

- Are You Confused?

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COVERAGE

What do we understand by GHP/ GMP & HACCP

• Where do the confusions arise?

 Implementation of GMP & HACCP in export & domestic sector – some experiences

GMP/GHP, HACCP, Food Safety Management Systems

- GMP/GHP All practices regarding the conditions and measures necessary to ensure the safety and suitability of food at all stages of the food chain
- HACCP A system which identifies, evaluates and controls hazards which are significant for food safety
- Food Safety Management Systems A holistic system of controls that manage food safety in food business.
 Includes GHPs; HACCP; management systems elements
 policies; and traceability/ recall systems

GMP/ GHP

- Primary production
- Establishment design & facilities location, premises & rooms, equipment, facilities
- Control of operations
- Establishment: maintenance & sanitation* maintenance & cleaning, pest control, waste management
- Personal Hygiene* health status, illnesses, personal cleanliness, behaviour, visitors
- Transportation design, use & maintenance
- Product information & consumer awareness –
 identification, prod info, labelling, consumer education
- Training

HACCP

 An internationally accepted methodology to reduce and manage risk

 A preventive system for food safety that addresses chemical, physical and biological risk

 Treats the production of food as a total, continuous system, assuring food safety from harvest to consumption

7 Principles & 12 Steps

HACCP Principles

- Conduct a hazard analysis
- Determine the CCPs
- Establish Critical Limits
- Establish a system to monitor Control of the CCPs
- Establish the Corrective Actions to be taken when monitoring indicates that a particular CCP is not in control
- Establish Procedures for Verification to confirm that the HACCP System is working effectively
- Establish documentation concerning all procedures and records appropriate to these Principles and their application

HACCP – 12 Steps

- Assemble HACCP Team
- Describe Product
- Identify intended Use
- Construct Flow Diagram
- Onsite Confirmation of Flow Diagram
- List all potential hazards associated with each step, conduct a hazard analysis & consider any measures to control identified hazards
- Determine the CCPs
- Establish Critical Limits for each CCP
- Establish a monitoring system for each CCP
- Establish Corrective Actions
- Establish Verification Procedures
- Establish documentation & Record Keeping

Pre -Steps

10 POINTS OF



CONFUSION

1. Differences between GMP & GHP

- Pre requisite progs which provide basic envt & operating conditions for production of safe food & are a prerequisite to a successful implementation of HACCP
 - ➤ GMP manufacture & process controls & includes supplier control; specifications; calibration of equipment; traceability & recall; equipment designs where conditions for food safety can be achieved, maintained & monitored; lighting & ventilation systems; storage conditions; control of operations
 - ➤ GHP system/ measures for maintaining hygiene & sanitation & include personal hygiene & employee health conditions, maintenance of plant & eqpt hygiene including food contact surfaces, pest control, waste disposal, water quality, toilet & hand wash facilities, prevention of cross contamination

2. GMP Link To HACCP

- →GMP through out the facility HACCP process specific
- → Low risk hazards controlled through GMP Many hazards controlled through GMP
- → HACCP takes care of significant hazards not controlled by PRPs/GMPs
 - →All the pre-requisite programmes to be in place before embarking on a HACCP prog

Relationship between GMP & HACCP

- GMP including GHP outline the measures to be taken to ensure that premises, equipment, transport and employees do not contribute to or become food safety hazards
- Codex 4th revision stresses that Prerequisite programmes to HACCP including training should be well established, fully operational & verified in order to facilitate the successful application & implementation of the HACCP system

3. Hazard Analysis & Risk Analysis

Hazard Analysis

- ➤ Identification of potential hazards & in execution of a hazard analysis, the risks are assessed for level of control to be implemented for control of hazard
- ➤ Basis likelihood of occurrence & severity of consequences

Risk Analysis

- ➤SPS Agreement Article 5: Countries must establish SPS measures on the basis of an appropriate assessment of the actual risks involved, &, if requested make known the factors taken into consideration, the assessment procedures used & level of risk they determined to be acceptable.
- ➤ Codex Risk Analysis 3 components : risk assessment, risk management and risk communication

Risk Analysis

Risk Assessment

- ➤ Identify the immediate, interim & long term effect on human health
- Covers hazard identification, hazard characterization, exposure assessment, risk characterization

Risk Management

> To establish appropriate measures of control to prevent, reduce or minimise the risks

Risk Communication

> To determine the best way to communicate the information to affected populations

4. CCPs – Some Issues

- CCP step at which control can be applied & is essential to prevent (from introduction in product) or eliminate a food safety hazard or reduce to acceptable levels
 - ➤ Absence of CCPs Is it a HACCP or a GMP System?
 - ➤ Raw material checking & testing at entry point Is it a CCP?
 - ➤ Which is a better system with more or less CCPs?
 - Control of hazards through CCP or GMP ?

