



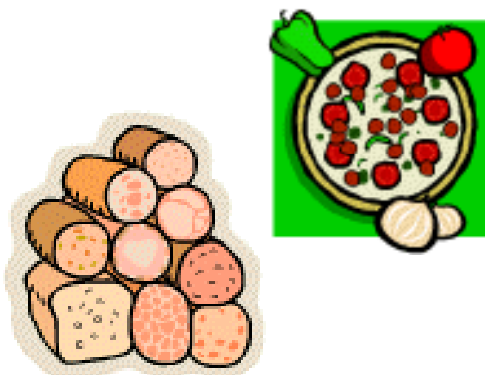
Industry uses of microbiological testing and microbiological criteria in the manufacturing and marketing of processed foods

Symposium of ILSI India/ICMSF
New Delhi 21.10./22.10.2008

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Different types of criteria exist



They are used to determine the acceptability of a food.



Microbiological standards



*Public Health
Authorities*

*Codex
Principles*

*They are used to determine
the **acceptability** of a food
or **compliance** with regard
to a regulation or policy*

*Control
Authorities*

Industry



Microbiological guidelines



*Control Authorities
Industry
Associations*

*Are advisory and may be
established to indicate
expectations when
best practices are applied
to manufacture safe foods.*

Industry

*Control
Authorities*



Microbiological specifications



*Industry
Retail*

*Purchase specifications
defining the microbiological
limits for an ingredient or
a finished product.*

Supplier

Customer



How are criteria established ?



Basic Texts

Codex Alimentarius

PRINCIPLES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND
APPLICATION OF MICROBIOLOGICAL CRITERIA FOR
FOODS

CAC/GL21 -1997

Based on principles of the ICMSF (Vol 2)



New approach - From MRA



ALOP → FSO/PO → MC

FSO

*Goal for **process design** to obtain acceptable food.*

*Applied to **processing operations***

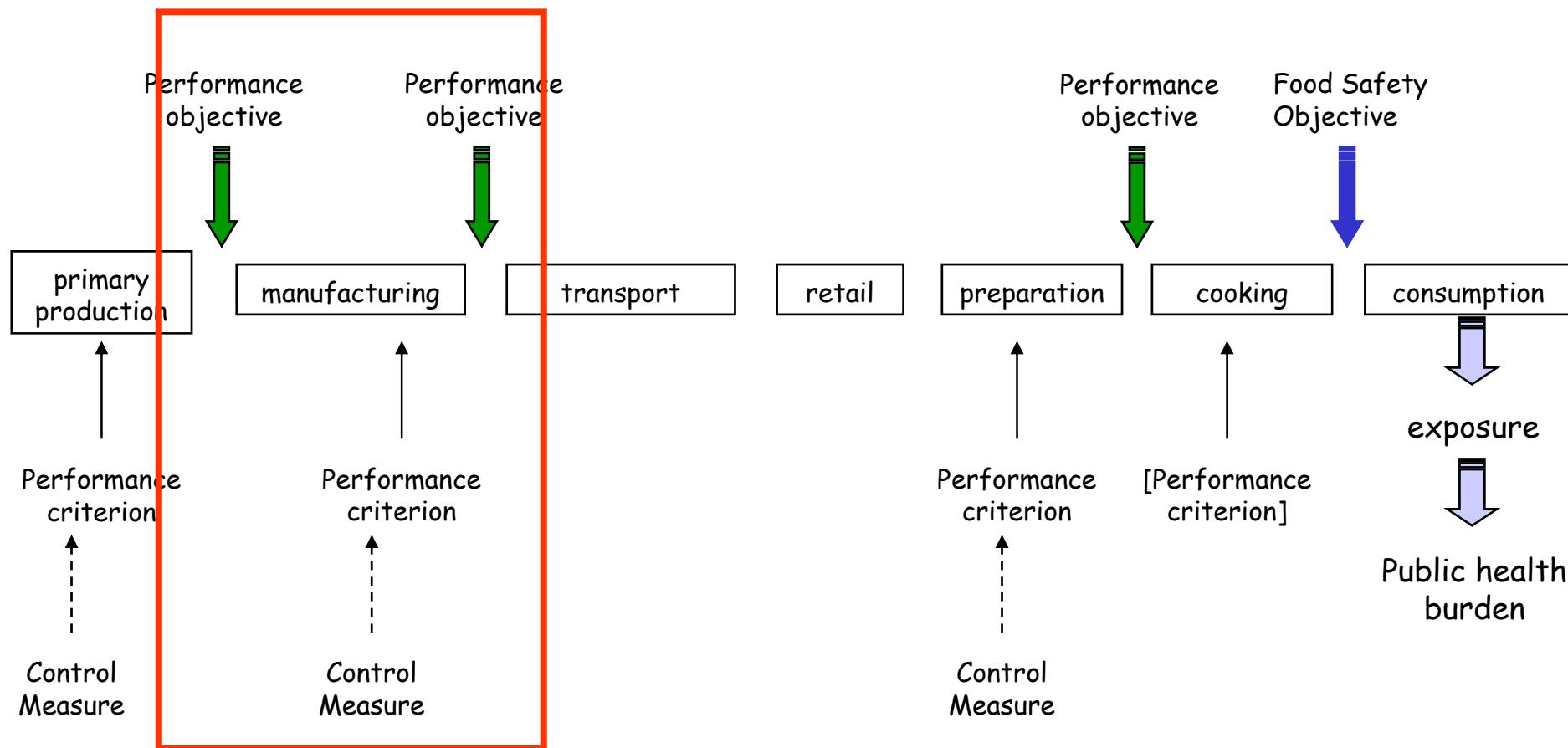
Micro Criteria

*Statement of conditions that differentiates acceptable from unacceptable **lots** of food.*

*Applied to **individual lots** or consignments of food.*



Food Chain - Example

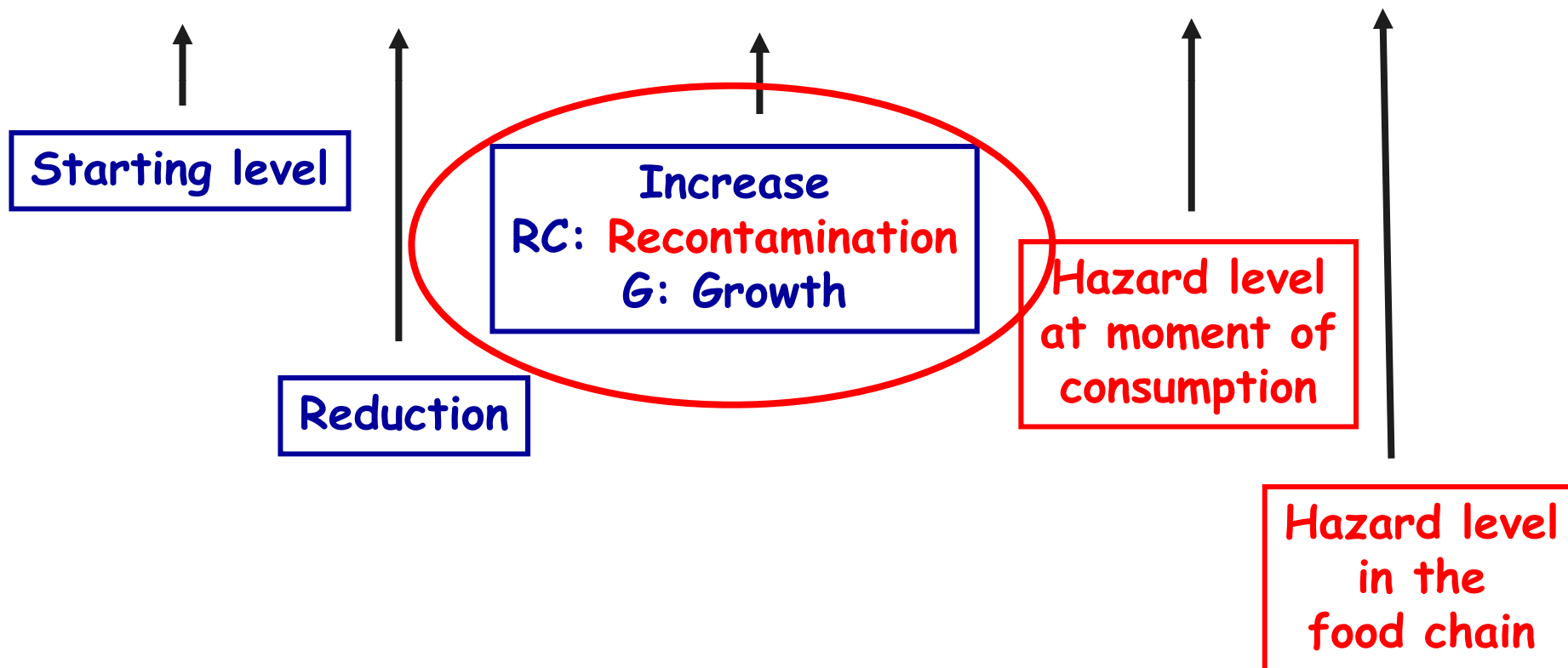




How are FSO or PO used by industry?



