





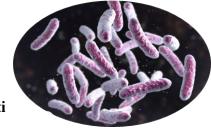


Climate Change, Infectious Diseases, and Microbial Food Safety Short Course in

Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Trip Report (June 2022)

USAID Assignment on March 2022, Port-au-Prince, Haiti



Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah, PhD, MPH, CFS, CPH Founding Director, Public Health Microbiology FoundationTM Associate Professor, Tennessee State University Yale School of Public Health Alumnus



It was a great pleasure for me to travel to Port-au-Prince for another USAID assignment in beautiful and culturally-rich country of Haiti. During the visit, I held a public health and food safety workshop that in addition to members of local USAID offices, RANFOSE, and members from the food industry, had participants from the senior members of Haiti Government. During the workshop we discussed important topics about transboundary infectious diseases, microbial food safety for human food manufacturing, and held important talks and discussions about climate change effects on food security and food safety. The current report contains excerpts of the information discussed with the participants.

In addition to USAID and farmers-to-farmers program, the event was partially funded by the Public Health Microbiology FoundationTM in Nashville, TN and provided certifications and books to 17 Haitian individuals. A very similar certification program using the same curriculum is scheduled in Alexandria, VA USA (scheduled for September 12, 2022), costing the attendees \$895 per person. Thus, conservatively estimating, the current sponsorship value from the foundation is (17*850=) \$14,450. Additionally, participants receive food safety textbook/participation manual, costing collectively (17*\$40=) \$680.

For the 17 participants of the workshop, I specifically recommend:

- (1) Incorporating food safety plan and risk assessment discussed in the meeting as part of food manufacturing practices (recommendation for members of food industry participants).
- (2) Including the discussed transboundary infectious diseases as part of importation of food products and for tourism by the country's ministry of health (recommendation for members of the ministry of health participated in the workshop).
- (3) Incorporating information about climate change on food security and public health for justifying the need for further fortification programs based on information provided in the workshop (recommendation for members of RANFOSE participated in the workshop).

In addition to sponsorship from the Public Health Microbiology FoundationTM (\$15,130), I would like to thank USAID offices in Washington and Port-au-Prince for all they have done for harmonizing the events of this program. Special recognition is also needed for Dr. Ruth Climat from RANFOSE who additionally supported the event of this productive and impactful assignment in Haiti.

Best wishes,

Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah, PhD, MS, MPH, MACE, CFS, CPH

Founding Director, Public Health Microbiology FoundationTM

Faculty Director, Public Health Microbiology Laboratory

Associate Professor, Tennessee State University

Yale School of Public Health Alumnus

Workshop Invitation



Additional Information about the Public Health Microbiology Foundation Could be Accessed at: https://publichealthmicrobiology.education/



Public Health Microbiology Laboratory Tennessee State University

Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah, Faculty Director
CARP Research Complex Laboratories 112 & 114,
3500 John A. Merritt Boulevard, Nashville, TN 37209
Office: (615)963-7471; Lab: (615)963-1578; Mobile: (970)690-7392
Email: afouladk@tnstate.edu or aliyar.fouladkhah@aya.yale.edu
Webpage: https://publichealthmicrobiology.education/

Public Health & FSMA Preventive Control for Qualified Individual (PC QI) Workshop March 21 to 24 2022, Lead Instructor: Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah* March 17, 2022

Dear participants,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to our 2022 food safety and public health workshop. During this multiday event, in addition to information from the public health microbiology Foundation in Nashville, I will cover the FSPCA curriculum, currently recognized as adequate by the Food and Drug Administration in the United States for Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) Preventive Control for Qualified Individuals (PC QI) training. This workshop will be held in person for the industry, academia, government, and NGO members in Port-au-Prince, Haiti in collaboration with USAID Partners of America. Due to ongoing national and global respiratory pandemic/endemic participants are requested to adhere to public health guidelines including wearing high-quality masks and practicing social distancing to minimize the risk of respiratory disease transmission.

In-person participants are expected on March 22 to 24 2022, during the below-mentioned times. We will additionally hold optional meetings on March 25, 2022 for further specific and one-by-one discussions/consultation about food safety and public health practices for each entrepreneur or participants. Below please find the tentative agenda for the meeting. You could also access the survey weblink and QR code that you could use for providing feedback to the instructor at the end of the workshop. I hope you find this important and timely workshop of assistance for further improving the safety of your operation and meeting and exceeding the regulatory requirements for national and global commerce while ensuring the public's health. If you have any question about the workshop, please take the liberty in contacting me at $\pm 1(970)$ 690-7392 or via email (aliyar.fouladkhah@aya.yale.edu).

Best wishes,

Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah, PhD, MS, MPH, MACE, CFS, CPS Associate Professor, Tennessee State University Faculty Director, Public Health Microbiology Laboratory Founding Director, Public Health Microbiology Foundation Yale School of Public Health Alumnus

^{*} Funding support from the Public Health Microbiology Foundation is gratefully acknowledged.



