

Impact of Process Hardware on Pet Food Safety

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The Task Before Us

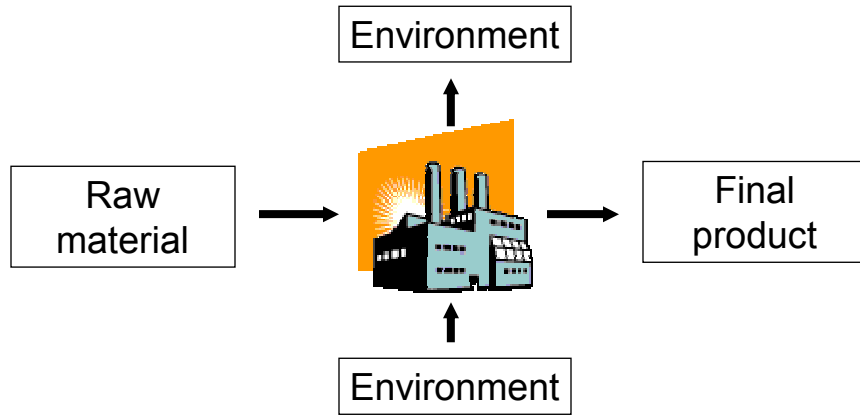
- Pet food is considered “adulterated” if it contains salmonella
- FDA – “It is the manufacturers’ responsibility to produce salmonella – free feed”



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- 1) Identify Critical Areas of Impact
- 2) Implement Plans and Programs



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Critical Areas of Impact

- 1) Raw materials
- 2) Plant and equipment design
- 3) Processing – Operating Procedures
- 4) Final product efficacy
- 5) Culture



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Processing Considerations (indentifying critical control points)

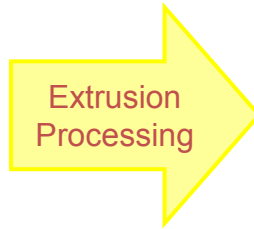
- 1) Assume presence of salmonella in raw material (test for verification)
- 2) Establish **heat** shear, pressure, and **time** parameters for the process
- 3) Monitor, control, and document critical process parameters
- 4) Contain / recycle under-processed material
- 5) Test to validate effectiveness of process
- 6) Release program



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Role of Extrusion Processing

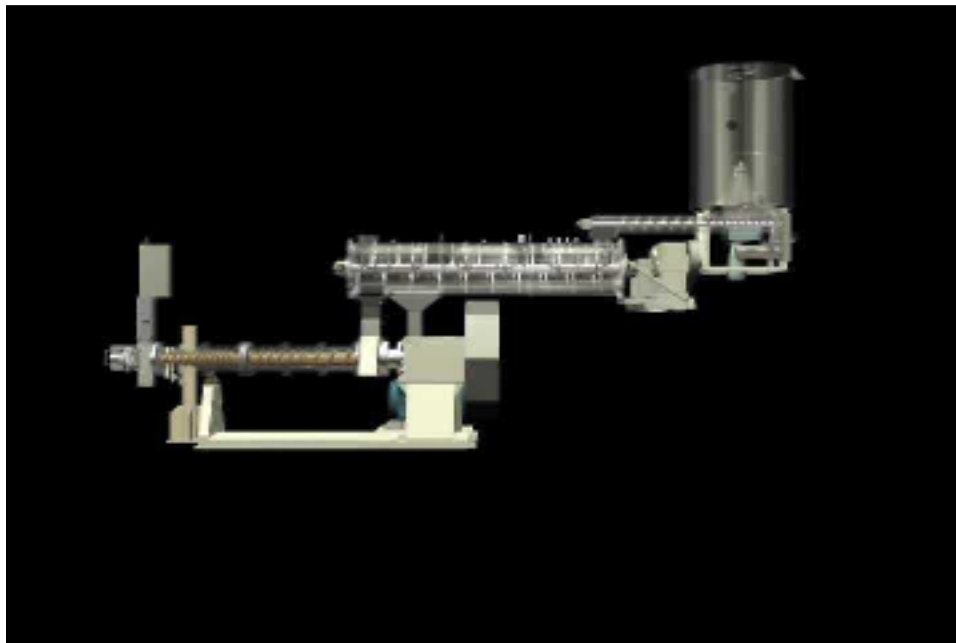


Cook and
Pasteurize



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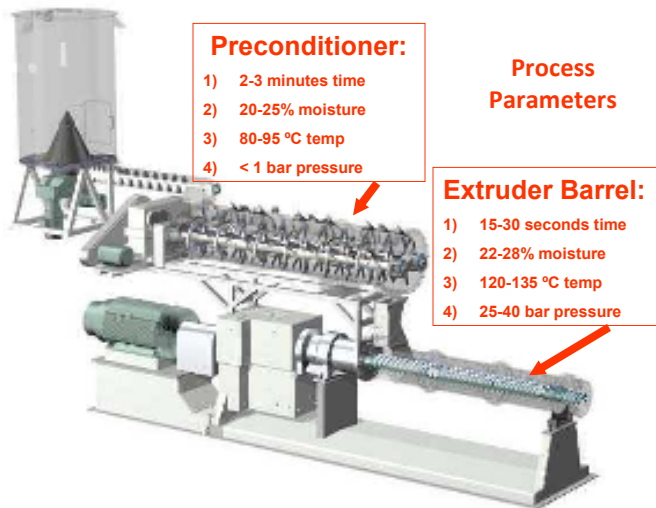
Expanded Pet Foods