$$H_0 - \sum R + \sum I_{RC+G} \leq FSO / PO$$





Food Chain - Ingredients

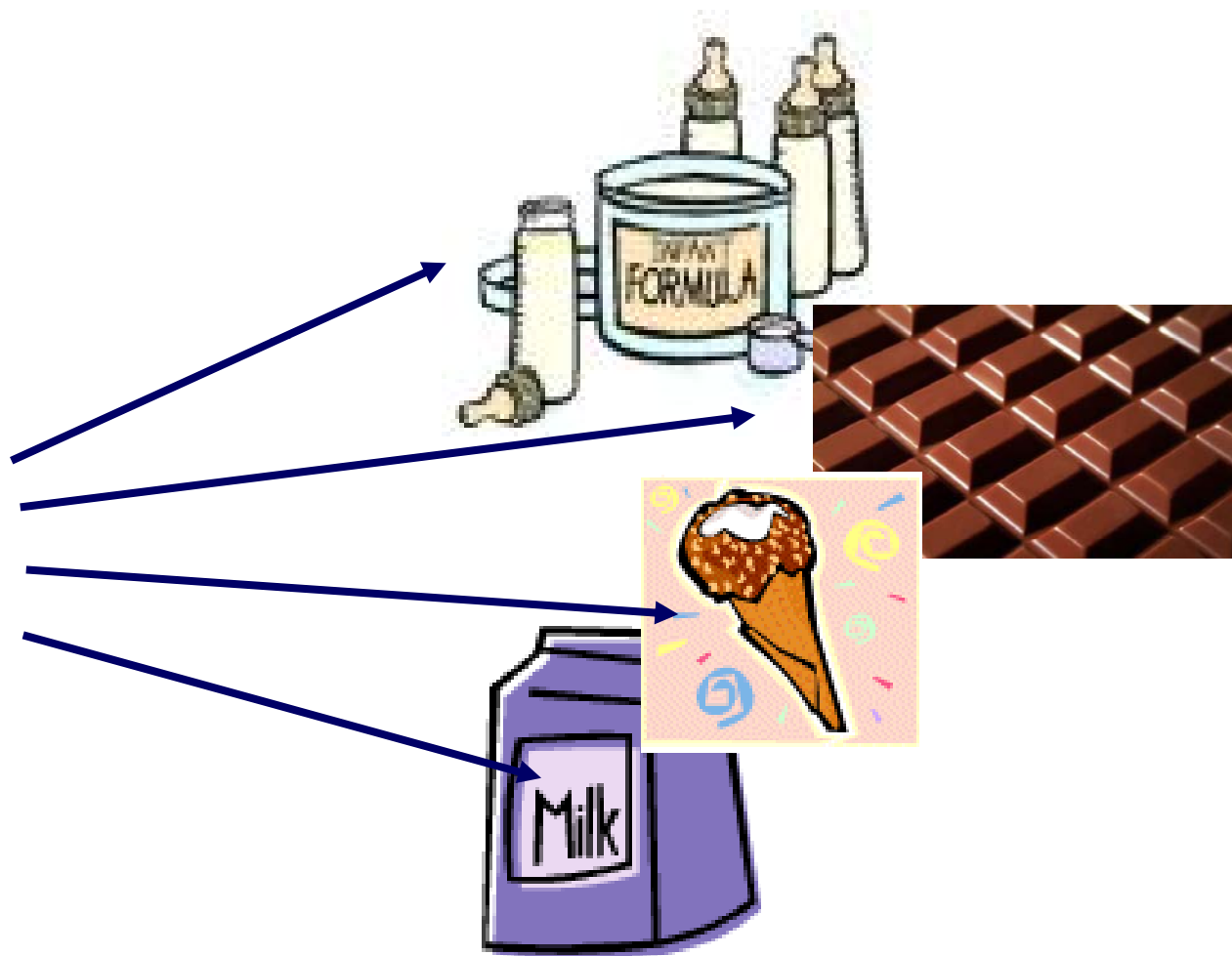




Ingredients - Specifications



Milk Powder





Ingredients - Specifications



Milk Powder



Different Ingrdient specifications

Different End product specifications



Ingredients - Specifications



High

Risk Level - Ingredient

Low

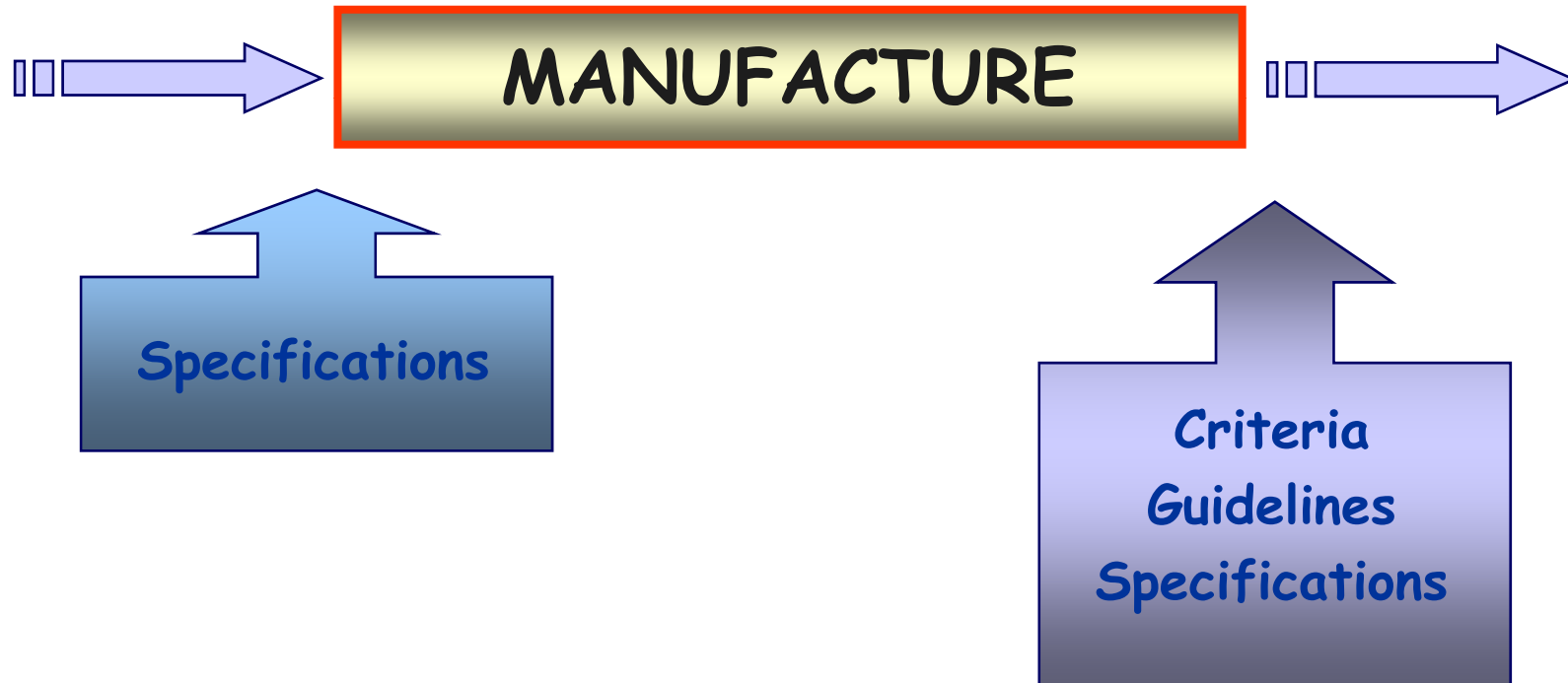
- Historical data
- Usage and further processing
- Type of finished product
- Requirements
- Supplier audits
 - etc....

