

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

SN/T 0169-2010

Replacing SN/T 0169-1992; SN 0333-1994; SN/T 1059.2-2002

**Determination of coliform, fecal coliform and Escherichia coli in
food for import and export
(English Translation)**

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

This standard replaces SN 0169-1992 "export food coliform, fecal coliform and E. coli testing methods", SN 0333-1994 "E. coli in food for export (glucosidase fluorescence) test methods" and SN/T 1059.2-2002 "import and export food coliform Group, E. coli counts membrane/MUG law. " this standard compared with SN 0169-1992, SN 0333-1994 and SN/T 1059.2-2002, the main technical changes are as follows.

--- The original standard name "food for export coliform, fecal coliform and E. coli test methods", "E. coli in food for export Bacteria (glucosidase fluorescence) test methods "and" import and export food coliform and Escherichia coli counts membrane/MUG Law "whole Co amended to "import and export food coliform, fecal coliform and E. coli detection methods";

--- Range SN 0169-1992 standards unchanged, but SN 0333-1994 and SN/T 1059.2-2002 standard scope Limit, therefore, the scope of this standard will be revised to integrate;

--- Increasing the normative references;

--- Increasing the terms and definitions;

--- Deleted a mortar and pestle in equipment and materials, the dilution bottle to increase the "other suitable containers";

--- Liquid sample MPN method for the detection of amendments.

Liquid sample inoculum 1mL or more, with a double lauryl sulfate tryptone broth; and 1mL 1mL inoculum the following who is a single material lauryl sulfate tryptone broth;

--- Plate count method by deleting the formula;

--- MPN table value added "95% confidence interval." this standard is proposed and

managed by the National Certification and Accreditation Administration Committee.

This standard was drafted. People's Republic of China Qinhuangdao Exit Inspection and Quarantine, Inner Mongolia, People's Republic of China Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, Tianjin, People's Republic of China Exit Inspection and Quarantine.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the import and export food coliform, fecal coliform and E. coli detection methods.

The standard method is suitable for import and export food MPN coliform, fecal coliform and E. coli tests; plate count method applicable Coliform testing in the import and export food products; beta- glucosidase fluorescence method is suitable for import and export food (excluding shellfish) in Escherichia coli Inspection; filter/MUG law applicable to the import and export of instant noodles, puffed food, mineral water, soft drinks, milk (required protease treatment), and single-crystal sugar Pepper grains coliforms and E. coli testing.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

SN/T 1538.1 media preparation Guide - Part 1. General laboratory quality assurance prepared medium SN/T 1538.2 media preparation Guide Part 2. A Practical Guide to medium performance test

3 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Coliform bacteria coliform Aerobic and facultative anaerobic, can break down lactose at 37 °C 48h produce acid and gas group of gram-negative bacillus free.

Fecal coliform Aerobic and facultative anaerobic, capable of 44.5 °C ± 0.5 °C, 24h ferment lactose produce acid and gas group of gram-negative bacillus without the Heat-resistant coliform bacteria can be called (thermotolerantcoliformorganisms).

E. Escherichiacoli

Aerobic and facultative anaerobic, can be decomposed in 44.5 °C ± 0.5 °C 48h lactose produce acid and gas, chemical and biological characteristics "IMViC" to "- or - - "No group of Gram-negative bacteria Bacillus can be called Escherichia coli.

4.1 Principle

4.1.1

The most likely approximation (mostprobablenumber, MPN) method MPN method is a statistical combination of microbiology and a quantitative assay. After the test sample was serially diluted and cultured, not according to their Minimum dilution growth and the growth of the highest dilution, using statistical probability theory deduced coliform, fecal coliform or E. coli