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Email: afouladk@tnstate.edu or aliyar.fouladkhah@aya.yale.edu
Webpage: https://publichealthmicrobiology.education/

Workshop Schedule:

Tuesday, March 22, 2022 (required): 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

- Introductions from instructor and participants
- FSMA Overview*
- ♣ Food Safety Under the Landscape of Climate Change*
- ♣ Chapters 1 to 7^

Wednesday, March 23, 2022 (required): 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

- Exotic and Transboundary Diseases*
- ♣ Chapters 8 to 12^

Thursday, March 24, 2022 (required): 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

- Labeling and Claims and GRAS List*
- Chapters 13 to 16^s
- Watching 2 vidoes: Regulation Overview and FSMA Technical Assistance
- Awarding of the certificates

Friday, March 25, 2022 (Optional): 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

- ♣ One-on-one consultation with a process authority
- ♣ Individual discussions about product safety and regulatory affairs

For completion of workshop evaluation survey, you could use the below weblink or Scan this QR code with your cellphone:

https://tnstateu.az1.gualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV 1Xn2KKL0lK4w05M





^{*} From the public health microbiology foundation, ^from the FSPCA curriculum

The Certificates



Additional Information about the Public Health Microbiology Foundation Could be Accessed at: https://publichealthmicrobiology.education/



is awarded to

Dr. Haim Joseph Corvil

in recognition for having successfully completed
the Food Safety Preventive Controls Alliance course:
FSPCA Preventive Controls for Human Food

delivered by Lead Instructor

Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah completed on 03/23/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gerald Wojtala, Executive Director
International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # 63cb9783





is awarded to

Dr. Roodney Dupuy

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delivered by Lead Instructor

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Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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Certificate # 8d5c955a





Carl-Henri Cenafils

in recognition for having successfully completed
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International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # 81ab6ab4





Dieunane Simon

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Certificate # 6321d02b





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Certificate # 90f2b96f





is awarded to

Huygens Salomon Bijou

in recognition for having successfully completed the Food Safety Preventive Controls Alliance course: FSPCA Preventive Controls for Human Food

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Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



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Certificate # 430ec615





Marc-Donald Simeus

in recognition for having successfully completed
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Certificate # 37f0e414





is awarded to

Marie-Claude Gervais Dartilus

in recognition for having successfully completed
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Certificate # 6bedaeca





Michaëlle Tévilia Sineus

in recognition for having successfully completed
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Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



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Certificate # 3d595b0c





is awarded to

Nukenson Noël

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Certificate # 55e956c0





Pereste Voltaire

in recognition for having successfully completed
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Institute for Food Safety and Health



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Certificate # 2b8ceef8





is awarded to Phabie Paraison

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Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



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Certificate # 3595b70f





is awarded to

Rose Michèle Saint Jean Zephirin

in recognition for having successfully completed
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Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



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Certificate # 33f7fe5d





is awarded to Wilinise Alabre

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Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



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Certificate # 2b5f5e97





Willy Bien-Aimé

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Certificate # 0f51b4e3





Wislande Sideus

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#ifpti

Certificate # 2c98fb75





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Certificate # 62099d64



Workshop Evaluation



Additional Information about the Public Health Microbiology Foundation Could be Accessed at: https://publichealthmicrobiology.education/

Default Report

2022 FSMA PC QI Workshop (3-21 to 23-2022): Lead Instructor: Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah - Copy - Co June 8, 2022 3:35 PM MDT

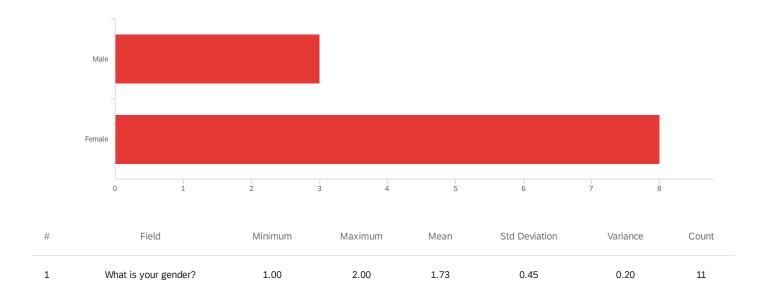
Q1 - What is your primary career association?



# Field		Choice Count
1 I am member of	the food industry	20.00% 2
2 I am member of	a regulatory agency	50.00% 5
3 I am member of	non-governmental organization	30.00% 3
		10

Showing rows 1 - 4 of 4

Q2 - What is your gender?



#	Field	Choice Count
1	Male	27.27% 3
2	Female	72.73% 8

Showing rows 1 - 3 of 3

Q3 - How satisfied are you for attending this workshop: 0=Not satisfied at all;

100=extremely satisfied

#	Field	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
1	My instructor is knowledgeable of the subject matter.	75.00	100.00	92.82	9.57	91.60	11
2	My instructor communicated effectively.	70.00	100.00	91.18	10.18	103.60	11
3	My instructor stimulated my interest in the subject.	69.00	100.00	88.18	13.48	181.60	11
4	My instructor answered questions thoroughly.	70.00	100.00	91.00	11.13	123.82	11
5	My instructor treated all students with respect.	81.00	100.00	96.10	7.12	50.69	10
6	I would recommend this instructor to my friends.	74.00	100.00	90.73	10.27	105.47	11
7	My knowledge of the subject increased as a result of this workshop.	69.00	100.00	85.82	10.87	118.15	11
8	This workshop made a significant contribution to my career.	80.00	100.00	93.55	8.40	70.61	11

Q4 - Please share any information or feedback you would like with the instructor about your experience in this workshop:

Please share any information or feedback you would like with the instructor...

Je vous remercie énormément pour votre méthode de travail, votre gentillesse, vos partages de connaissance. Cet atelier m'est très bénéfique. Et les connaissances apprises lors de cet atelier vont être appliquées à mon travail. Encore une fois, merci!

Thanks so much for amazing course and great discussions

It would be do the training in 3 days to cover the 16 chapters.