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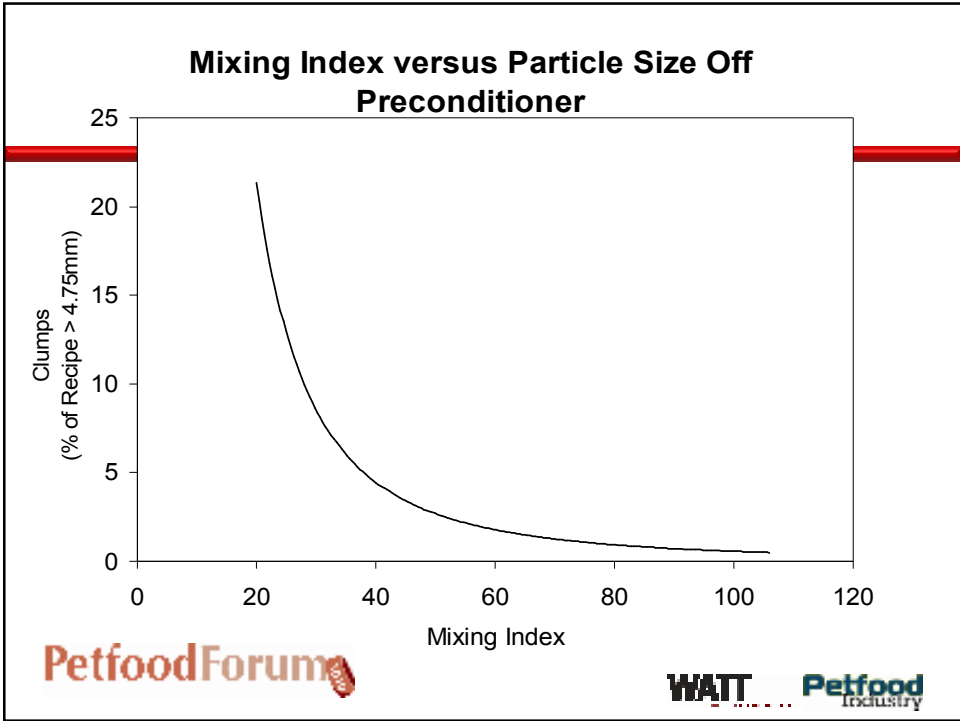
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Critical Control Points Preconditioner and Extrusion Process






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Effect of Preconditioning Process on Microbial Populations

Microbe	Raw Recipe	After DDC Preconditioner
TPC (CFU/g)	240,000	9,300
Coliform	22,600	<10
Mold count	54,540	<10
Clostridium	16,000	<10
Listeria	positive	negative
Salmonella	negative	negative

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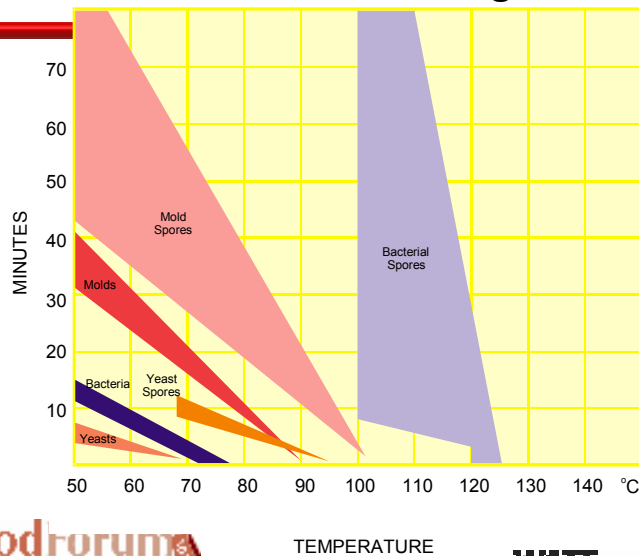
Preconditioned Pet Food Inoculated with 10^4 CFU *Salmonella Typhimurium* / gram

Sample	Process moisture (%)	Product temperature (°C)	Retention time (minutes)	Salmonella presence
1	17.4	82.8	3.58	Negative
2	16.5	83.3	3.05	Negative
3	22.2	82.2	2.70	Negative
4	18.8	70.0	2.20	Negative
5	15.9	70.0	1.92	Negative

Hoffmans, C.M. and Fung, D.Y.C., "Effective Method for Dry Inoculation of Bacterial Culture", Journal of Rapid Methods and Automation in Microbiology, 1 (1993) 287-294.