HONEY PROCESS FLOW



Collection of Raw Honey

Hazards – Pesticide residues, Chloramphenicol



Transportation in Drums /Bag in Bag to Processor

Melting in Decrystallizers (~35°C)



Filtering in Different Mesh Size

Hazards – – physical impurities like hair, plastic



Settling - 12hrs & Online filter



Heating under Vaccuum (<50)



Hazards – insects through GMP/CCP

5. Verification & Validation

• Validation

- ➤ Objective is to ensure that hazards identified are complete & correct & will be effectively controlled by HACCP Plan
- > Requires objective evidence that all elements of HACCP Plan are effective

• Verification

- > Objective is to determine compliance with the HACCP system (Plan)
- Methods include auditing, random sampling & analysis
- Examples hand swabs, pasteurization

6. Systems Elements not mentioned in HACCP – are these essential/important?

- Management responsibility mgmt commitment, food safety policy, responsibility & authority
- Document control/ record control
- Management review
- Resource Management
- Control of monitoring & measuring methods & equipment
- Internal audits
- Improvements

7. Does HACCP Address Quality/ Safety?

- HACCP defined as a system which identifies, evaluates & controls hazards which are significant for food safety. Basically designed to address safety
- However can be applied to other aspects of food quality also (as mentioned in preamble) "While the application of HACCP to food safety was considered here, the concept can be applied to other aspects of food quality"
- Also apply to other industries; egs medical, oil, explosives, drugs

8. Application to Primary Production?

- Hazards are due to environment (Cd), pests & diseases of animals & plants & from measures to control these, contaminants, hygienic conditions
- Hazards associated with primary production may or may not be eliminated or reduced to acceptable levels – depends on subsequent processing/ handling (eg e.coli in lettuce, vibrios in seafood, vd residues in animal products)
- Good practice recommendations need to be followed with the aim of ensuring food safety & wholesomeness (GAP/ GAHP) – aim is that hazards not introduced

9. WHO SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE?

THE PROCESSOR

- >Processors are responsible for
- >upgrading the facility
- >designing the HACCP system
- >Implementing it; &
- > documenting & maintaining records

THE GOVERNMENT

➤ Governments are responsible for creating a scientific, technical & financial environment favorable to HACCP implementation



10. Cost Implications

- Costs of consultants
- Certification
- Manpower time & training costs
- Cost benefit studies not available
- Lack of data & studies relating to impact of HACCP on food safety - Visible benefits not evident
 - Implemented due to external pressures (export, retail, buyers)

10 Points of Confusions!!

- 1. Difference between GHP & GMP
- 2. Relationship between GHP & HACCP
- 3. Hazard analysis & Risk analysis difference
- 4. CCP Some Issues
- 5. Verification & Validation
- 6. Aspects like calibration, internal audits are not mentioned in HACCP – are these essential/ important?
- 7. Can HACCP address quality or only safety?
- 8. Implementation in primary production
- 9. Whose responsibility is the implementation
- 10. Cost of implementation

IMPLEMENTATION IN EXPORT/ DOMESTIC SECTOR: SOME **EXPERIENCES**

Some Experiences

• Export

- ➤ Mandatory GMP/ HACCP for fishery, dairy, egg products, poultry meat, honey
- ➤ No of units certified > 500
- ➤ Voluntary Schemes eg Globalgap, retail, etc

Operation Domestic Sector

- ➤ Legislation MMPO, FPO: GMP/GHP
- ➤ Mandatory BIS Standards water, infant milk foods
- **≻** Retail

ISSUES OF CONCERN

- Although GMP/HACCP implemented/certified lots of gaps- deficiencies relate to implementation;
 - ➤ **GHP** & Adherence : Poor Pest Control (Birds, Flies, Insect), Poor personal Hygiene (caps, footwear, jewellery, glass bangles), unhygienic processing conditions
 - ➤ GMP & Continuance: Plant Layout design (sheds, m/c, Eqpt), Equipments (maintenance & calibration); Storage & transportation conditions (eg. broken thermographs); Shelf life monitoring & maintenance of control samples; Testing & control on RM/PM materials & cross contamination
 - > Traceability lacking
 - ➤ Poor Record keeping w.r.t. Lot/Batch preparation details , No availability of sampling plan , On-line checks & Non availability of basic working QC lab.
 - ➤ **Legislation** Not addressed both of importing country/ domestic — not even understood eg fumigation, Non-adherence to PCRO regulation, W&M Act

ISSUES OF CONCERN

- Management commitment lacking
 - > Systems copied
 - ➤ Lack of understanding of entire process CCP & GMP
 - > Once certified, processor neglects the system as surveillance not effective & frequent
 - > Sampling procedures not correctly followed
 - Qualified personnel;
 - > No commitment for food/ product safety
 - > Certification important & not Implementation