Confidence Level - Supplier

High

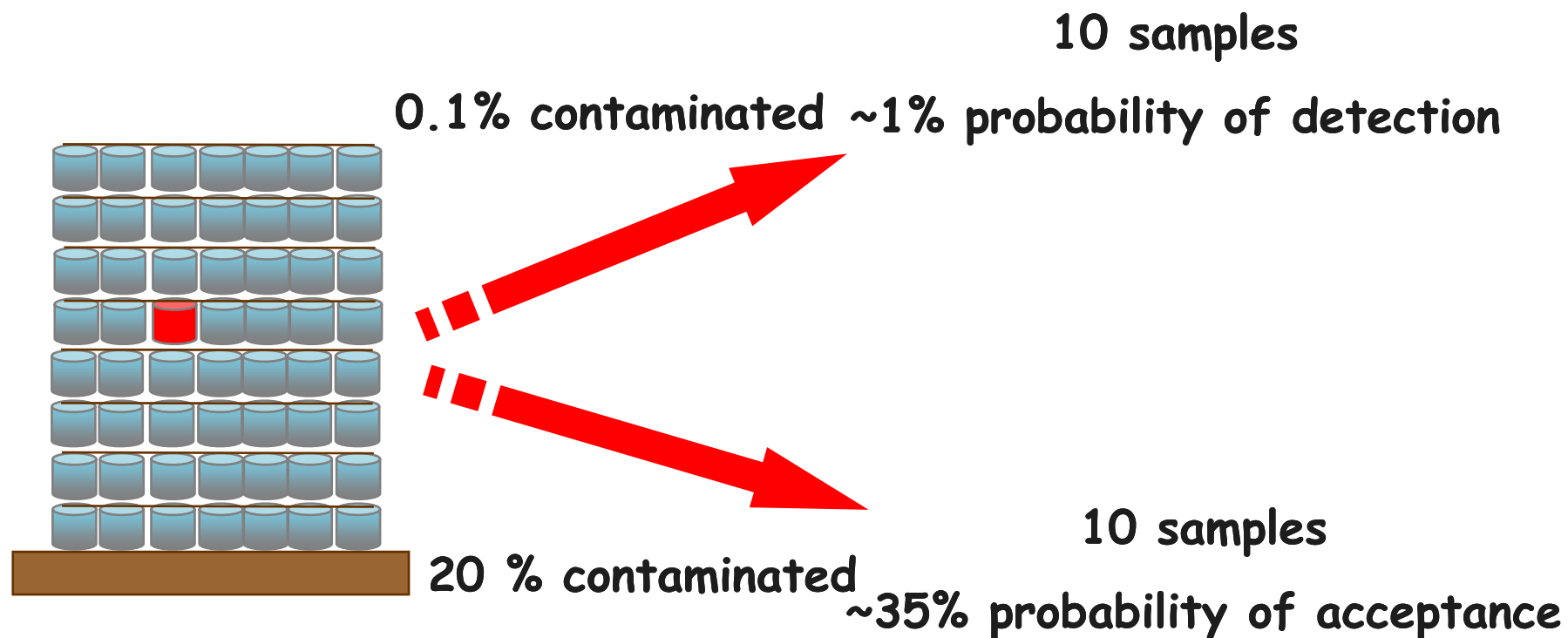


Food chain - Finished Goods



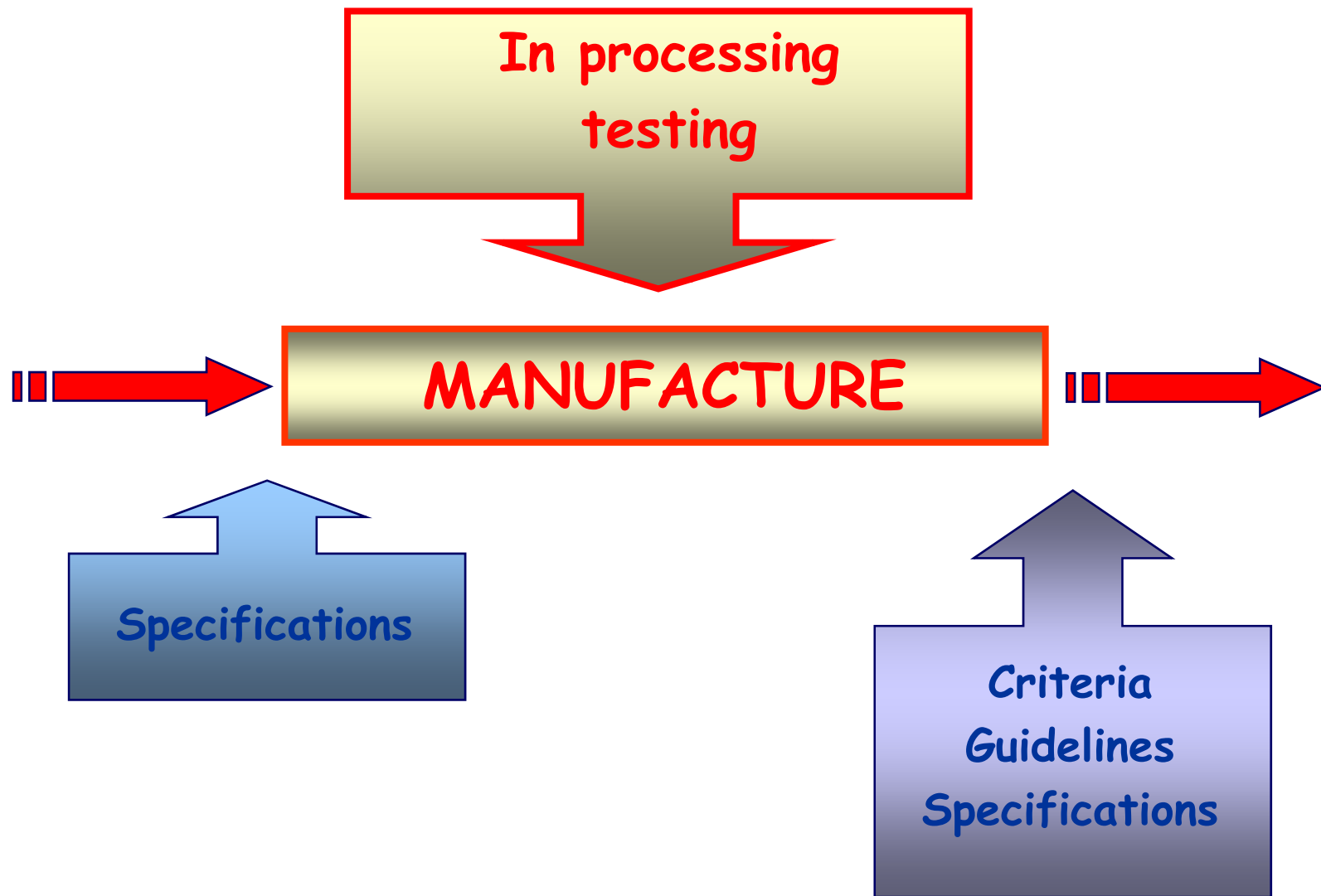


Limitations of testing end product





Food chain - Manufacturing

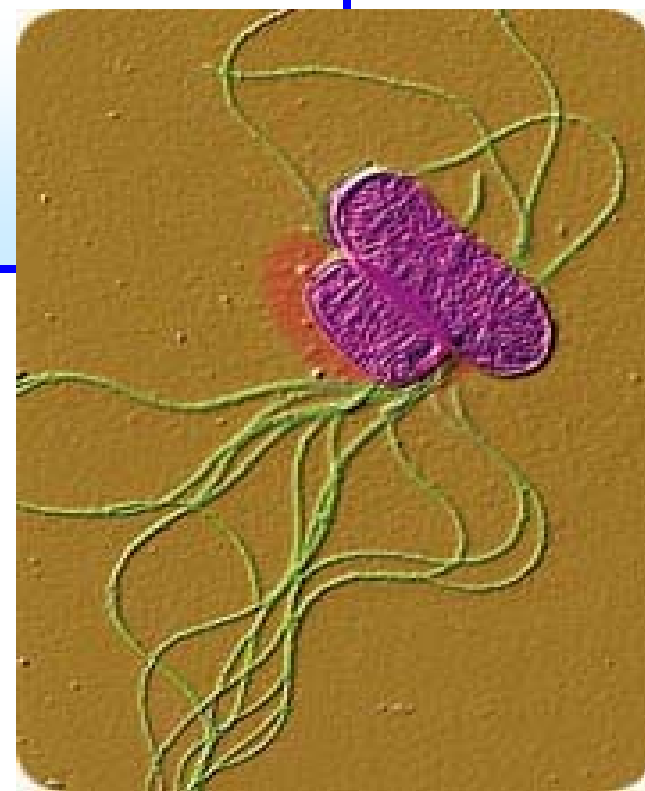




Food chain - Examples



What is then the purpose
of
Salmonella testing ?



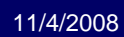


Food chain - Chocolate



Salmonella $n = 5 \text{ to } 15, c = 0, m = 0 \text{ (in 25g)}$

Enterobacteriaceae $n = 5, c = 2, m = 10, M = 100$





Chocolate - Ingredients