Temperatures Required To Kill Various Classes of Microorganisms

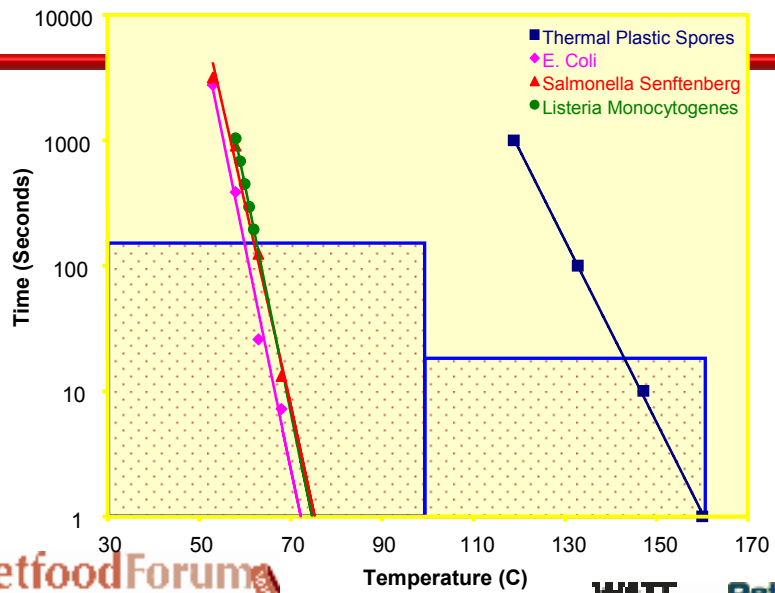


TEMPERATURE



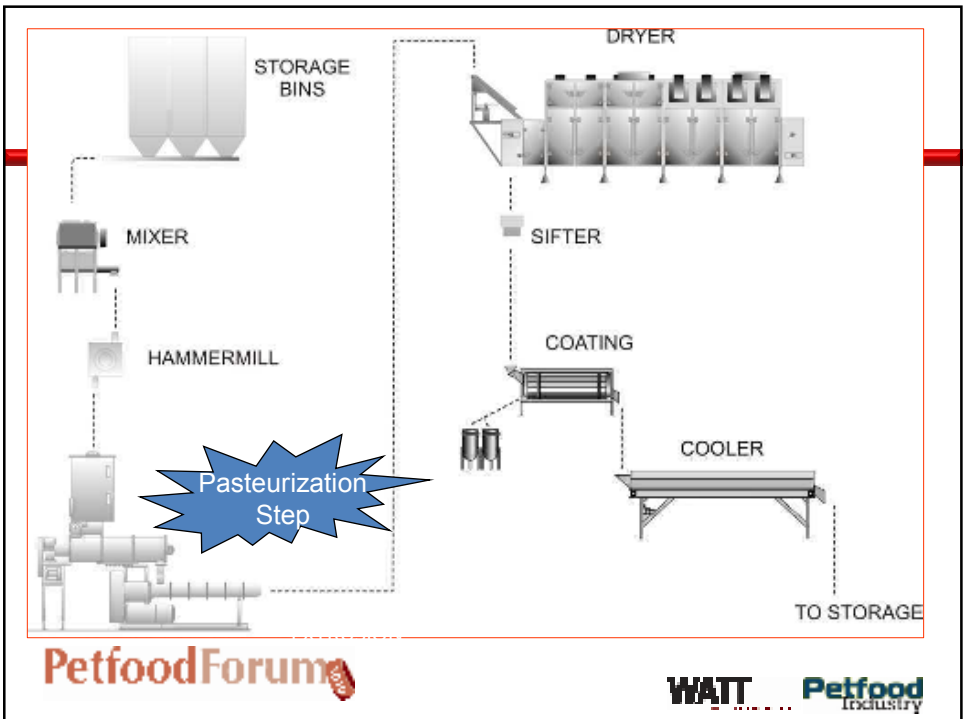
Source: 2008, January, Dr. Daniel Fung, "Synopsis of Food Microbiology" Seminar