End of Report

Excerpts of Teaching Material



Additional Information about the Public Health Microbiology Foundation Could be Accessed at: https://publichealthmicrobiology.education/



Food Labeling and Packaging Claims FDA's Generally Recognized as Safety List

3-23-2022

Tennessee State University, Nashville, TN

A. Fouladkhah: Faculty Director, Public Health Microbiology Laboratory



Food Labeling and Advertising

Food Labeling:

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- · Valuable source of information for consumers
- Could be false, misleading, or true-but-trivial marketing claims

e.g. Cholesterols-free potato chips; No Added sugar (added juice); Made with real fruit; N&A flavors; WONF vanilla extract

- · Challenge for consumers:
- · Distinguish the signal from noise
- · Challenge for policy makers:
- Strengthening the signal to noise ration







1

3



Food Labeling and Advertising

Regulation for food producers:

- · Mandatory information
- Voluntary information: weakly regulated
- · Voluntary information: strongly regulated
- · Prohibited Claims

Consumers can get information:

- Search properties: comparing products in market
- Experience properties: relying on personal experience
- <u>Credence properties</u>: consumers cannot confirm product quality

e.g.: organic production; country of origin; nutrition and health claims; humane treatment of workers or animals (fair trade)

Food Labeling and Advertising

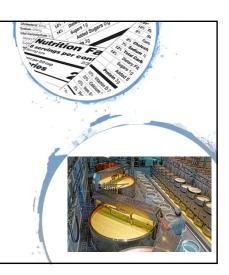
- The food industry is one of the United States' largest manufacturing sector
- 10 percent of all shipments in the United States are associated food industry
- More than a **third of the world's top 50 food and beverage processing firms** are headquartered in the
 United States (CASE, 2021)
- · Efficiency and public health?

FDA's Four Flavor Categories

- · Natural Flavors
- Natural With Other Natural Flavors (WONF)
- · Artificial Flavors

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· Natural and Artificial (N&A) Flavors



Claims About Nutrition and Health

- Four Types of Claims are Possible for Food Products:
- (1) Nutrient Content Claim
- (2) Health Claim
- (3) Qualified Health Claims
- (4) Structure/Function Claims
- All must be in close harmony with Dietary Guidelines for Americans
- · Must be evaluated by regulatory agencies



Claims About Nutrition and Health

(1) Nutrient Content Claim:

Describes level of nutrient or food component

e.g. "Low sodium," "Low fat," "High in oat bran."

Must follow specific requirements of NLEA

The Nutrition Labeling and Education Act of 1990 (NLEA) $\,$

Sodium as an example:

6

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< 5 mg per reference amount*: "Sodium Free"

Reduced by at least 25% from reference amount "Reduced Sodium"

Reduced by at least 50% from reference amount "Light in Sodium"

140 mg or less per reference amount "Low Sodium"



Reference amount should be obtained from: Reference Amount Customarily Consumed (RACC)

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Claims about Nutrition and Health

(1) Nutrient Content Claim:

- True-but-misleading claims must be prohibited e.g. "low-fat broccoli"
- Half-truth and misleading claims must be prohibited e.g. if the product: Both high in saturated fat and high

Claim could not just mention "High in fiber"

Reason: Against the Dietary guideline: Food high in Saturated fat could not be promoted



Claims about Nutrition and Health

TDA U.S. FOOD & DRUG

(2) Health Claim (aka Real or Authorized Health Claim)

• Connects a food product to disease or health condition

e.g. " may reduce the risk of heart diseases"

Another example: Adequate calcium and vitamin D as part of a healthful diet, along with physical activity, **may reduce the risk of osteoporosis** later in life.

- This requires approval from Food and Drug Administration
- · Only approved if there is "significant scientific agreement"
- Has to be derived from a statement from Dietary Guideline or highly respected authorities/institutions (IOM)
- Usually, a lengthy process and rare in food industry /Oat and Cholesteroil
- [Cost for <u>clinical trials</u> >\$40K per patient, >\$19m for a new drug or health <u>claim!</u>

Authorized Health Claims That Meet the Significant Scientific Agreement (SSA) Standard

Approved Health Claims

Calcium, Vitamin D, and Osteoporos

n CFK 904.79 Health claims: calcium and osteoperosis final Rule: Pood Labeling: Health Claims: Calcium and Osteoporosis, and Calc

etary Lipids (Fat) and Cancer

21 CFR 101.73 Health claims: dietary lipids and cancer

21 CFR 301.75 Health claims; dietary saturated fat and cholesterol and risk of

nconary heart disease Interira Final Rule: Food Labeling; Health Claims; Dietary Saturated Fat and

Cholesterol and Risk of Coronary Heart Disease December 2016

CFR 505.80 Health claims: dietary noncariosenic carbohydrate reverteners and

dental caries

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 Final Rule: Food Labeling: Health Claims: Dietary: Noncariogenic Carbohydrate Succeeners and Dental Caries May 2008

 Final Rule: Food Labeline: Health Claims: Dietary Sugar Alcohols and Dental Caries December 1997

Final Rule: Food Labeling: Health Claims: Sugar Alcohols and Dental Caries August

 21 CFR 101.76 Health claims: fiber-containing stain products, fruits, and vesetal and cancer

Claims about Nutrition and Health

(3) Qualified Health Claim

- · Is a claim that lack significant scientific agreement
- FDA allows such claim when some health benefit studies are available.
- · Label should indicate:

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- · "FDA has determined that this evidence is limited and not conclusive"
- · They should also indicate "This statement is not approved by FDA."
- "Scientific evidence suggests, but does not prove, that whole grains (three servings or 48 grams per day), as part of a low saturated fat, low cholesterol diet, may reduce the risk of diabetes mellitus type 2."
- · Could lead to legal complication for companies if not stated correctly.

