

Improvement of production standards in a company leader in the poultry meat market: the competent authority's role

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Abstract

The object of this study was to evaluate, in a company that is leader in the production of poultry meat, the effects of the combined action between the official veterinary controls and the food business operator (FBO) on corporate manufacturing standards. To this purpose, the corporate documentation have been examined (inspection reports and audits of official veterinary controls and data obtained by self-control procedures) on a four-year period between 2008 and 2011. The results obtained showed that, despite the application of specific procedures by the FBO, the competent authority has observed a number of non-compliances, grouped into four main areas: cleaning and disinfection, maintenance in the plant, staff training, management of animal by-products. The immediate response of the FBO for the resolution of the non-compliances resulted in an overall significant improvement in hygiene and safety of products and processes, a gradually reduced number of non-compliance reports, a decrease of all microbiological parameters and the extension of products' shelf life.

Introduction

In recent years, under the impact of significant changes to the relevant community legislation and rapid changes in the balance of the market, the organisation and structure of the poultry production chain has experienced profound changes. The leading industries have had to implement and maintain highly effective food safety management systems (FSMS) able to sustain high production rates and to ensure adequate shelf life at large volumes of highly perishable product.

The high degree of *corporate maturity* results in the correct implementation of proce-

dures based on the principles of hazard analysis and critical control points (HACCP) and other procedures to verify compliance with hygiene, in full respect of binding regulations (Reg. EC n. 852/2004, Reg. EC n. 854/2004, Reg. EC n. 2073/2005) (European Union, 2004a, 2004b, 2005), and very often voluntary. The role of the competent authority in these *evolved realities* remains central in the course towards the optimization of the food safety management system. For the purpose it was considered interesting to evaluate over a period of four years, the role of veterinary services in a leading company in the sector and the margin of improvement that the competence of the Authority in one hand, and the awareness of the importance of invest in food safety by the company on the other, in a spirit of active cooperation, has allowed to achieve.

Materials and Methods

In the 2008-2011 period, the activity of official control held constantly by the hygiene veterinary service for animal origin food of territorial competence in a leading company in the production of poultry meat was evaluated. To this purpose, the documents for all activities have been analysed, considering the inspection reports, audit reports, and the results of the microbiological analyzes provided in the sampling plan of the manual of corporate self-control. Specifically, they have been subject of control areas of the slaughter and cutting, with the relevant production lines. The research of microbiological parameters of skin samples and environmental pre-operative, took place using validated methods below: total mesophilic charge (TMC) (UNI EN ISO 4833:2004) (UNI EN ISO, 2004); total coliforms (ISO 4832:1991) (ISO, 1991); *Escherichia coli* (UNI EN ISO 16649-2:2010) (ISO, 2010); *Salmonella* spp. (UNI EN ISO 6579:2008) (UNI EN ISO, 2008); coagulase positive *Staphylococci* (UNI EN ISO 10984-2:2002) (UNI EN ISO, 2002); *Pseudomonas* spp. (AFNOR V04-504) (AFNOR, 2006); environmental swabs (UNI EN ISO 4833:2004, ISO 18593:2004) (UNI EN ISO, 2004; ISO, 2004). In the same period independent shelf life tests were conducted by the company on different types of fresh product packed in trays with permeable plastic film. The first independent shelf-life tests were carried out in 2008 and 2011 in a total of 20 samples to compare the microbiological parameters (TMC, *E. Coli*, *Pseudomonas* spp.) on fresh products stored at +4°C. The second independent test was carried out in 2011 in a total of 14 sample to compare the microbiological parameters (TMC, *E. Coli*, *Pseudomonas* spp.) on fresh products stored at temperature of +4°C (storage temperature in

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the legislation) and +8°C (temperature presumably present at home) (Vergara *et al.*, 2010). Statistical analysis and standard deviation of data obtained from microbiological analysis were calculated using Microsoft Excel® 2010.