Microbial Thermal Death Time Curves



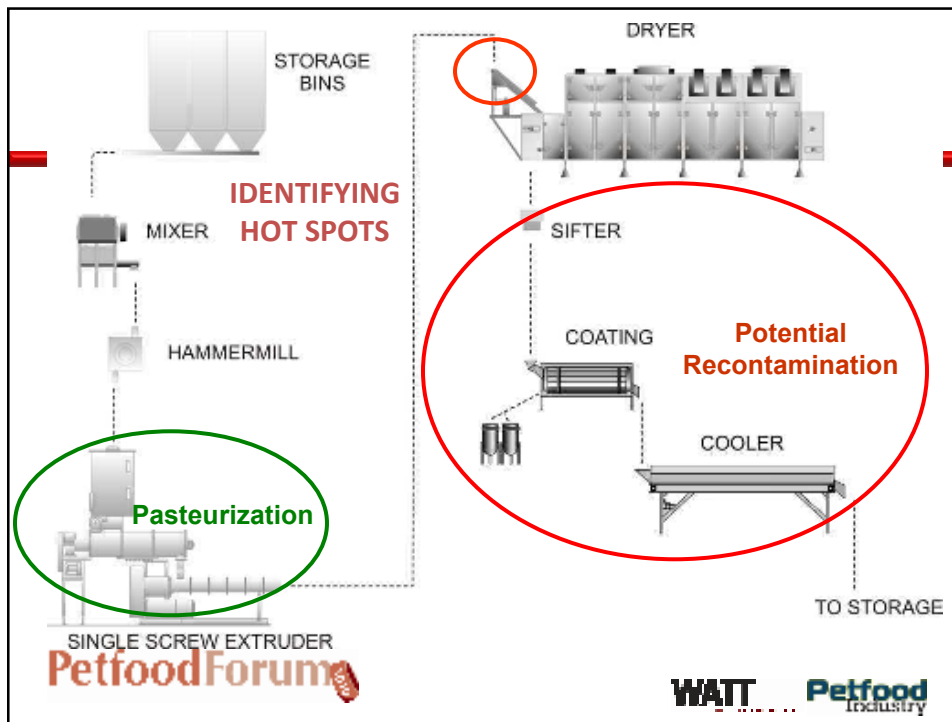
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Pet Food Safety

- 1) **“Critical Control Points”** (preconditioning and extrusion) pasteurize product
- 2) **Avoid “recontamination”** through:
 - a) Plant and equipment design
 - b) GMP’s
- 3) **Finished product testing** is important but can have sampling and statistical issues

Seven Control Elements to Minimize Risk of Salmonella Contamination*

- 1) Prevent entrance or spread of Salmonella in production facility
- 2) Enhance hygienic practices and controls in PSCA
- 3) Apply hygienic design and principles to building and equipment design
- 4) Prevent or minimize growth of Salmonella within facility
- 5) Establish raw material/ingredients control program
- 6) Validate control measures to inactivate Salmonella
- 7) Establish procedures for verification of Salmonella controls and corrective actions

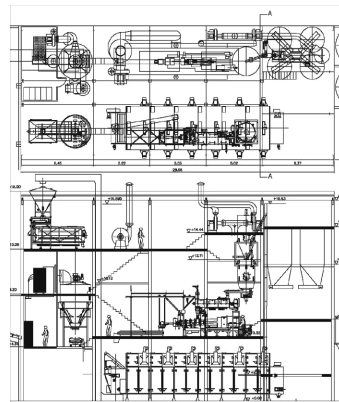
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*Taken from "Control of Salmonella In Low-Moisture Foods" Guidance Document from GMA

Plant and Equipment Design Considerations

- 1) Plant layout –vertical versus horizontal flow
- 2) Multiple rooms / isolation walls
- 3) Airflow control
- 4) Equipment/personnel traffic management
- 5) Segregate “wet” and “dry” areas
- 6) Plant location
- 7) Transitions



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Plant and Equipment Design Considerations (continued)

- 8) Minimize product and dust leakage, spillage, and accumulation
- 9) Easy access for inspection and cleaning
- 10) CIP versus COP
- 11) Capture/recycle under-processed material