Total: 14'383 samples tested (survey 1998)

MSK – 361 (6 positives)

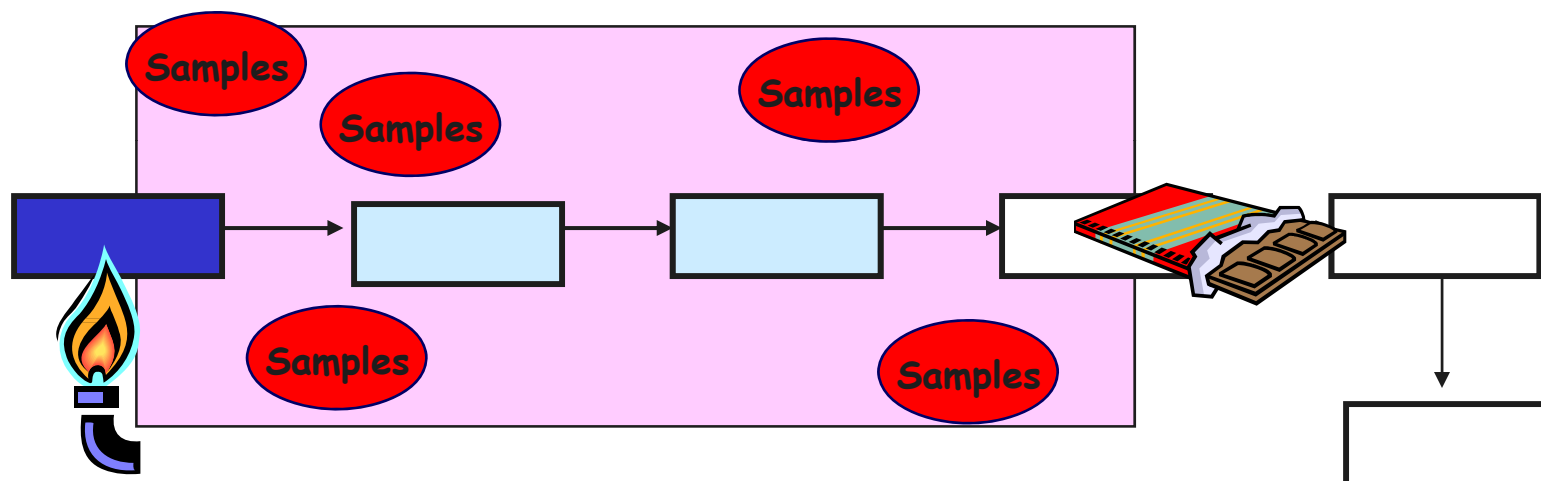
Whey powder – 1515 (1 positive)

Flour – 632 (3 positives)

Nuts and nut meats – 828 (1 positive)



Chocolate - Processing Environment



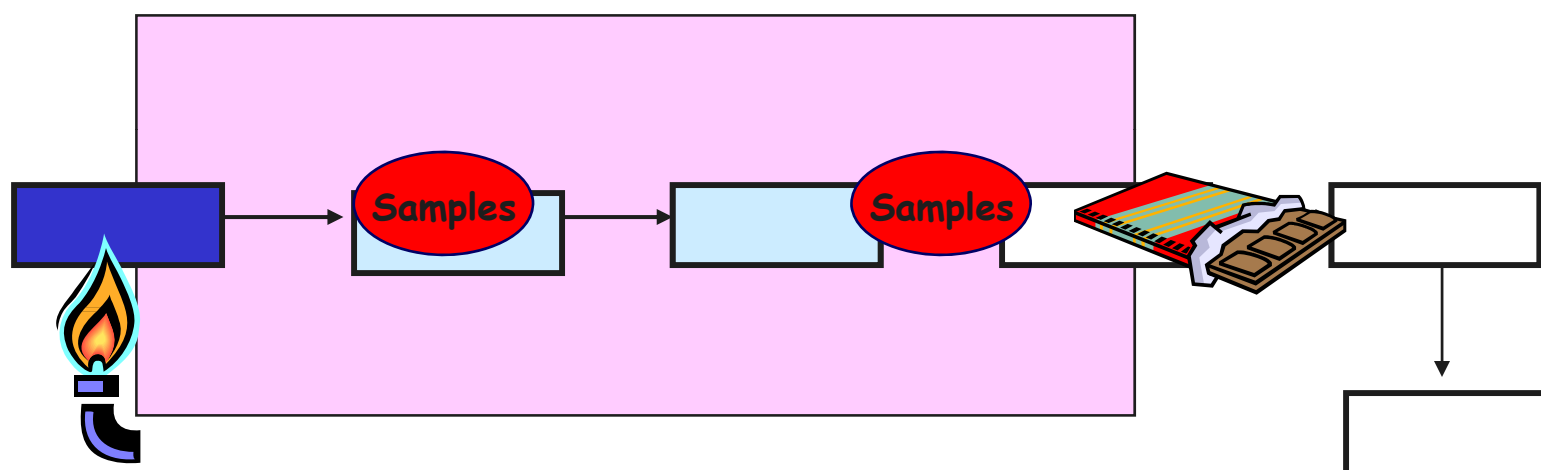
Salmonella

Absence

Enterobacteriaceae - max. 100 - 1000 cfu/sample



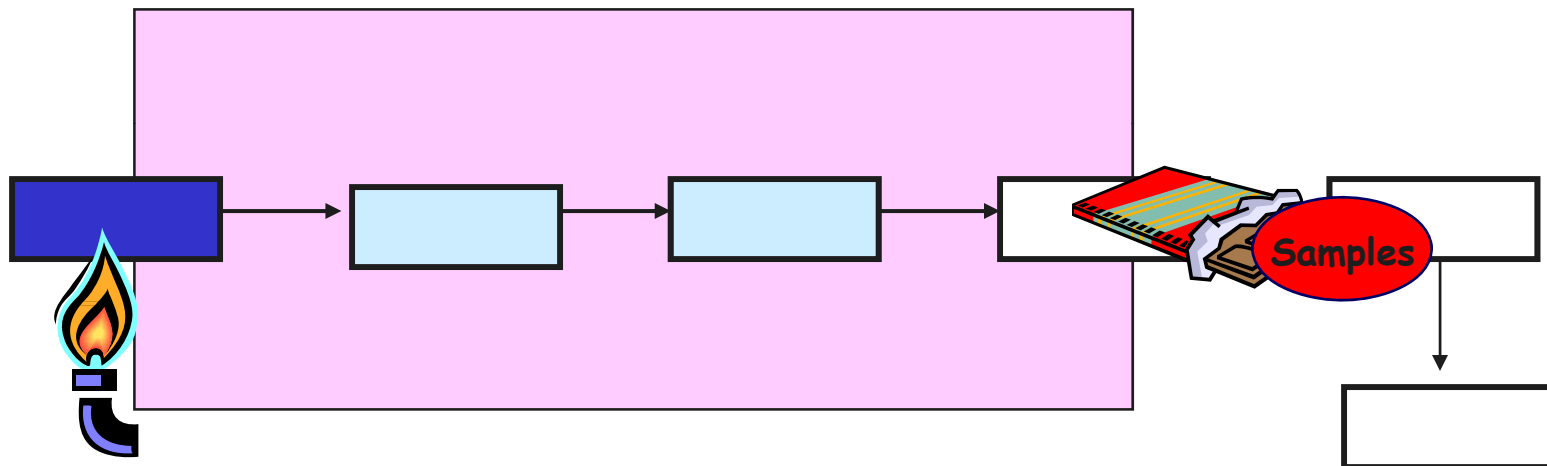
Chocolate - Processing Processing Line



Salmonella absence in 25g
Enterobacteriaceae - max. 10 cfu/sample
Aerobic mesophilic counts