Claims about Nutrition and Health

(4) Structure and Function Claim

- · Connects food to structure or function of human body
- · Most common in the food industry
- · Allows food industry to "hint" at health benefits
- · Does not requires FDA approval
- But companies would need to have strong scientific evidence [DGA or IOM]

"Prevents Osteoporosis" is a health claim requires lengthily FDA approval

"Builds strong bones" is a structure/function claim that does not require FDA approval

FDA GRAS LIST

- Any substance that is intentionally added to food is a food additive
- All additives are: subject to premarket review and approval by FDA, unless those with GRAS status
- Food Industry is extremely dynamic with many ingredients (natural and artificial)
- · Practically impossible for companies to test all ingredients for safety
- · There is a similar list (Animal Food GRAS) for feed industry
- When an ingredient is not listed in GRAS list:
- Manufacturer may obtain GRAS status by applying to the FDA
- This is much less conservative than pharmaceutical industry. [LD50 in animals/100]
- Takes over 10 years to receive approval for new drugs [typically >\$19 B]



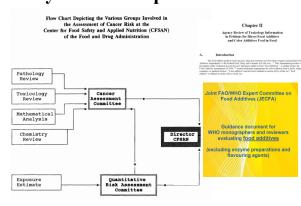


Pre-market safety evaluation process

• 1958: Congress enacted the Food Additives Amendment to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

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• 1960: Color Additive Amendments to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act



FDA GRAS LIST

- · GRAS (Generally Recognized as Safe) list of FDA:
- · Help producers avoid unnecessary testing
- Provide a list of all approved ingredients and approval concentrations [e.g. nisin 900 IU/gram]
- Created in 1958 as amendment to Food and Drug Cosmetic Act
- Ingredients already in use before 1958 received GRAS status without testing (Old Additives)
- This created some problem:
- Example: 1985 cinnamyl anthranilate (artificial cinnamon flavor) linked to liver cancer.
- Was part of GRAS list from 1958 to 1985, banned in 1985.



Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS)

fitter View Inches Street Chies

"GRAS" is an acrossyste for the phrase Generally Recognized As Safe. Under sections 20(1) and 100 of the Perford Pool, Pug., and Corrented: Art (the Art.), are refutement that is intentionally added to food is a food additive, that is subject to premarket review and approval by PDA, unless the substance is presently recognized, assuring qualified experts, or having been dequestly shown to be sade under the conditions of in intended under hearing been dequestly shown to be about much the Condition of its intended under the condition of its intended and the condition of the the condition of the condit

Our resides should be not seek that the first start grain that the seek that the seek of t

 Under 21 CFR 170.30(c) and 170.35(f), general recognition of safety throug experience based on common use in foods requires a substantial history of consumption for food use by a similiferant number of consumers.

FDA GRAS LIST

- · A large online data inventory: GRAS Notice Inventory
- · Some decision controversial:
- · Lysozyme: an natural enzyme in human breastmilk
- In 2006, Artificially produced Lysozyme did not receive GRAS status for infant formula
- · Other examples:
- · Caffeine did not receive GRAS status for caffeinated alcoholic beverages
- Trans fats were part of GRAS list until 2015
- Sodium chloride is still on GRAS list, IOM recommends removal

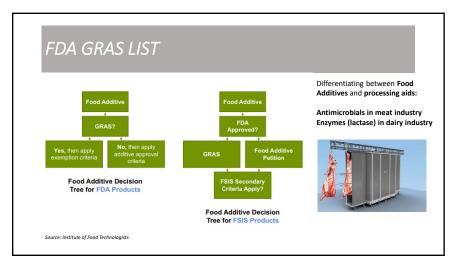


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FDA GRAS LIST

- · Major problems with GRAS list:
- · Old additives were not all reviewed
- Studies are not from human clinical trials (in vivo or animal studies) [LD50 in animals divided by 100]
- Do not consider the additives synergism [Benzoic acid, sulfate, phosphoric acid, citric acid]
- · Does not address color additives (covered by FD&C act)
- · Does not address pesticides
- · Does not address GMO
- Other agencies have additional requirements:
- · USDA FSIS: additives for meat products
- · Animal Food GRAS List