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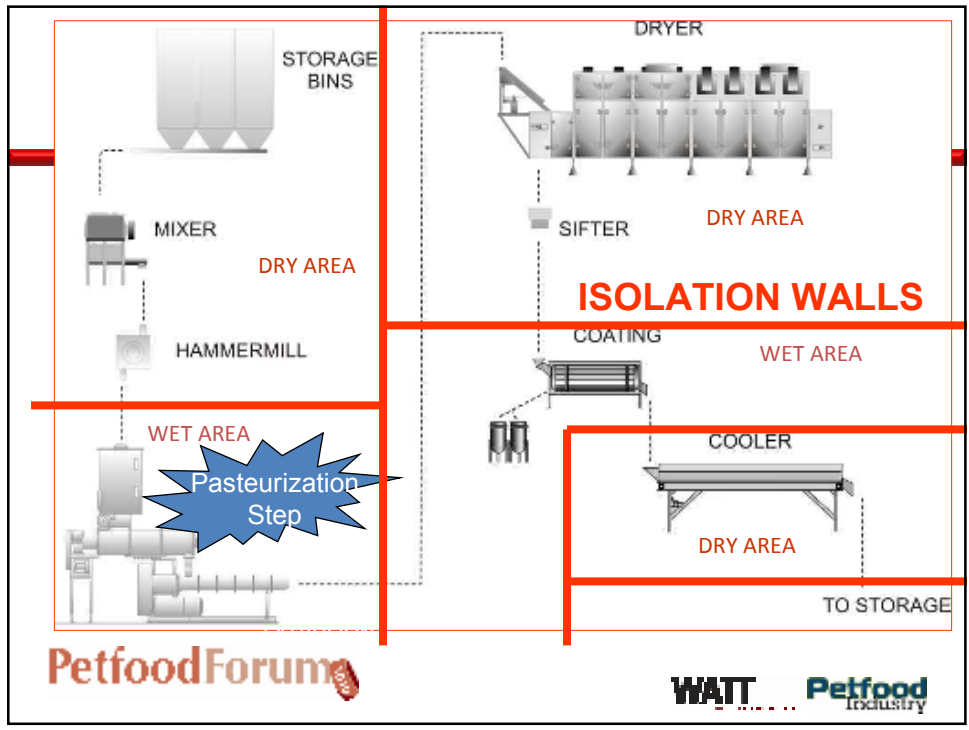
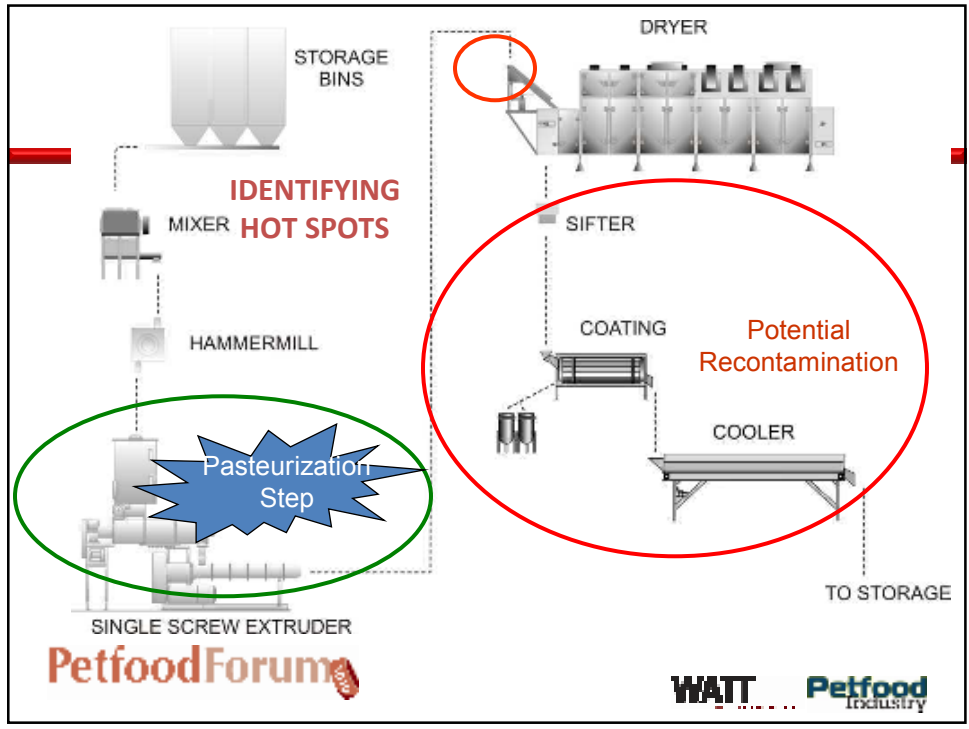
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Plant and Equipment Design

- 1) Isolation Walls
- 2) Product transfer
- 3) Airflow control and treatment
- 4) Equipment design and construction
- 5) Closed loop systems
- 6) Control systems and on-line devices

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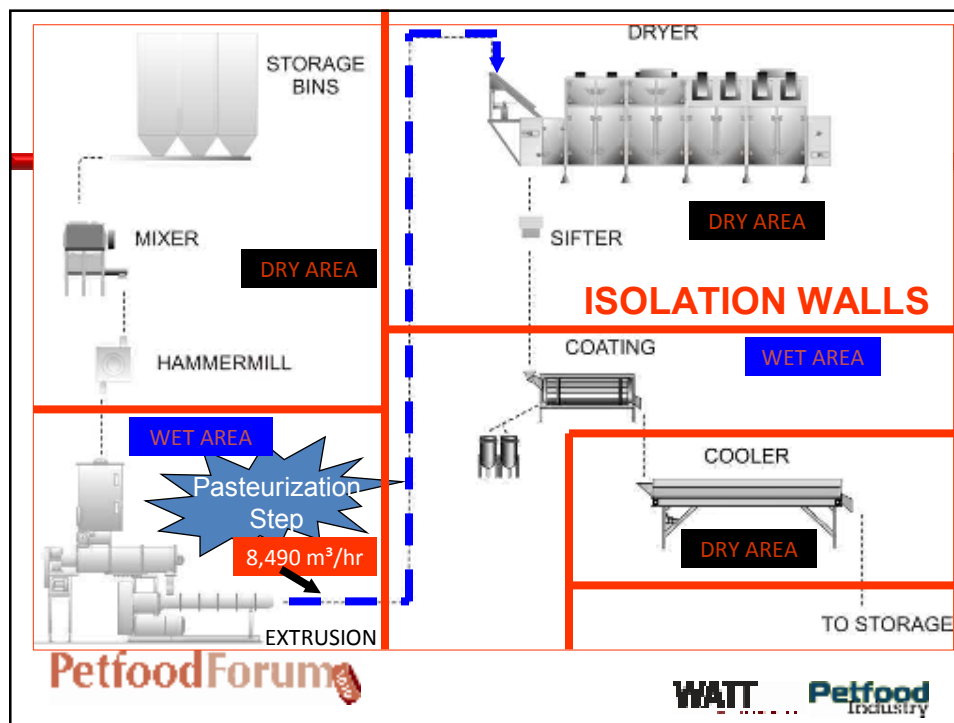