Chocolate - Processing Finished Products



Salmonella only for monitoring



Food chain - Milk powder



Salmonella

$n = 15 \text{ to } 30, c = 0, m = 0 \text{ (in 25g)}$

Enterobacteriaceae

$n = 5, c = 2, m = 1 \text{ to } 10, M = 10 - 100$



Food chain - Infant formulae



Salmonella

$n = 30 \text{ to } 60, c = 0, m = 0 \text{ (in 25g)}$

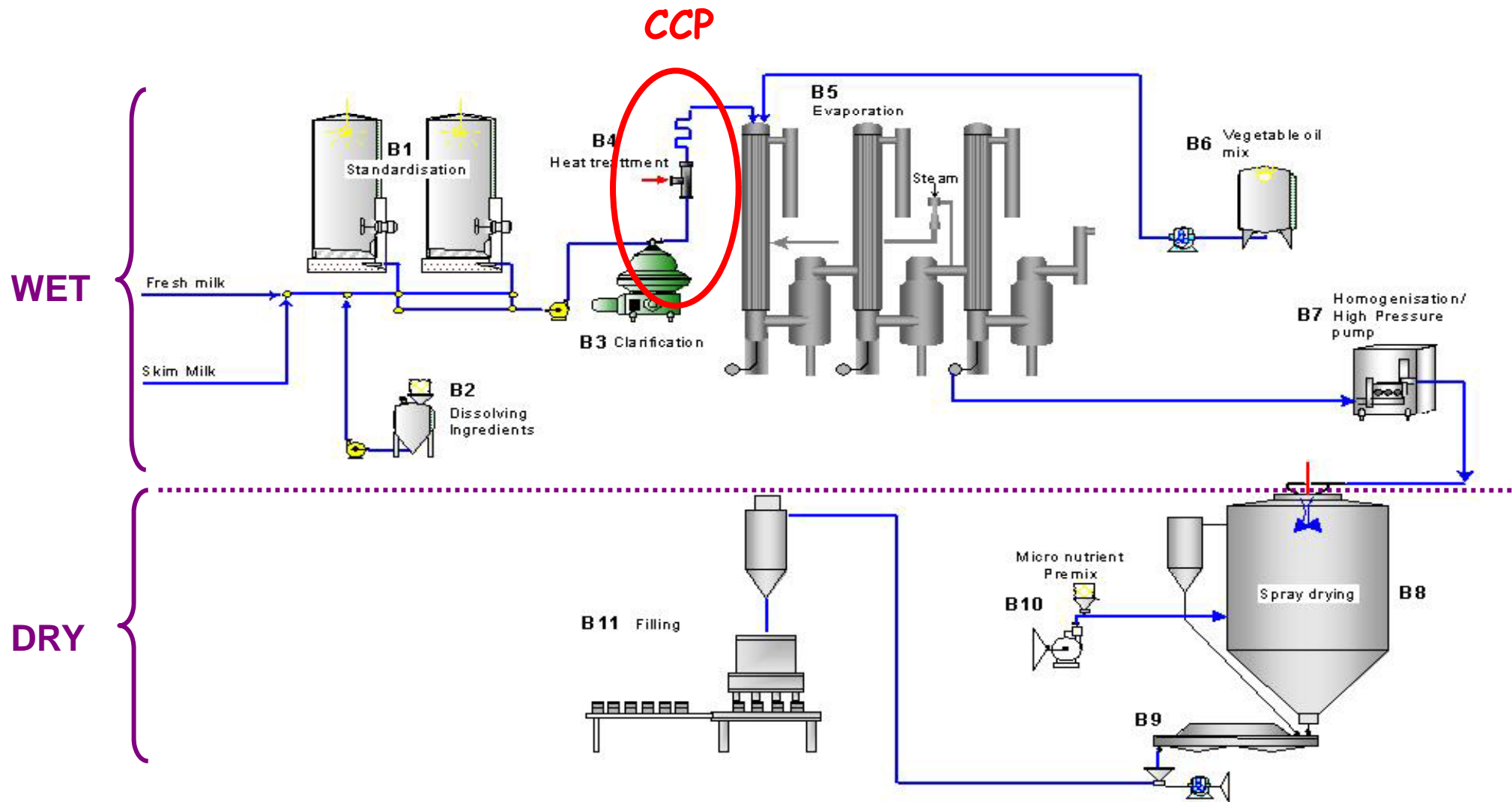
Enterobacter sakazakii

$n = 30, c = 0, m = 0 \text{ (in 10g)}$

Enterobacteriaceae

$n = 10, c = 0 \text{ to } 2, m = 0 \text{ (in 10g)}$

Example - Milk Powder Infant formulae



What is the heat resistance of vegetative pathogens ?

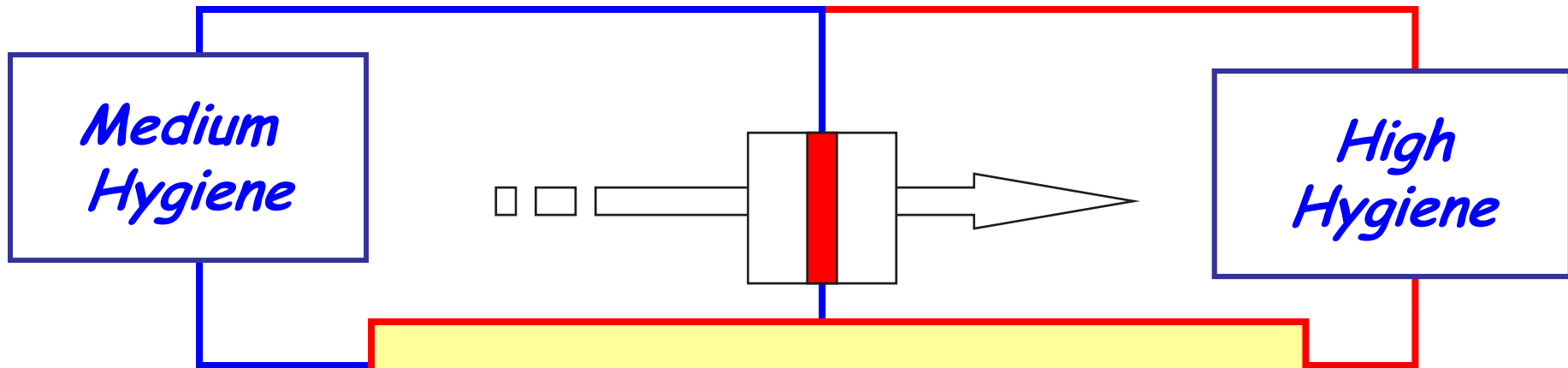


E. sakazakii and *Salmonella*

does not survive pasteurization !

Heat processes (CCP) applied in production will allow to kill 60 log units or more.

How to control *Salmonella* or *Enterobacteriaceae*?