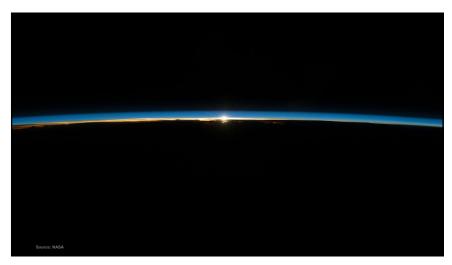


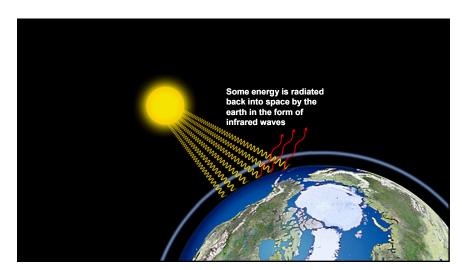


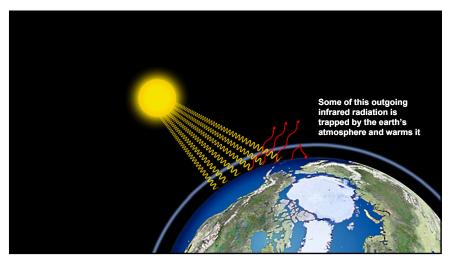






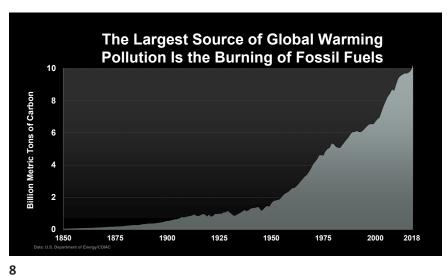


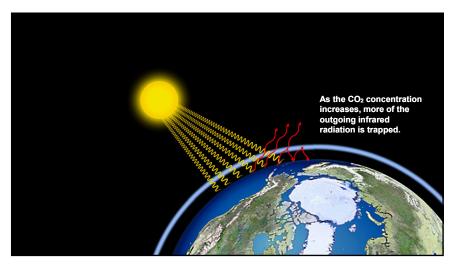














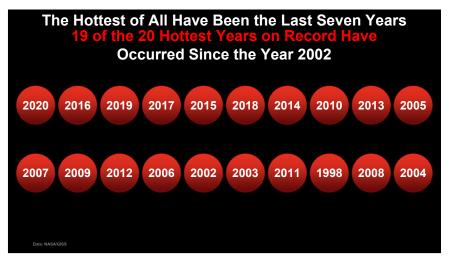
The energy trapped by man-made global warming pollution is now "...equivalent to exploding

600,000

First-generation atomic bombs per day 365 days per year."

James Hansen
Former Director, NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies





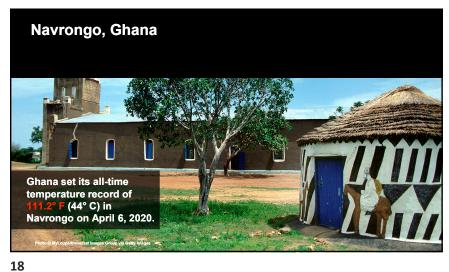
The U.S. Southeast is projected to warm up to 8 °F this century.

13

Of the 100 U.S. counties projected to suffer the worst impacts of the climate crisis, 97 are located in the U.S. South.









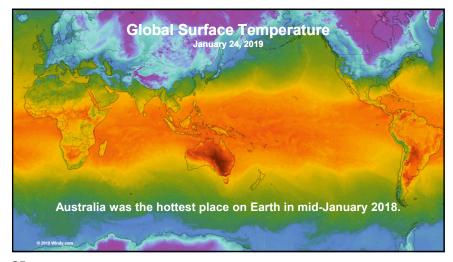






On May 19, 2016
India set a new all-time
high temperature record of
124° F (51° C)









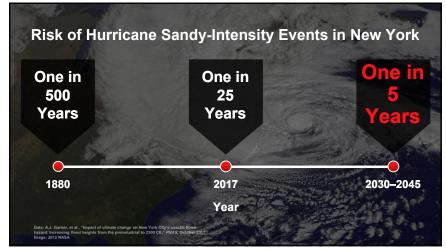


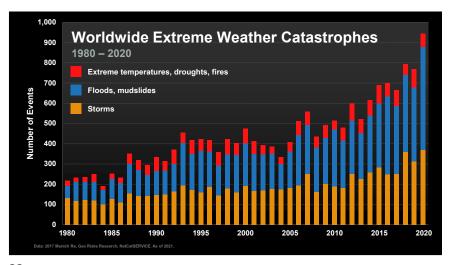


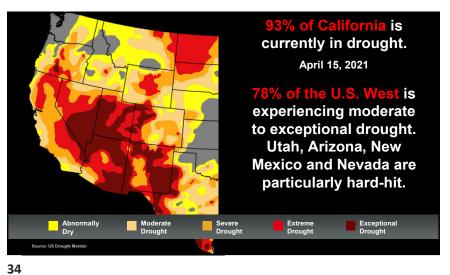


"Unrestrained climate change means we will see many more Harveys in the future."

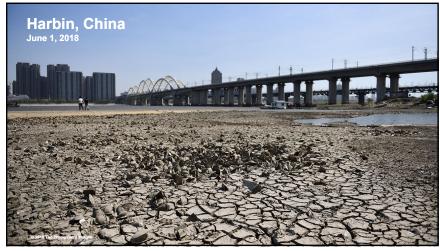
Michael Mann
Director, Earth System Science Center, Penn State
August 2017









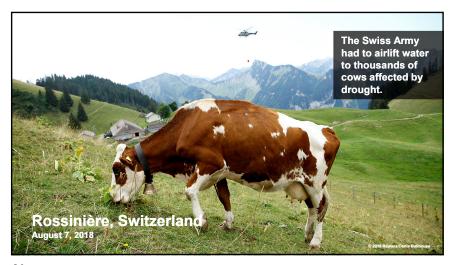
























The 2006 – 2010 drought turned 60% of Syria's fertile land into desert

...and drove
1.5 million people
into Syria's
already crowded cities

"...the Syrian minister of agriculture ...stated publicly that economic and social fallout from the drought was

'beyond our capacity as a country to deal with."

Cable from the U.S. Embassy in Damascus to the State Department

November 8, 2008

49

United Nation Building Entrance, NY, USA

"Human beings are members of a whole, In creation of one essence and soul. If one member is afflicted with pain, Other members uneasy will remain. If you have no sympathy for human pain, The name of human you cannot retain."