Results

The major non-conformities identified during the inspection activity (subject to inspection reports) were divided into the following groups: cleaning and disinfection area (the correct execution of a protocol for cleaning and disinfection is difficult to control especially in *dirty* areas and for the peculiar activity); structure maintenance, plant and equipment area; staff training area (especially hygiene and correct information at all levels); area management of animal by-products (ABP). The results of microbiological samples on the skin to search for TMC, total coliforms, *E. coli*, coagulase positive *Staphylococci* are shown in Table 1 and the results of *Salmonella* spp. are shown in Table 2 and Figure 1. The results concerning the environmental swabs for the detection of TMC are shown in Table 3 and Figure 2. The results of the tests of shelf life, (comparison between data collected in 2011 and those for the year 2008), are shown in the Tables 4 and 5 and Figures 3 and 4.

Discussion

In the period under investigation the official

veterinary of the local health unit of competence, highlighted several non-compliances, as shown by the numerous inspection reports issued. The company has quickly turned to the satisfaction of the requirements, taking into account the requirements received not as a burden but as an opportunity for improvement, and it promoted: i) the implementation of proper sanitation procedures; ii) the start of maintenance works and structural renewal; iii) the reduction of cross-contamination through functional enhancements and appropriate interventions training of skilled workers; iv) the introduction of major technological innovations.

Conclusions

The objective achieved has been an improvement of the efficiency of the activities with the reduction of problems related to the four macro-areas identified as the most sensitive (cleaning and disinfection, maintenance of plant and equipment, staff training, management of ABPs). This improvement is evidenced by the reduction in the number of

Table 1. Microbiological parameters relative to samples of chicken skin.

Year	Sample (n)	TMC (log ufc/g)	Coliforms (log ufc/g)	<i>E. coli</i> (log ufc/g)	STF (log ufc/g)
2008	9	6.46	3.49	3.01	2.14
2009	47	6.99	3.11	3.26	2.25
2010	54	4.79	2.33	2.26	1.66
2011	51	4.64	NA	NA	NA

TMC, total mesophilic charge; *E. coli*, *Escherichia coli*; STF, *Coagulase Positive Staphylococci*.

Table 2. *Salmonella* spp. in samples of chicken carcass skin.

Year	Total samples (n)	Samples positive to <i>Salmonella</i> (n)	(%)
2008	255	66	25
2009	220	30	13
2010	260	25	9
2011	210	17	8

Table 3. Total mesophilic count in pre-operative environmental swabs.

Year	Sample (n)	TMC (log ufc/g)
2008	413	3.42
2009	606	3.05
2010	621	1.85
2011	643	1.26

TMC, total mesophilic charge.

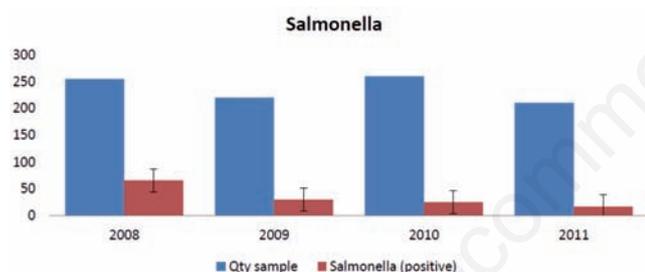


Figure 1. *Salmonella* spp. in samples of chicken carcass skin. Values are reported as standard deviation.

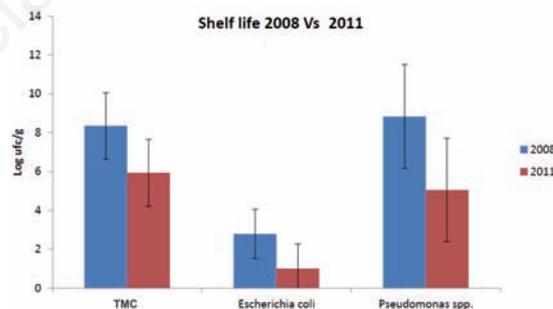


Figure 3. Shelf life of fresh products packed in container with permeable plastic wrap, relative to microbiological parameters (TMC, *E. coli* and *Pseudomonas* spp.). Values are reported as standard deviation.