Zoning includes appropriate

design of building(s),

of air handling/flow,

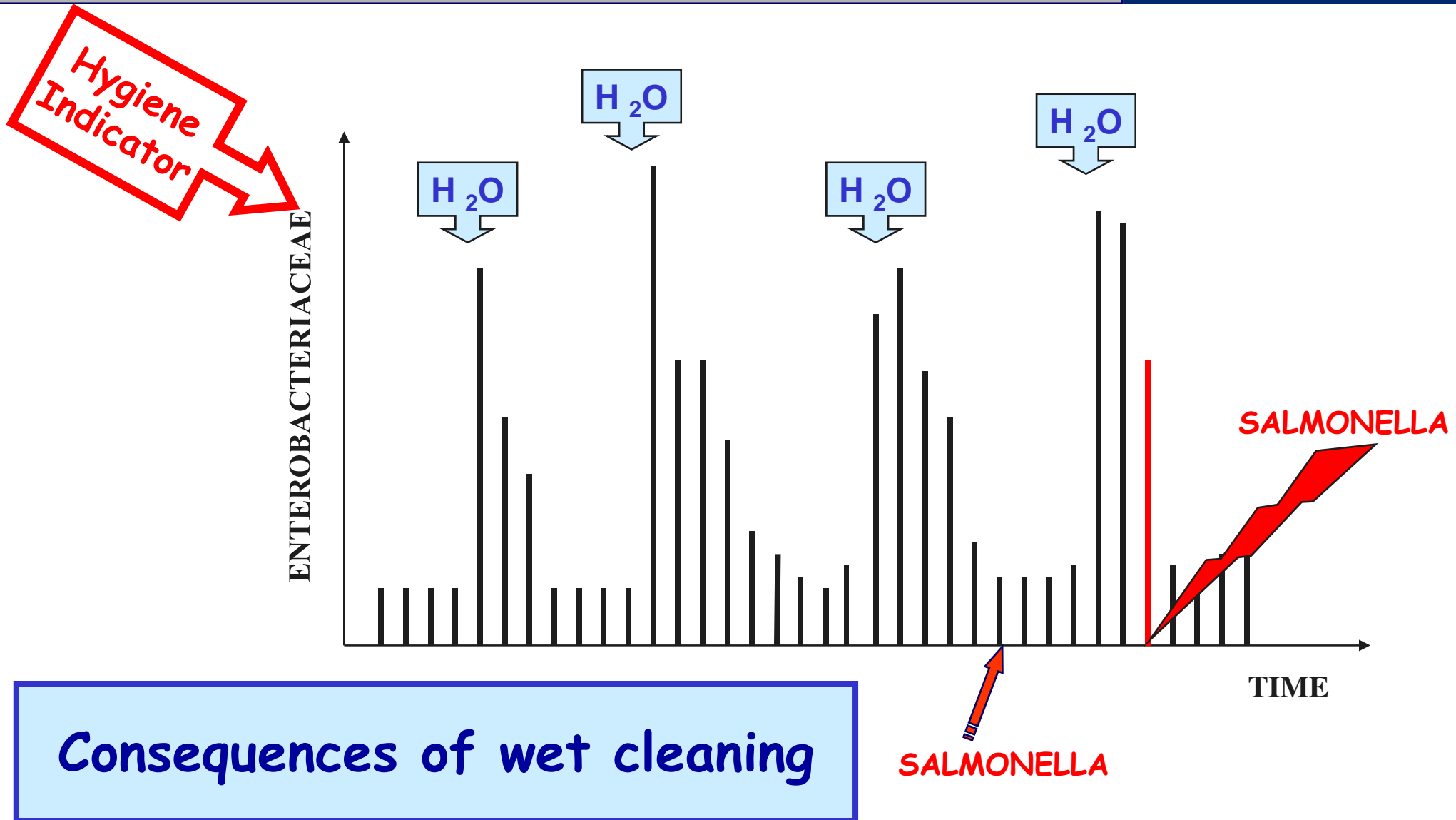
people and materials



How to control Salmonella or Enterobacteriaceae?