Plant and Equipment Design

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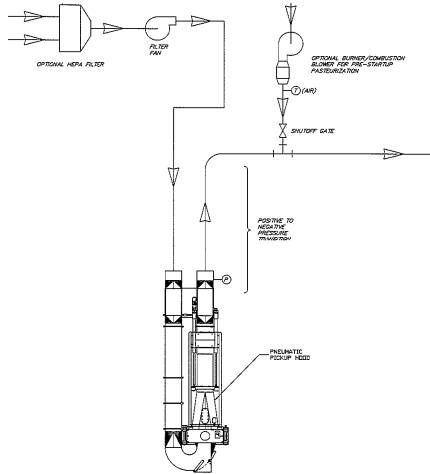
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Sanitary Pneumatic Conveying Systems

- 1) HEPA filter air intake
- 2) Burn-out sanitizing mode
- 3) Strategically located temperature sensors
- 4) Positive pressure at die/knife area
- 5) Positive pressure at sampling port



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Conveying Devices

- 1) Eliminate where possible
- 2) Sanitary design for minimal material buildup and ease of cleaning
- 3) Closed loop
- 4) Heated air intakes and heated transfer points



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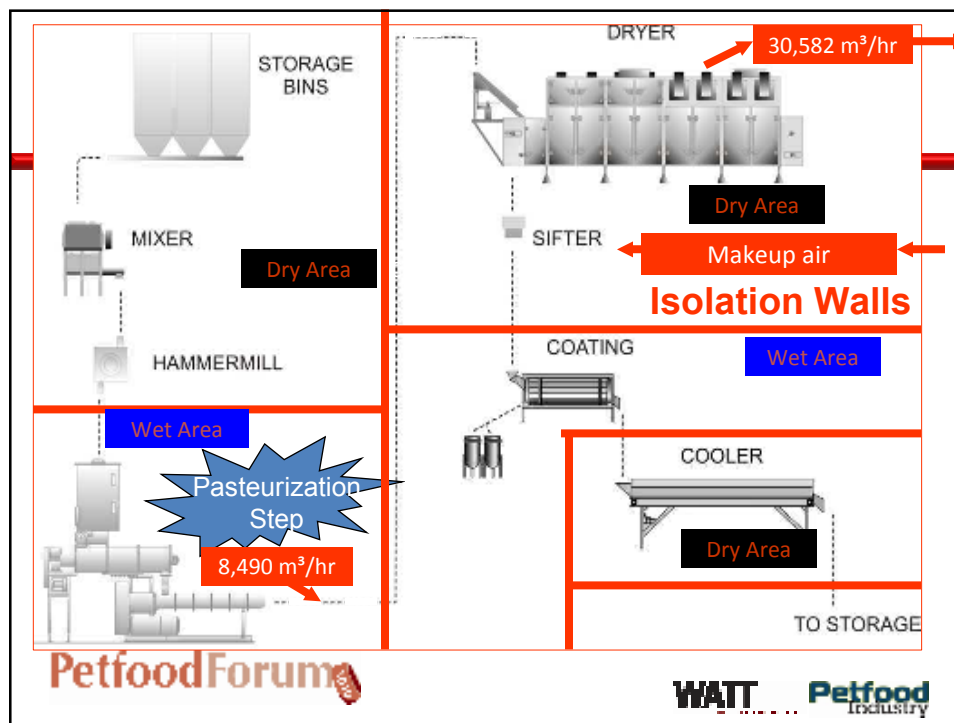
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Plant and Equipment Designs

- 1) Isolation Walls
- 2) Product transfer
- 3) Traffic and airflow control and treatment
- 4) Equipment design and construction
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Plant and Equipment Designs

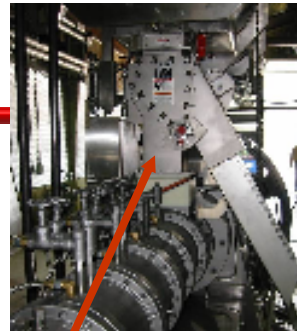
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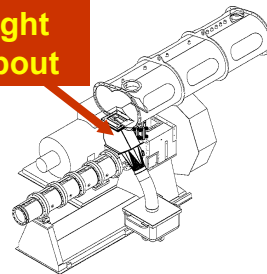
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Equipment Design and Construction

- 1) Designed to minimize dust and product buildup and accumulation
- 2) Easy access for inspection and cleaning
- 3) Designed to minimize leakage/spillage and exhaust streams
- 4) Systems to capture and recycle under-processed material