Poem from S. Shirazi 1210-1291

50

"In future, the climate in large parts of the Middle East and North Africa could... render some regions

uninhabitable,

which will surely contribute to the pressure to migrate."

Jos Lelieveld
The Max Planck Institute for Chemistry
May 2016

The **heat index** in Bandar Mahshahr reached

165° F

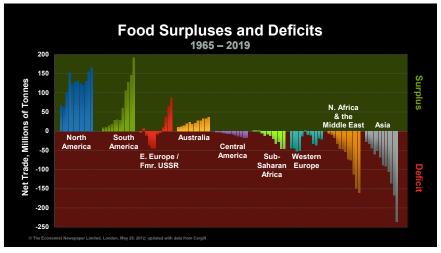
(74° C) on July 31, 2015

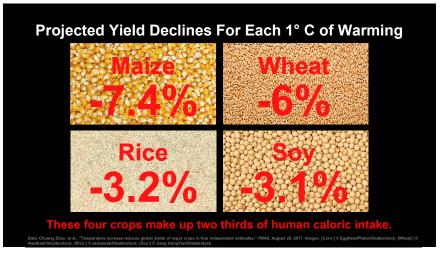


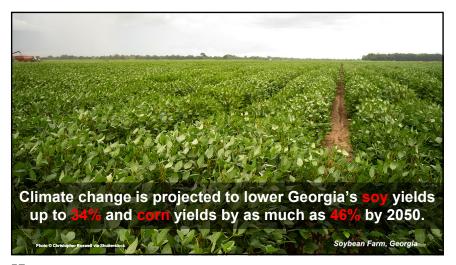
The world could see over 1 billion climate migrants by the end of this century.

The Lancet Countdown Report October 2017

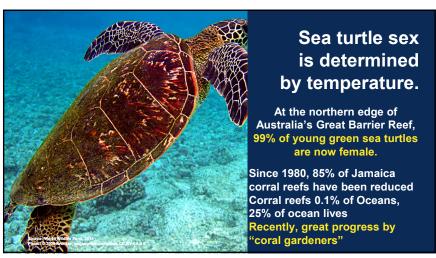
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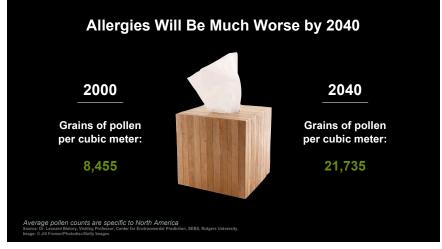


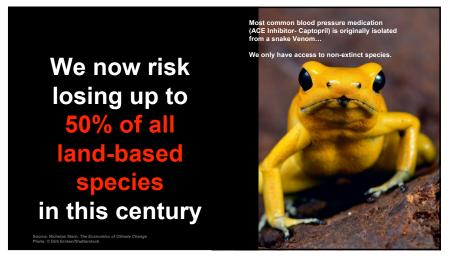




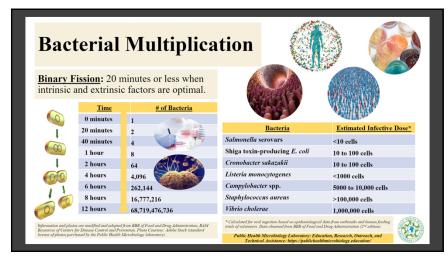


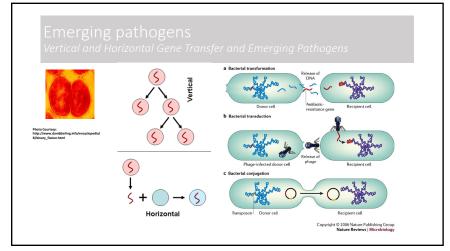


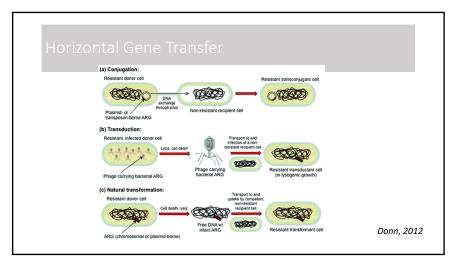


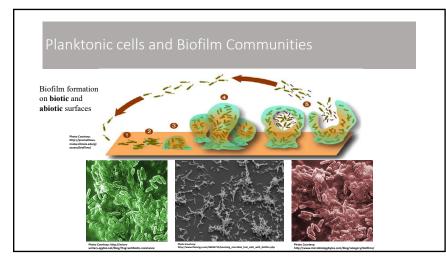


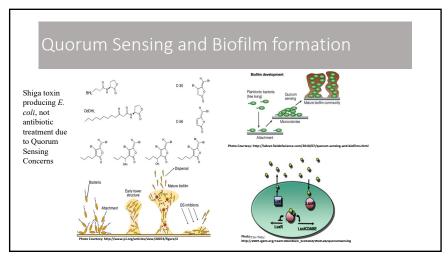


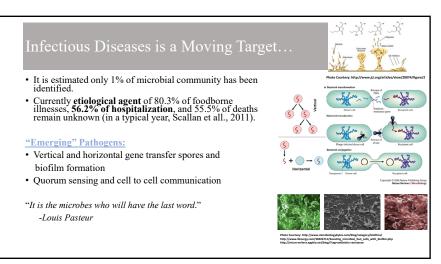












Epidemiology of **Foodborne Diseases** in the United States

Based on data from 1990s: (Mead et al., 1999)