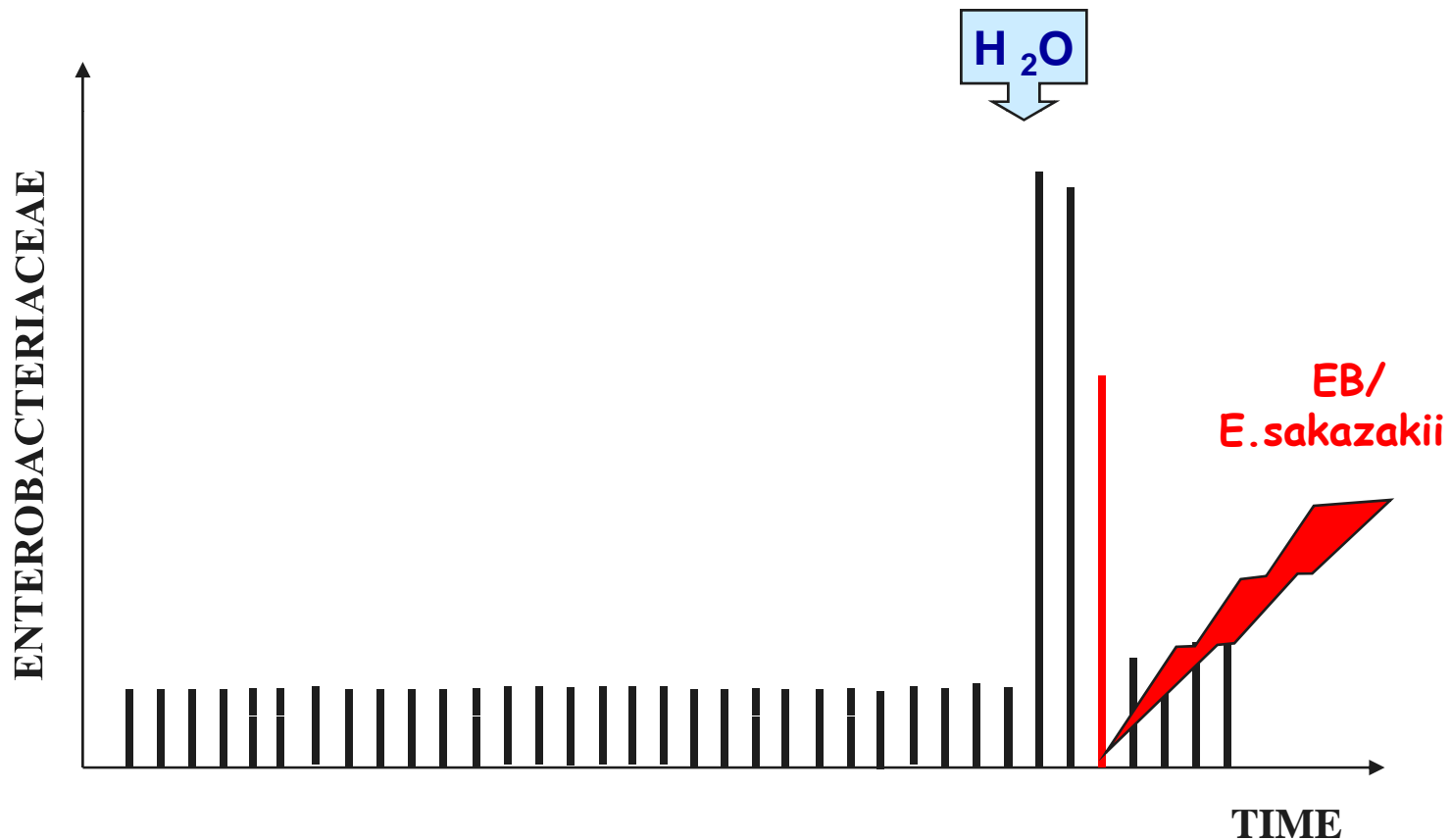


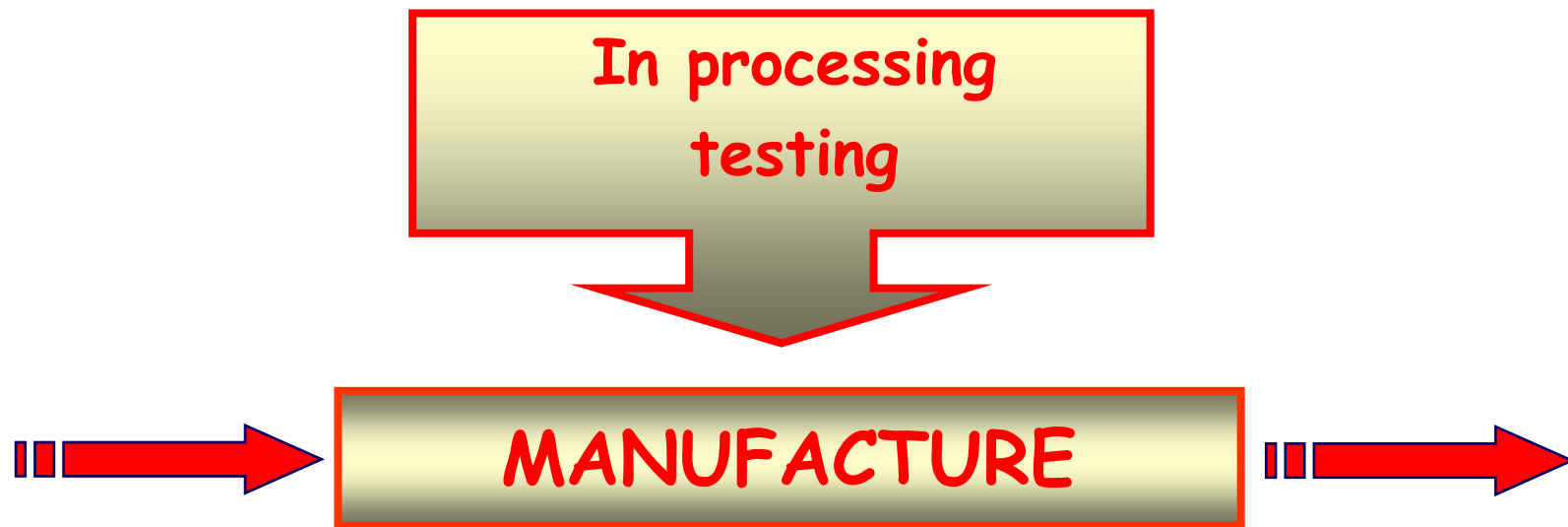
How to control *Salmonella* or *Enterobacteriaceae*?



How to control Salmonella or Enterobacteriaceae?

