

Processing Environment Monitoring in Low Moisture Foods Production: Setting Up a Meaningful Program April 21, 2022

Organized by: ILSI Europe Moderator: Anett Winkler, Cargill Germany Sponsored by the IAFP Foundation





Sciences Institute



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- This webinar is being recorded and will be available for access by IAFP members at <u>www.foodprotection.org</u> within one week.







collaboration







Microbiological Food Safety Task Force Cargil Mondelēz International Arla Foods Institut Mérieux General Mills Wageningen University Campden BRI







- ✓ Investigate microbial issues in foods that are related to public health risks
- ✓ Facilitate the development of harmonised, science-based approaches to predict and prevent microbiological risks











Anett Winkler, Ph.D. Moderator

Organization:

Function:

Work Experience:

Cargill Germany EMEA Microbiologist



- > 20 years at Kraft / Mondelez as microbiologist in various roles (regional / global)
- > performed numerous validation studies for nut, dairy & cocoa processing
- global expert for thermal processing within Mondelez International
- joined Cargill in October 2017 in her current role
- also active in ILSI Europe (Microbiology Food Safety), and IAFP being the current chair of the Organizing Committee for the IAFP European Symposium





François Bourdichon, Ph. D.

Organization:

Function:

Work Experience:

Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore Research Collaborator



- > 15y in the Food Industry: Savencia (FR), Danone (FR), Nestlé (CH), Barry Callebaut (BE)
- Since January 2017, Principal Consultant at Food Safety Microbiology and Hygiene
- Research Collaborator in DiSTAS, Dipartimento di Scienze e Tecnologie Alimentari per una filiera agro-alimentare Sostenibile, Università Cattolica Del Sacro Cuore, Piacenza, Italy
- Member of the IAFP since 2007





Presenter: Marcel Zwietering

- **Organization:** Wageningen University, The Netherlands
- Function: Professor Food Microbiology

Work Experiences:

- > 19 years professor
- 5 Years Danone Research
- > 10 years university
- ICMSF chair
- > Active in ILSI Europe (Microbiology Food Safety), and IAFP









Presenter: Séamus Fanning

Organization:University College Dublin, IrelandFunction:Professor of Food Safety & Zoonoses

Work experience:

- $_{\circ}\,$ appointed to UCD in 2002 and currently is the Director of the UCD-Centre for Food
 - Safety (20-years as a Full Professor)
- more than 30 years research experience, applying molecular methods to food safety challenges
- served as an expert member of several WHO/FAO missions
- a serving member on editorial boards of learned journals including, Journal of Food Protection; Foodborne Pathogens & Disease and Research in Microbiology
- elected as a Fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology (FAAM) in 2019



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François BOURDICHON







International Life Sciences Institute

Pathogens in Low Moisture Foods ILSI Europe: 2010 Dedicated Expert Group

Journal of Food Protection, Vol. 76, No. 1, 2013, Pages 150–172 doi:10.4315/0362-028X.JFP-12-211 Copyright ©, International Association for Food Protection

General Interest

Low–Water Activity Foods: Increased Concern as Vehicles of Foodborne Pathogens

PERSISTENCE AND SURVIVAL OF PATHOGENS IN DRY FOODS AND DRY FOOD PROCESSING ENVIRONMENTS

LARRY R. BEUCHAT,¹* EVANGELIA KOMITOPOULOU,² HARRY BECKERS,³ ROY P. BETTS,⁴ FRANÇOIS BOURDICHON,⁵ SÉAMUS FANNING,⁶ HAN M. JOOSTEN,⁵ AND BENNO H. TER KUILE^{7,8}

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MS 12-211: Received 15 May 2012/Accepted 17 August 2012





ILSI Europe Report Series

Pathogens in Low Moisture Foods A Code of Hygienic Practice (CXC 75-2015)

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS





E-mail: codex@fao.org - www.codexalimentarius.org

CODE OF HYGIENIC PRACTICE FOR LOW-MOISTURE FOODS

CXC 75-2015

Adopted in 2015. Revised in 2016. Amended in 2018.





Pathogens in Low Moisture Foods ILSI Europe: a ten year plus initiative

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ILSI Europe Report Series

Pathogens in Low Moisture Foods ILSI Europe: 2020 – Time for update ?

International Journal of Food Microbiology 356 (2021) 109351



Review

Processing environment monitoring in low moisture food production facilities: Are we looking for the right microorganisms?

François Bourdichon ^{a,b,*}, Roy Betts ^c, Christophe Dufour ^d, Séamus Fanning ^e, Jeffrey Farber ^f, Peter McClure ^g, Despoina Angeliki Stavropoulou ^h, Ellen Wemmenhove ⁱ, Marcel H. Zwietering ^j, Anett Winkler ^k







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Pathogens in Low Moisture Foods

2022 related outbreaks:

Abbot, US (*Cronobacter* spp.) Ferrero, BE (*Salmonella* spp.)



