Food Safety Best Practices for the Turkey Industry

Michael L. Rybolt Manager, Scientific and Technical Affairs

FSIS Post-Harvest Salmonella Control Conference: Feb 2006 Atlanta, GA



National Turkey Federation

- The National Turkey Federation is a national trade association based in Washington, DC.
- It is the only trade association representing the turkey industry and its allied industries, exclusively.
- NTF's mission is to provide representation and support at the national level so that the industry can effectively and profitably provide wholesome, high quality and nutritious turkey products

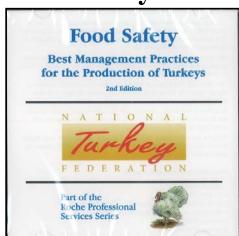
National Turkey Federation

Food Safety is a high priority

FSIS Post-Harvest Salmonella Control Conference: Feb 2006 Atlanta, GA

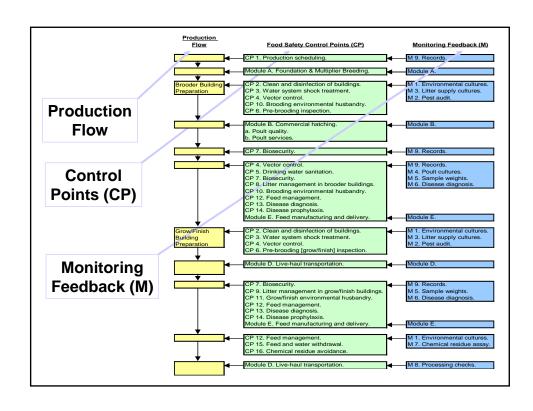


Food Safety: Production BMPs



- In 2nd edition
 - Updated 2000
- Live Production
 - Foundation & Multiplier Breeding
 - Commercial Hatching
 - Meat Bird Production Grow-out
 - Live Haul
 - Feed Manufacturing & Delivery





Ground Turkey GMPs

- Developed by the NTF T&R Committee
 - Receiving
 - Storage
 - Tempering
 - Grinding
 - Packaging
 - Finished Product Storage
 - Distribution

Good Manufacturing Practices for the Production of Ground Turkey

The starting material for poultry products begins on the farm and the delivery of a live bind to the processing facility. It is a well recognized fact that live animals have certain bacteria present. This bacteria includes purhogenic bacteria that can be found on the skin, in the intestinal tract, fasthers, etc. It is only natural to assume that unless a kill step, such as thermal processing or irraditation, is a part of the production process, puthogenic bacteria will be a part of the finished product. This fact is not species specific and occurs in cons, pips, chickens and turkeys. Proper handling and cooking of the ray product by the comment priot to consumer prior to consumer prior to consumerion will serve to deliminate the pathogenic bacteria. Unfortunately, consumer stitude differ greatly. This is more of an obstacle in ground beef production. Consumer may sacrifice appropriate cooking temperature to deteroy pathogenic bacteria for the taste and appearance of the consumer product. However, ground turkey products differ from ground bed in that consumers preference for appearance and stast results in appropriate cooking temperature. Though the results in appropriate cooking temperature for pathogenic bacteria destruction. Foodborne illness from poultry products it usually the result of cross contamination due to mishandling by the preparer of the food and not from an inappropriate cooking temperature.



Chiller BMPs

NTF Chiller BMP

NTF Immersion Chiller Best Management Practices (BMP):

Optimization of Microbial Intervention Strategies

D.J. Caldwell1 and A.P. McElroy2

¹Departments of Poultry Science and Veterinary Pathobiology, Texas A&M University

and

2Department of Animal and Poultry Sciences,
Virginia Tech

Overview:

This document will present summary observations and recommendations from a multi-state survey of commercial turkey processing that was recently completed by our laboratories. The main objective of the investigation, which sampled processing facilities in six geographically distinct states within the US, was to assess the contribution of management of immersion chilling systems in reducing levels of Salmonella and Campylobacter on processed, post-chill carcaspess. Phase I of the study consisted of a preliminary survey of 5 plants between February and June of 2000 and

FSIS Post-Harvest Salmonella Control Conference: Feb 2006 Atlanta, GA



Chiller BMPs: Objective

- Assess immersion chilling management strategies and their effects on the microbiological quality of carcasses in commercial turkey slaughter facilities
- Develop chiller best management practices that contribute to controlling and/or reducing the incidence of *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter* on post-chilled turkey carcasses



Chiller BMPs: Conclusions

- Maintain total chlorine at 15-25 ppm
- Type of chlorination does not matter
- pH does matter

FSIS Post-Harvest Salmonella Control Conference: Feb 2006 Atlanta, GA



Chiller BMPs: Take Home Message

Properly managed immersion chilling systems are effective as part of an overall pathogen control program



NTF Process Control Mapping

- Monitor various sites throughout slaughter process
 - Before scalder
 - After scalder
 - After picker/s
 - At rehang
 - Pre-cropper
 - Post-prechill rinse/AMT application
 - Postchill

FSIS Post-Harvest Salmonella Control Conference: Feb 2006 Atlanta, GA



NTF Process Control Mapping

- Collect wing samples
 - Pool five samples per site
- Samples collected and analyzed for:
 - Salmonella sp. (qualitative)
 - generic *E. coli* (quantitative)
 - APC (quantitative)



NTF Process Control Mapping

- Pilot Status Right Now!
 - Conduct for 30-d in volunteer plants
 - Reassess sampling sites and methods
 - Determine most appropriate points for further evaluation

FSIS Post-Harvest Salmonella Control Conference: Feb 2006 Atlanta, GA



NTF Process Control Mapping

- After pilot is complete
 - Present to entire turkey industry
 - Launch industry wide
 - Collect data routinely, as determined by the NTF Micro Working Group
- Data is to be used to build on the NTF Best Management Practices



Closing

- Process control mapping study is in its infancy
 - Goal is to build onto the existing food safety best management practices, using sound science
- Food safety requires the hurdle approach

FSIS Post-Harvest Salmonella Control Conference: Feb 2006 Atlanta, GA



Thank You!