Low levels of EB can only be achieved in the **total** absence of water



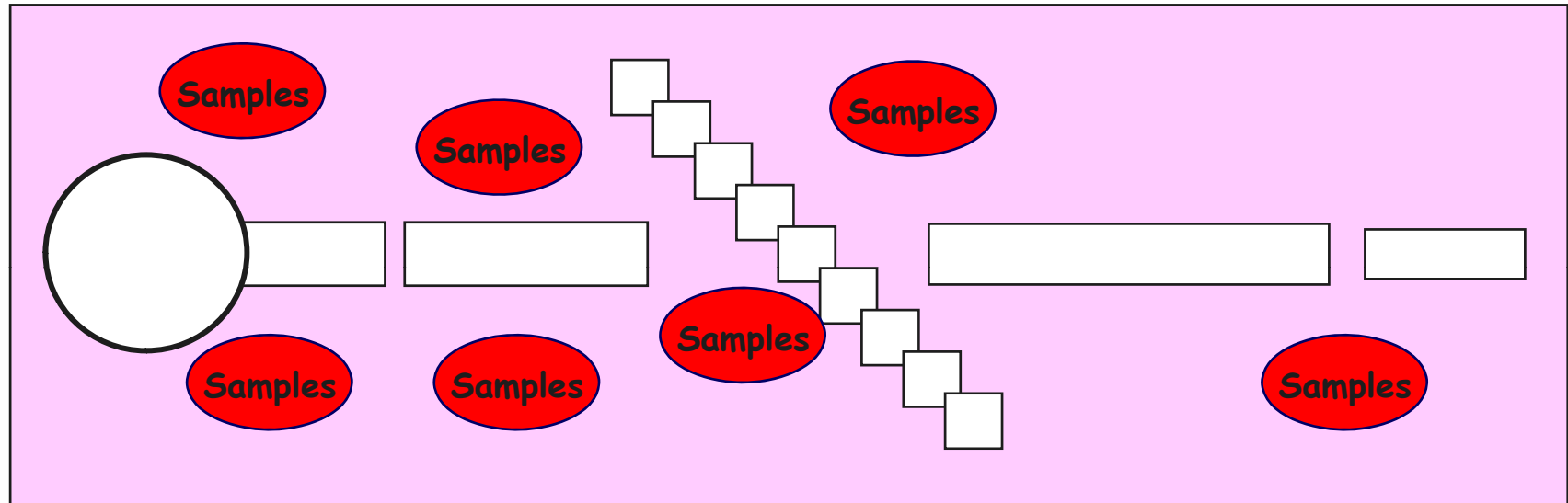


Product / Semi-finished product

Line - Food contact surfaces including residues

Environment - Points close to remote from line

Milk Powder Infant formulae Processing Environment



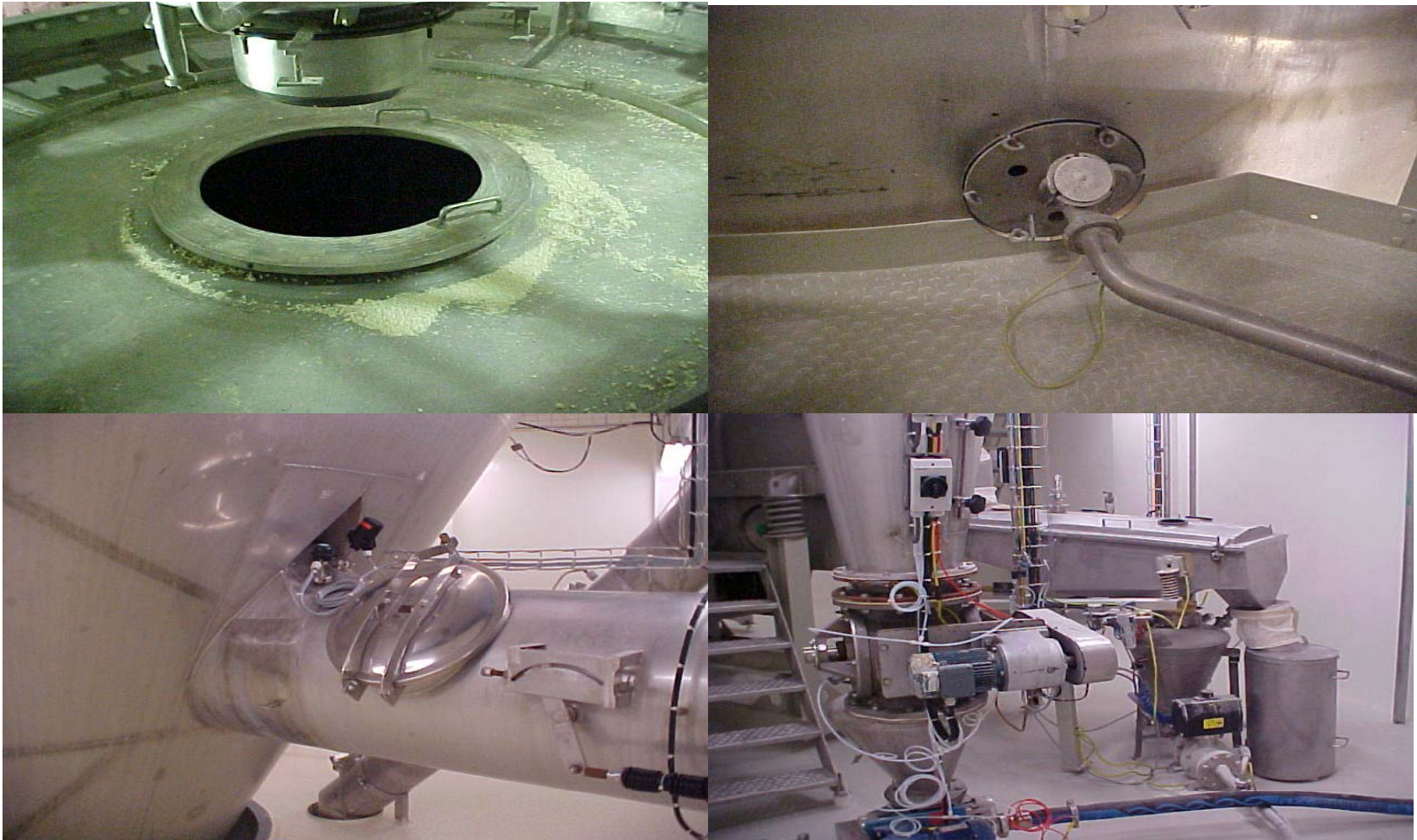
Salmonella

absence

Enterobacteriaceae - max. 100 (- 1000) cfu/sample

Enterobacteriaceae - max 10 cfu/sample

Environmental samples - Examples



Environmental samples - Examples



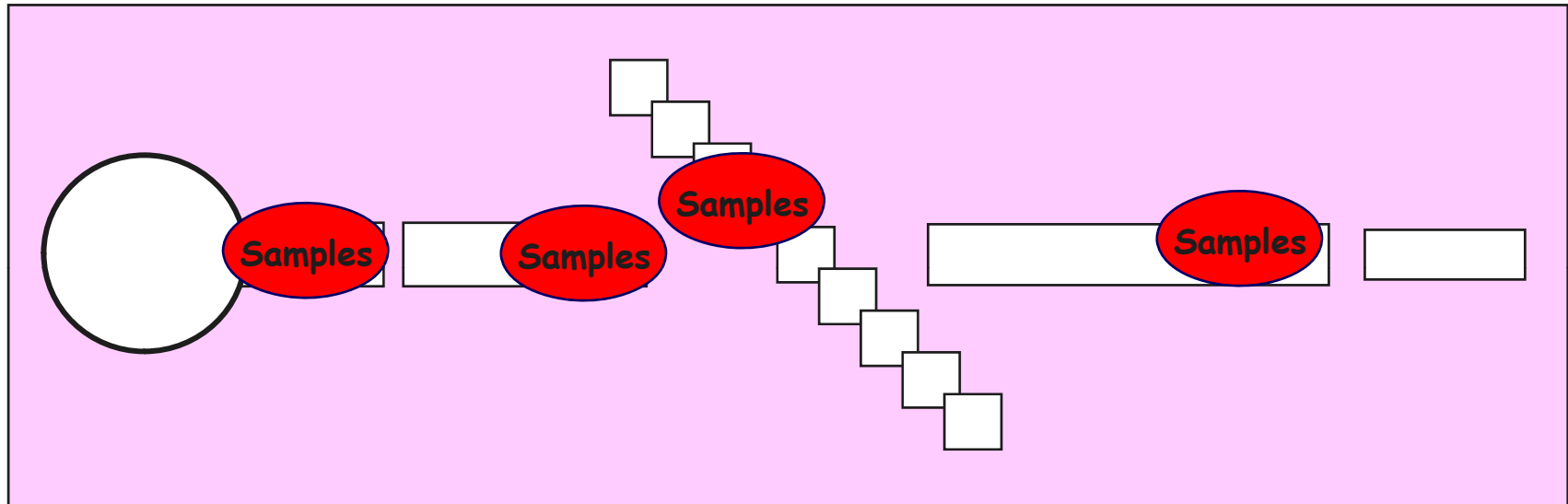
Sampling of the processing environment

Environmental samples - Examples



**Sampling of the processing
environment**

Milk Powder Infant formulae Processing Line



Salmonella

absence in 25g

Enterobacteriaceae - max. 10 cfu/sample

Enterobacteriaceae - absence in 10 g

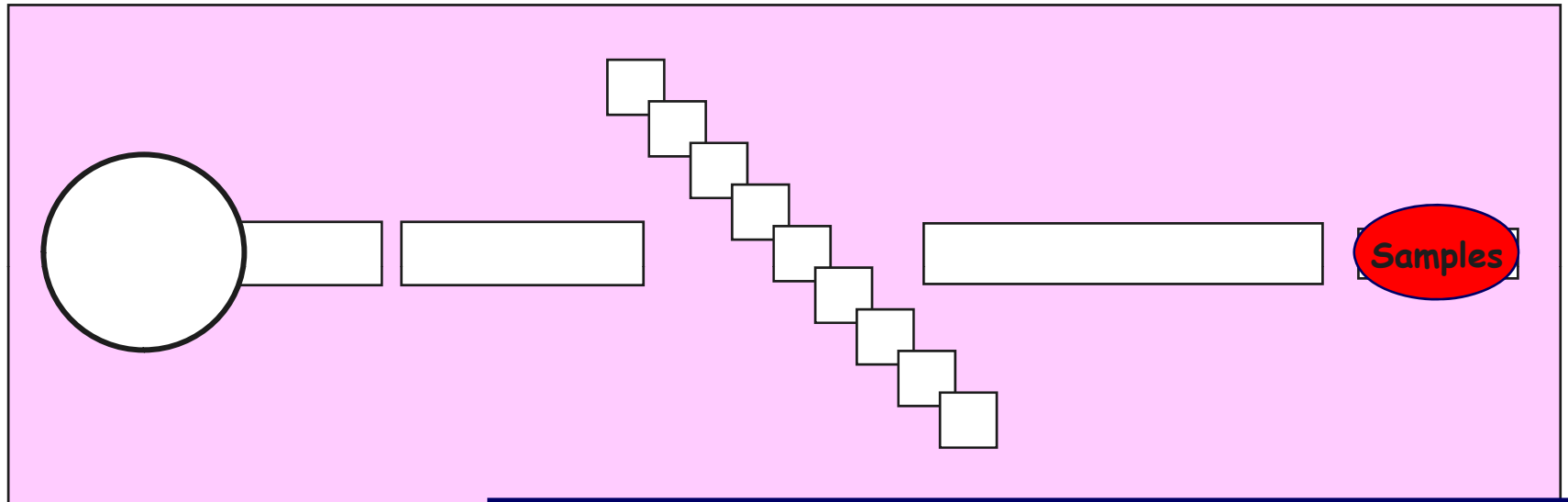
Line samples - Examples



Sampling of food contact surfaces - line samples



Milk Powder Infant formulae Processing Line



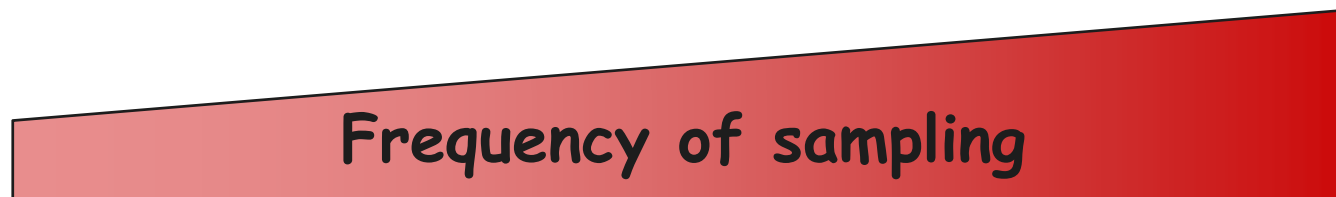
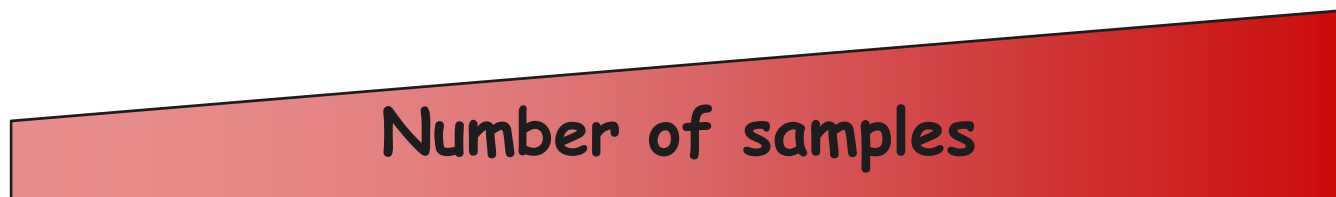
Salmonella for monitoring

Differences in sampling and testing



Chocolate

Infant Formulae



Processing Environment

Processing Lines