes have the heading "National Variations".

To use this Standard in Australia/New Zealand, the changes in the national variation boxes need to be followed.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee FT-035, Food Microbiology, to supersede AS 5013.12.1—2004, *Food microbiology, Method 12.1: Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs—Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (*Staphylococcus aureus *and other species)—Technique using Baird-Parker agar medium*.

The objective of this document is to specify a horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci by counting the colonies obtained on a solid medium (Baird-Parker medium) after aerobic incubation at 34 °C to 38 °C and coagulase confirmation.

This document is an adoption with national modifications and has been reproduced from ISO 6888-1:2021, *Microbiology of the food chain — Horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci (*Staphylococcus aureus *and other species) — Part 1: Method using Baird-Parker agar medium* and its Amendment 1 (2023) which has been added at the end of the source text. The modifications are set out in national variations boxes which give instructions where the ISO text is to be modified for use in Australia. Due to ISO copyright policy, it is not possible to directly modify the ISO content.

As this document has been reproduced from an international document, a full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Microbiology* in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 463, *Microbiology of the food chain,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6888-1:1999), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the amendments ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 1:2003 and ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 2:2018 . The main changes compared with the previous edition are as follows:

— the title has been changed to relate to the “Food chain”;

— the status of this document and ISO 6888-2 has been clarified;

— the document has been aligned with ISO 7218:2007 , i.e. pour molten agar medium at 44 °C to 47 °C;

— all occurrences, when appropriate, have been changed from “35 °C or 37 °C” to “34 °C to 38 °C”;

— all occurrences of incubation time, when appropriate, have been changed from “18 h to 24 h” to “24 h ± 2 h”;

— requirements have been added to use ISO 11133 ;

— all available standards related to sampling techniques have been updated;

— a description of typical and atypical colonies on Baird-Parker agar (BPA) medium has been updated;

— the rabbit plasma fibrinogen agar (RPFA) medium has been added as an alternative to the coagulase test for confirmation;

— the flow diagram procedure in Annex A has been updated;

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— culture media and reagents with performance testing in Annex B have been added;

— results of the interlaboratory study (from ISO 6888-1:1999/Amd 1:2003 , Precision data) has been updated;

— the Bibliography has been updated.

A list of all parts in the ISO 6888 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

This document, ISO 6888-2 and ISO 6888-3 describe three horizontal methods for the detection and enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci among which enterotoxinogenic strains are encountered. It is mainly concerned with *Staphylococcus aureus*, but also with *S. intermedius* and certain strains of *S. hyicus*.

For the purposes of this document, the confirmation of typical and atypical colonies is based on a positive coagulase reaction, but it is recognized that some strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* give weakly positive coagulase reactions. These latter strains can be confused with other bacteria but they can be distinguished by the use of additional tests not included in this document, such as tests for sensitivity to lysostaphin, and production of haemolysin, thermostable nuclease and acid from mannitol (see ISO 7218 and Reference [15]).

The main technical changes listed in the Foreword, introduced in this document compared with the previous edition are considered as minor (see ISO 17468). They have a minor impact on the performance characteristics of this method.

Results of the interlaboratory study and samples tested are described in Annex C.

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WARNING In order to safeguard the health of laboratory personnel, it is essential that tests for detecting staphylococci are only undertaken in properly equipped laboratories, under the control of a skilled microbiologist, and that great care is taken in the disposal of all incubated materials. Persons using this document should be familiar with normal laboratory practice. This document does not purport to address all of the safety aspects, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices.

1 Scope

This document specifies a horizontal method for the enumeration of coagulase-positive staphylococci by counting the colonies obtained on a solid medium (Baird-Parker medium)[10] after aerobic incubation at 34 °C to 38 °C and coagulase confirmation.

This document is applicable to:

— products intended for human consumption;

— products intended for animal feeding;

— environmental samples in the area of food and feed production, handling, and

— samples from the primary production stage.

This horizontal method was originally developed for the examination of all samples belonging to the food chain.

Because of the large variety of products in the food chain, it is possible that this horizontal method is not appropriate in every detail for all products. Nevertheless, it is expected that the required modifications are minimized so that they do not result in a significant deviation from this horizontal method.

Based on the information available at the time of publication of this document, this method is not considered to be (fully) suited to the examination of fermented products or other products containing technological flora based on *Staphylococcus* spp (e.g. *S. xylosus*) (such as cheeses made from raw milk and certain raw meat products) likely to be contaminated by:

— staphylococci forming atypical colonies on a Baird-Parker agar medium;

— background flora that can obscure the colonies being sought.

Nevertheless, both this document and ISO 6888-2 are given equivalent status.

2 Normative references

NATIONAL VARIATIONS

1. After the first paragraph, *add* the following:

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