76 million illnesses, 323,000 hospitalizations, 5,200 deaths in the

More recent estimates show: (Scallan et al., 2011)

- 47.8 million illnesses, 127,839 hospitalizations, and more than
- 9.4 million illnesses, 55,961 hospitalizations, and 1,351 deaths are cause by 31 known foodborne agents.
- In addition to consumer insecurity, foodborne diseases cause around \$77.7 billion for losses in productivity and economical
- Approximately 30% of population are especially "at risk" for foodborne diseases (The YOPI's: The young, the old, Pregnant, and Immunocompromised)





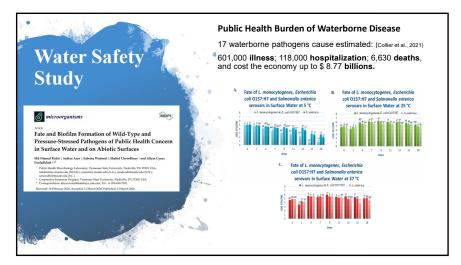


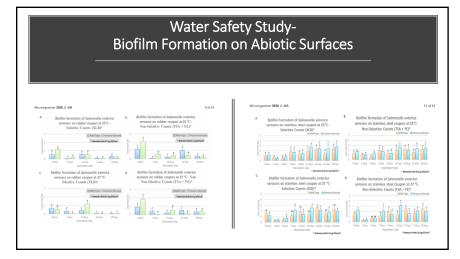
70

Signs and Symptoms of Foodborne Diseases

- · Mild illness (no medical care sought)
- Guillain–Barré syndrome (Campylobacter and Salmonella)
- Post-infectious irritable bowel syndrome (Campylobacter and
- Reactive arthritis (Campylobacter and Salmonella)
- Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (E. coli O157)
- End-stage renal disease (E. coli O157)

69





Salmonella serovars (Non-typhoidal)

- Annual illness (death): 1,027,561 (378) in humans
- · Infection causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, headache
- Primary sources: Intestinal tract of people and animals
- Transmitted by meat, poultry, eggs, raw milk, unpasteurized juice, many other foods (nuts, spices, produce, chocolate, flour)
- Contributing factors: cross-contamination, undercooked food, poor agricultural practices



Growth parameters	Minimum	Optimum	Maximum	
Temperature	41°F (5.2°C)	95-109°F (35- 43°C)	115°F (46.2°C)	
pH	3.7	7-7.5	9.5	
a _W	0.94	0.99	>0.99	
Other	Non-spore former	r		
Atmosphere	Facultative - grows with or without oxygen			
Common ICMCC 400C and Dad Done Dark 2nd adiaban Conllan at al				

Sources: ICMSF 1995 and Bad Bug Book $2^{\rm nd}$ edition, Scallan et al., 2011, and FSPCA

Climate Change and Public
Health Microbiology

Non-typhoidal Salmonella enterica serovars

• Global death: 50,000 global death in 2010 (WHO, 2020)

• Public Health Burden in the U.S.: >1 million annual cases in 2011 (CDC, 2011)

Climate Change:

• 1 °C increase: 5 to 10% increases in Salmonellosis
(WHO, 2010)

• 2500 to 5000 additional global death
• 50,000 to 100,000 U.S. morbidity

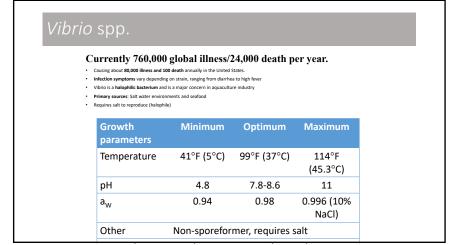
At our current rate (2021 IPCC report)

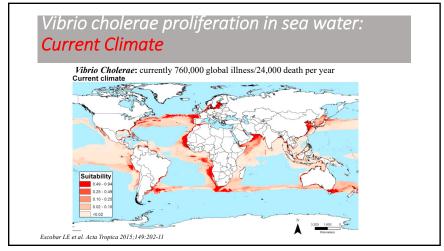
• >1.5 °C by 2040

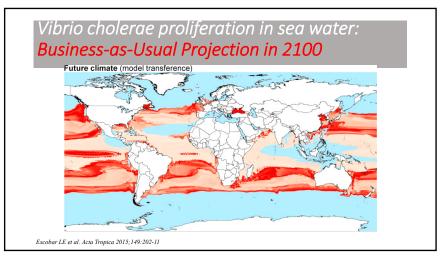
• >4.8 °C by 2100

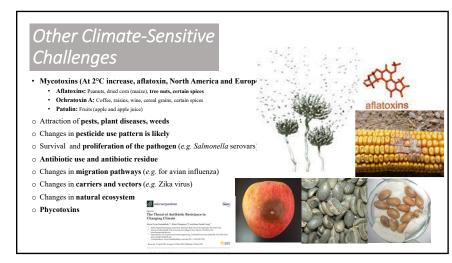
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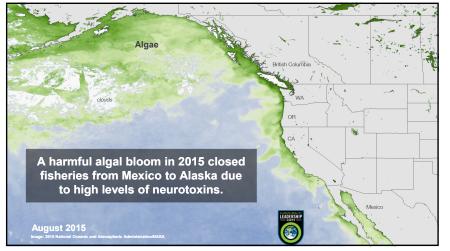
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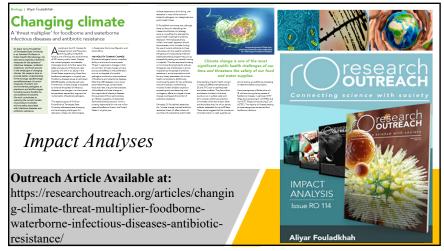