Dust-tight
downspout



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Capturing and Containing Under-Processed Material to Prevent Re-Contamination

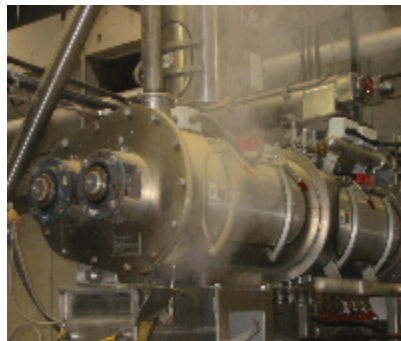
- 1) Preconditioner and Extruder Venting
- 2) Waste Recycling Systems
- 3) Bypass valves to prevent under-processed material going to die assembly



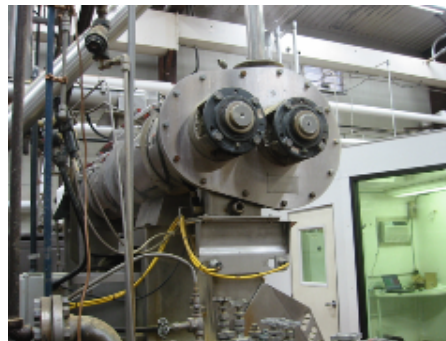
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Typical preconditioner venting with fugitive steam, odor, and recipe particulates



Before

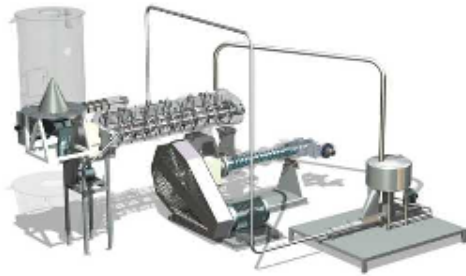


After installation of "capture system"

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Closed loop systems for recycling wet, under-processed material



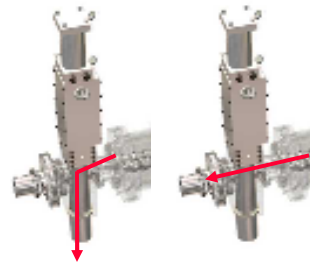
A reclamation system to recover wet, under-processed product that cannot be recycled through the dryer as dry re-work.

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Reducing and Containing Under-Processed Material

- 1) Product through extruder is by-passed with valve until target conditions are achieved
- 2) Accelerate product temperature rise during startup phase
- 3) Product diverted to “process” position (through die)

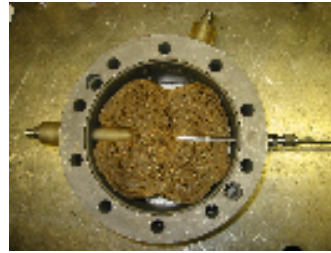


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Measuring Product Temperature

- Mounting Techniques
- Temperature probe locations
- Time to reach equilibrium temperature
- Time to reach pasteurization temperature (77°C)



After Extruder Screw

Impact of Thermocouple Location on Product Temperature Readings

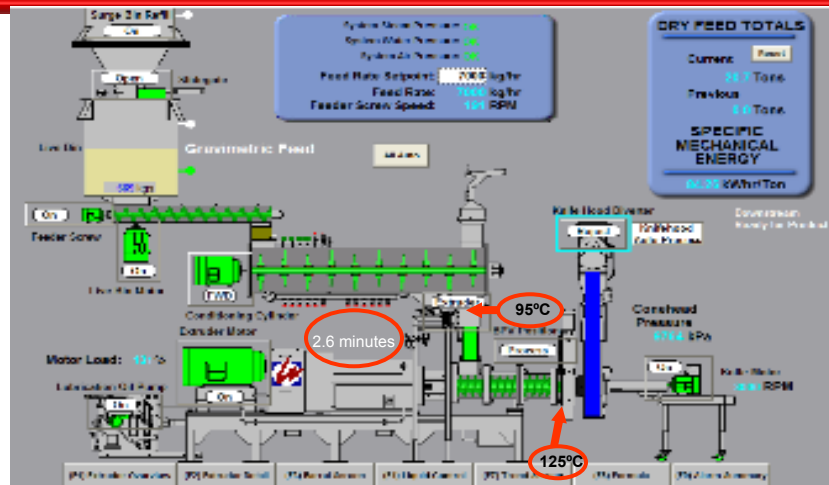
% Retracted *	Product temp (C)
0	140
33.3	139
50	138
66.7	135
83.3	122
100	104