Risk-based approach in setting up a meaningful environmental monitoring program **Marcel Zwietering**









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Review

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Low moisture foods

Do not support growth

But survival (in environment and in product)

Low levels can already be an unacceptable risk

Relevant pathogens: Salmonella, Cronobacter, pathogenic E. coli, B. cereus

Milk powder, PIF, cereals, dried meats, spices, nuts, chocolate, peanut butter,

Environmental monitoring

Control: If not in your raw materials (or inactivated) and not in your environment



If not in your raw materials (or inactivated) AND not in your environment

FSO: Food Safety Objective: norm set by government





FSO: Food Safety Objective: norm set by government



Sufficient reduction/prevent growth AND limited recontamination





on log basis $H_{o} - \Sigma R + \Sigma G + \Sigma C < FSO$

 $H_o = 2 \log cfu/g$ $\Sigma R = 6D reduction$ $\Sigma G = 2 \log growth$ $2 - 6 + 2 = -2 \log cfu/g$ $4 - 8 + 2 = -2 \log cfu/g$

ΣR and ΣG not dependant on level



on log basis $H_{o} - \Sigma R + \Sigma G + \Sigma C < FSO$

Contamination is additive on the linear scale ! 100 organisms + 1000 recontaminating = 1100 1000 organisms + 1000 recontaminating = 2000

It is not $3 \log + 3 \log = 6 \log !$



Co (cfu)	C (cfu)	Ho (log cfu)	H ₁	ΔH
1	1000	0.00	3.00	3.00
10	1000	1.00	3.00	2.00
100	1000	2.00	3.04	1.04
1000	1000	3.00	3.30	0.30
10000	1000	4.00	4.04	0.04



Serving of 100 g: FSO<1/100g : -2 log cfu/g

Safe ?

If level is -3 log cfu/g, this means 1 organism per 10 bars 1 *Salmonella* has a P illness of 1:400

At FSO=-3 : Pill=1:4000 bars !

Detection probability of C=0.001 cfu/g

n	P-	P+
5	0.88	0.12
10	0.78	0.22
60	0.22	0.78



Recontamination difficult to quantify

pathogens: low detection probability if not detected not there ? if detected what will be transfer to product

indicators: higher probability how to relate it to the pathogen (more Enteros: higher probability of *Salmonella* qualitatively.....)

Enterobacteriaceae Coliforms Salmonella STEC E.coli

Standardisation difficult:

- where to sample
- how to sample

how much to sample (quantity and number of samples)











Fig. 5.2. Daily count of Enterobacteriaceae on surface swabbing in the processing site. From Cordier (2007).



Sampling

Routine

Investigation Special events Following a positive sample



Zoning !

	pathogens	indicators
close to product	60	60
near production	30	40
remote areas	10	0



Conclusions

LMF outbreaks remain



Environmental monitoring relevant, crucial in low moisture food resident strains and recurrent outbreaks

Combination of control of raw materials, processing, cleaning and disinfecting: and end product and **environmental monitoring**

Indicators..... pathogens close to product.... remote areas routine seek and destroy

Not Black and White: 50 shades of Red



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International Life Sciences Institute

Processing environment monitoring in low moisture foods production-

setting up a meaningful programme



Professor Séamus Fanning, UCD-Centre for Food Safety, School of Public Health, Physiotherapy & Sports Science, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin, Ireland







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Presenter: Séamus Fanning

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Preserving food by reducing the moisture content -

- drying is a traditional method used to preserve food and low-moisture foods constitute a substantial part of our diet
- dried foods have a longer shelf-life and low- and intermediate-moisture foods have a reduced water activity (a_w)
- Iow-moisture (LMF) foods include *nuts; cereals; honey* along with high-moisture foods such as powdered infant formula (PIF) that have been dried
- although erroneously believed to be a <u>low risk</u>, because these food matrices <u>cannot support microbial growth</u>, nonetheless these foods remain susceptible to microbial contamination and therefore pose a risk to <u>consumers</u> and the <u>brand</u>

How can the moisture content of a food be reduced & what are the microbiological consequences?

• Freezing -

- Physical removal of water (such as by spray drying) -
- Addition of humectants (such as NaCl; sugar or others) -



Some of the consequences for the (altered) microbial population -

metabolism is changed -

- spores and vegetative cells <u>ADAPT</u> and remain viable for months and years -
- cross-contamination of low-moisture foods can arise from exposure to the production environment or

Bacterial adaptation in low-moisture production environmentscan sequencing methods identify how they do it?

