Food Safety and the Evolution of HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points)





Food Safety

- 200 known diseases transmitted through food
- 2005; estimated between 9 to 76 million food born illnesses
- Over 9,000 deaths





Food Born Outbreaks

- Jack in the Box
- Hudson Foods
- Spinach
- Taco Bell
- Topps
- PCA
- JBS Swift





Example

 Salmonella present in a finished product at a rate of 1 out of 1000 units

- (defective rate = 0.1%)

- Sampling plan of 60 units per batch
- 94% probably rate of approving the batch

• Also costly \$



HACCP

- Is Preventative, not Re-Active
- Is a management tool designed to protect the food supply from bacterial, chemical, and physical hazards
- Not a ZERO TOLORANCE program
- Designed to minimize risks



History of HACCP

- Pillsbury Company
- NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)
- Last place to have a food born illness!
- No food born illness have occurred in space
- HACCP Final Rule 1997







HACCP Initiation

- Meat & Poultry- 2000
- Seafood- 1997
- Juice- 2004
- Milk
- What's next
 - 2010 Food Safety Modernization Act
 - GFSI



HACCP

- HACCP cannot stand alone
- Pre-requisite programs:
 - GMP (Good Manufacturing Practices)
 - Broad practices that cover the whole plant; inside and out
 - SSOP (Sanitary Standard Operating Procedures)
 - A little more narrow
 - Covers the general cleanliness of the plant, equipment, and employees



Management System

• Focused on prevention of problems to assure food is safe to consume.

 Based on common sense application of technical & scientific principles of food production.

• Prevention rather than inspection



Basics of HACCP

- Control of factors affecting :
 - Ingredients
 - Product
 - Process
- Objective:
 - Ensure food safety and show the steps & safegards used to produce it



Basics of HACCP

 The where & the how are the hazard analysis (HA)

• The proof of the control of the process and its conditions is the critical control point (CCP)



HACCP Covers

- All potential food safety hazards
 - Biological
 - Chemical
 - Physical
- Can be naturally occurring in food
- Environmental Contribution
- Manufacturing mistake



HACCP

- 7 Principles of HACCP
- Why HACCP?
 - Ensure the safety of our food supply
 - Protect our loved ones
 - Some protection from being sued
 - Record keeping



7 Principles of HACCP

- 1. Conduct a hazard analysis
- 2. Determine the critical control points
- 3. Establish critical limits
- 4. Establish a monitoring procedure
- 5. Establish corrective actions
- 6. Establish verification procedures
- 7. Establish record-keeping & documentation procedures