* 0% retracted = center of product flow; 100% retracted = flush with sidewall

Critical Control Points

Preconditioner and Extruder Temperature Validation



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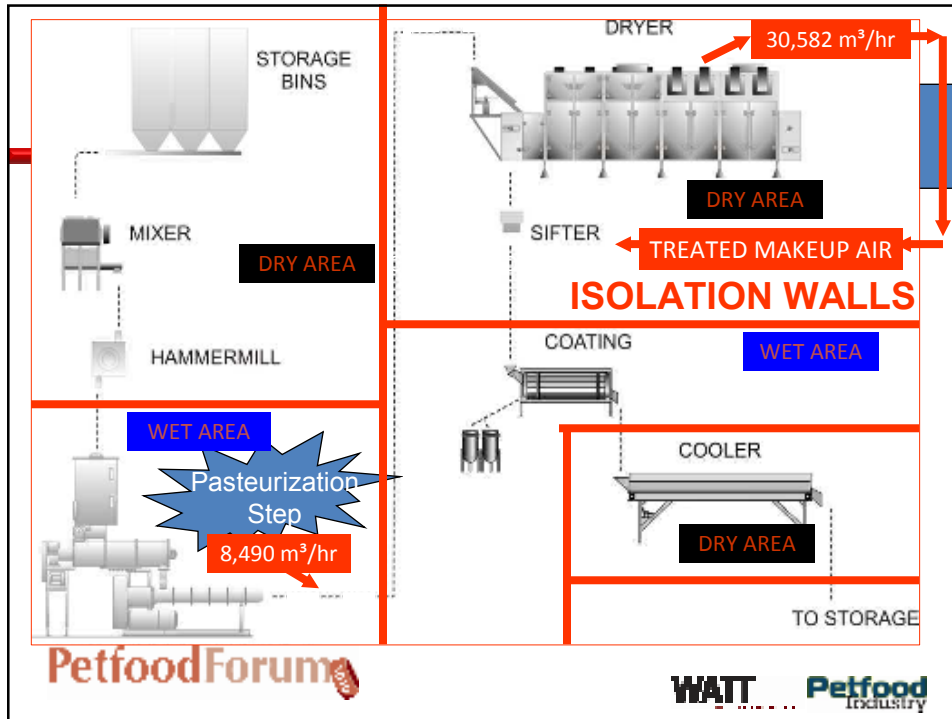
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Plant and Equipment Designs

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Plant and Equipment Designs

- 1) Isolation Walls
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- 4) Equipment Design and Construction
- 5) Closed loop systems
- 6) Control systems and on-line devices for measurement of product quality

Extruders and dryers are operated by computer control systems from a remote control room

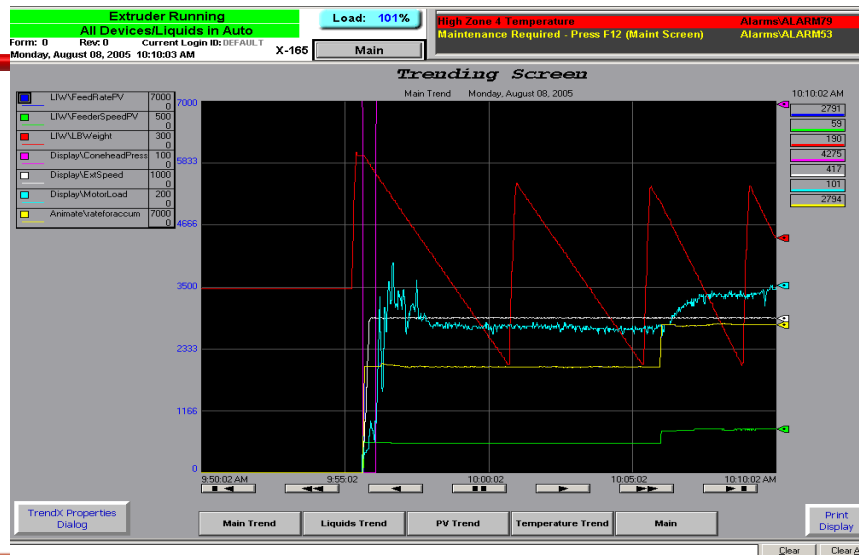


Enhanced IT
and the
“Digital Age”

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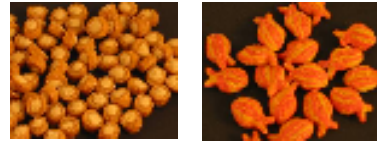
Control System Trend Screens and Data Logging



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Product monitors and on-line devices to decouple personnel from direct product contact



from Source Technologies



- 1) On-line measurement of product technical qualities (bulk density, moisture, temperature, etc.)
- 2) Remote digital imaging

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The Way Forward ?

- 1) Supplier Quality Assurance and Certification – “Salmonella Free”
- 2) Pre-treatment of ingredients or groups of ingredients
- 3) Traceability
- 4) Rapid Methods
- 5) Adoption of existing and new technologies
- 6) **Plant and equipment designs**
- 7) **GMP's, HACCP, Food Safety Management Systems**



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Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point

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Thank You!

The Way to Pet Food Safety



- 1) Establish and maintain critical control points
- 2) Avoid recontamination through plant/equipment design and implementation of GMP's, HACCP, and Food Safety Management

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