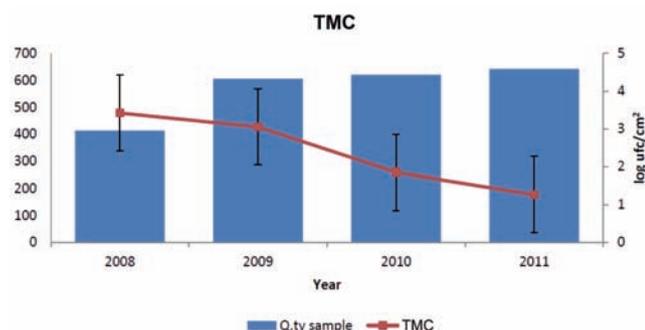


Figure 2. Total mesophilic count in pre-operative environmental swabs. Values are reported as standard deviation.

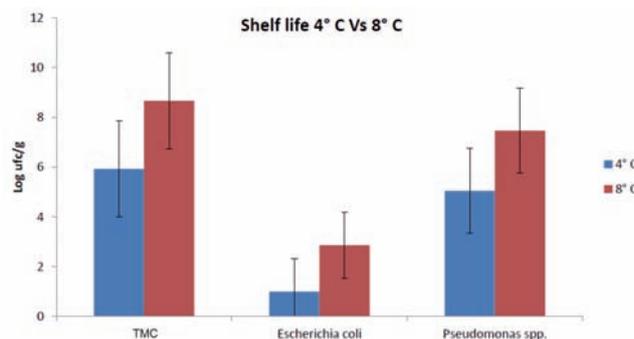


Figure 4. Shelf life tests- comparison between the values of microbiological parameters (TMC, *E. coli* and *Pseudomonas* spp.) tested at different temperatures (T=+4+8°C). Values are reported as standard deviation.

Table 4. Shelf life tests carried out in 2008 and 2011 relative to microbiological parameters total mesophilic charge, *E. coli*, *Pseudomonas* (T=+4°C).

Year	Sample (n)	TMC (log ufc/g)	<i>E. coli</i> (log ufc/g)	<i>Pseudomonas</i> (log ufc/g)
2008	13	8.35	2.79	8.83
2011	7	5.93	1.00	5.05

TMC, total mesophilic charge; *E. coli*, *Escherichia coli*.

Table 5. Shelf life tests-comparison between the values of microbiological parameters (total mesophilic charge, *E. coli* and *Pseudomonas*) tested at different temperatures (T=+4+8°C).

Year	Sample (n)	TMC (log ufc/g)	<i>E. coli</i> (log ufc/g)	<i>Pseudomonas</i> (log ufc/g)
2011 - 4°C	7	5.93	1	5.05
2011 - 8°C	7	8.66	2.86	7.46

TMC, total mesophilic charge; *E. coli*, *Escherichia coli*.

inspection reports, and then the non-compliance, as well as by the gradual lowering of the level of severity and importance of these. Also, microbiological parameters tested have undergone major declines. The improvement of hygienic conditions of processing has also reduced the level of contamination by important pathogens such as *Salmonella*. Since 2011 the company has decided to include in its plan of self-control a specific procedure concerning the evaluation of shelf life of the products as a method of verification of the hygienic production and processing systems. The data obtained from the survey carried out systematically, randomly compared to those obtained in the absence of a specific operating procedure for 2008, have revealed that the effectiveness of the interventions also had a favourable outcome on the final quality of the product, increasing the conservative estimated average life of 12 days (*i.e.* additional two days). In conclusion, under Reg. CE 852/04 (European Union, 2004a), the primary responsibility for food safety is entrusted to the food business operator (FBO). The mere compliance with regulations, though adequate for the marketing of finished products, it is often limiting and certainly not very rewarding for the manufacturer. Embarking on a path of growth to quality, instead, is a much more complex and ambitious goal to reach, but far more rewarding over time. In this perspective, the competent authority has a central role to support and address. Focused activity and continued in accordance with specific objectives and fixed

time periods (frequency, number, programming) is essential to engage with the FBO relationship of respect and trust. It is only a good collaboration between the two main actors in the food chain, being fully aware of their active role aimed at *continuously improve* that food security is effectively and efficiently guaranteed in a production system.

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