- Low-moisture foods are NOT sterile and outbreaks of foodborne diseases associated with the consumption of low-a_w foods and those formulated in part with low-a_w ingredients have increased in frequency
- Little is known about how bacteria behave in low-a_w food and dry food processing environments
- Conventional hygiene protocols may present a challenge to effective cleaning
- Manufacturing practices used for the production of low-a_w foods must be designed to eliminate pathogens
- Pathogens of concern include mainly Cronobacter species [Abbott, USA] and Salmonella species [Ferrero, Belgium] that present food safety challenges to low-a_w foods and their production environments

Precision food safety applied to the processing environment; can protect human health & brand reputation -

[Kovac et al., Trends Anal. Chem. (2017) 96: 52-61]





Cronobacter species (formerly known as *Enterobacter sakazakii*) -



General characteristics:

- member of the Enterobacteriaceae family
- Gram-negative, motile rods
- facultatively anaerobic
- designated as a genus/species in 1980
- taxonomy revised and a new genus recognised (*Cronobacter* species), now consisting of <u>seven</u> <u>species</u>
- grows readily on laboratory media
- desiccation resistant
- rare opportunistic pathogen & causes

nosocomial infections



A-Z Index

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Testing and Treatment

Prevention and Control

Powdered Infant Formula Investigation

Resources

Cronobacter and Powdered Infant Formula Investigation

Español (Spanish)

Updated March 25, 2022

On February 17, 2022, and February 28, 2022, Abbott Nutrition <u>recalled powdered infant formula</u> produced at its manufacturing facility in Sturgis, Michigan, because of possible *Cronobacter* contamination.

Parents and caregivers of newborns should not feed their baby recalled Similac, Alimentum, or EleCare powdered infant formulas.

Fast Facts

- Illnesses: 4
- Deaths: 2
- States: 3 (Minnesota, Ohio, Texas)
- Recall: Yes
- Investigation status: Active



Why do events like this happen?

Cronobacter - in the food production environment

- The minimum a_w value required for growth of *Cronobacter* species has been determined to be 0.94
- Some *Cronobacter* are relatively resistant to heat
- Heat resistance is greatly increased in low-moisture foods along with those with a high fat content
- Cronobacter can survive for weeks, months and years in lowmoisture foods

How does exposure of *Cronobacter* to dry environments confer an adaptation phenotype?

[Mullane et al., (2007) Int. J. Food Microbiol. **116**: 173-81] [Brengi et al., (2012) Foodborne Pathog. Dis. **9**: 861-867]





A uniquely adapted *Cronobacter sakazakii* isolate detected in a PIF production environment using PFGE sub-typing

Tolerance to desiccation with time -



Uncovering bacterial adaptation to low-moisture environments by detecting gene expression using RNA-seq -



Expression of stress response genes encoding osmoprotectants during desiccation -



Trehalose metabolism is critical for survival during desiccation -



Do all *Cronobacter sakazakii* respond to low-moisture conditions in the same way?

Comparison between the desiccation curve of

C. sakazakii ATCC[™]29544^T (clinical) and C. sakazakii SP291 (environmental)-

- Stage I (Desiccation 0-1 h)
- o no obvious change in viable cell count
- Stage II (Desiccation 1 to 2 h)
- o liquid on the coupon evaporated completely
- a sharp reduction in the viable cell count (~2.5 log₁₀ reduction in 1 h for ATCC[™]29544)
- Stage III (Desiccation 2 to 4 h)
- bacteria were continuously desiccated on the coupon
- o decrease in viable cell counts at a much slower rate (~1 log₁₀ reduction in 2 h for ATCC[™]29544)
- Stage IV (Rehydration 0-30 min)
- viable cell count change for *C. sakazakii* ATCC[™]29544 was larger than that for SP291 during each stage



[Cao, et al. Appl. Env. Microbiol. (2021) 10.1128/AEM.00820-21] [Srikumar, et al. Appl. Env. Microbiol. (2019) **85**: e01993-18]



PIF origin

Clinical origin

16S rRNA sequencing/metagenomics -



Overall strategy for sequencing a food/environmental sample containing multiple microorganisms





Evaluating risk associated with the microbiota in the food production environment -



 sequencing methods can support food safety control measures in the food production environment [WGS]

 understanding the microbial ecology of a food production facility is essential in identifying changes that may signal an increased risk [WGS/16S rRNA/metagenomics]

 differentiating persistent from non-persistent isolates recovered is *important to refine food safety controls* [RNAseq]

 precision food safety measures, including whole genome sequencing of key isolates, linked to their phenotypes, will improve our understanding of how bacteria adapt/behave in these hostile environments and provide novel biomarkers to aid their rapid detection and subsequent risk reduction

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Thank you



International Association for Food Protection $_{\rm \odot}$



International Life Sciences Institute



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IAFP Upcoming Webinars

- **April 26** Foundations of Produce Safety in Hydroponic and Aquaponic Operations
- May 4 Does Your Food Safety Culture Bridge the Multi-Cultural Challenges?
- May 17 Avoiding Premature Water Activity Testing Results When Meeting Safety Regulations
- May 26 Making Your Environmental Monitoring Plan Smarter
- June 23 7-Steps of Sanitation (Spanish)



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