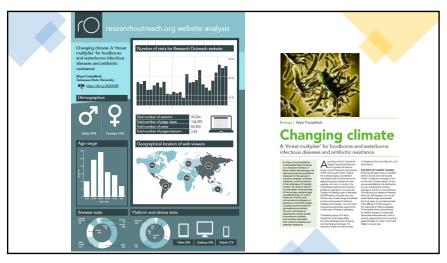








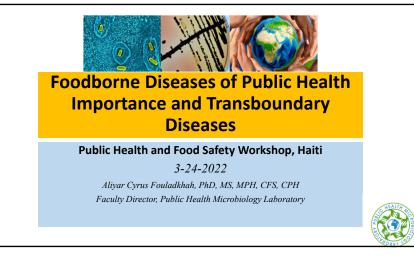


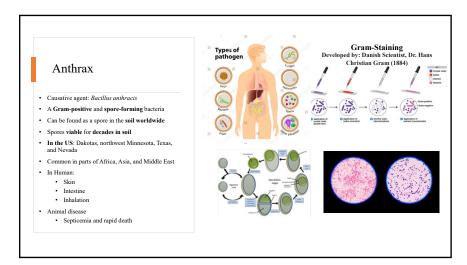


Exercise one

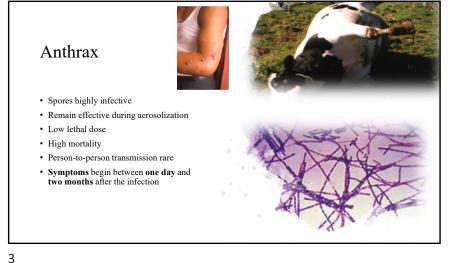
- In your opinion, in what capacity the climate change will impact the local communities?
- What can an individual do in personal life to minimize the impact of climate change?
- What policies and regulations could be implemented in the food industry to minimize the negative impacts of the climate?







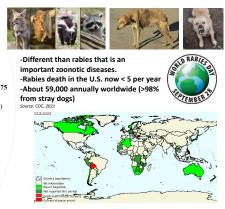
2



Anthrax- Control and Treatment Four types in human: Cutaneous (skin); Inhalation; Gastrointestinal; Injection anthrax · Vaccine for livestock annually to prevent · Personal Protective Equipment When handling sick animals · Disinfection: Sporicidal agents: 5% formaldehyde, 2% glutaraldehyde, 10% sodium hydroxide Sterilization: chlorine dioxide, formaldehyde gas, heating to 121°C for at least 30 minutes · Antibiotics: effective for humans when prescribed early · Zoonotic Disease

Pseudorabies

- · Contagious viral diseases from herpes family
- Primary concern in domesticated pigs and feral swine (around 75 million hogs in the United States in 2021)
- Primarily spread through direct animal-to-animal (nose-to-nose)
- · Other mammals
 - Reproductive
 - Nervous system
- · Humans are not affected
- Could be a ubiquitous virus in some area
- · Eradicated in many countries
 - · Still occurs in parts of world
- Current USDA Surveillance to detect any potential case



Pseudorabies

- Transmission:
- Direct contact,
- Reproductive,
- Aerosol,
- Ingestion

6

8

- Incubation period: 2-6 days
- · Common symptoms:
 - Neurological
 - · Respiratory issues
 - · Itching intensively
 - Stillbirths and abortion
- Morbidity and mortality up to 100%
- Neonates are particularly susceptible to the virus



5

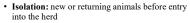
Pseudorabies

- · Considered a reportable disease
- Could lead to economic and trade restrictions
- Treatment usually not recommended
- Current control practices:
 - · Depopulation of the diseased
 - Test and removal of carries
 - · Offspring segregation
- Vaccine available in some countries for affected animals



Prevention of Pseudorabies





- · Disinfect vehicles, equipment, premises, footwear
- · Separation of pigs and feral swine
- USDA extensive surveillance program
 - All 50 states are current free since April 2008 (commercially)
 - Feral swine remain as a reservoir of the pathogen



Source: USDA APHIS accessed 2021



BSE- Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy

Commonly known as Mad Cow Disease

- Caused by **prions** (infectious protein particles)
- Cattle and humans are susceptible
- A neurological disease that could be fatal
- Transmitted by:
 - Consumption of scrapie-infected feed
 - Spontaneous mutation
- · Distribution is worldwide



Symptoms of BSE

- In Cattle
 - Incubation period is 2-8 years
 - Initial signs are mild and subtle
 - At final stages
 - tremors
 - loss of balance
 - death
- In Humans

10

- Unknown incubation period (many years to many decades)
- Neurological signs
- Depression and schizophrenia-like symptoms
- Could lead to death



9



BSE Management

- · Very resistant infectious agent (sanitization very difficult)
- · Currently no effective treatment or vaccine
- · Prevention:
 - · Surveillance program and testing
 - · Restriction in trade
 - Animal feed regulation (bone meals and mammalian products)
- Outbreak in 2001-2002 in United Kingdom: Cost the industry 3.7 billion Euro



· Caused by bacteria (several species)

(Genus Brucella e.g. B. melitensis, B. abortus, B. suis, and B. canis)

- · Highly infectious (N95 or KN95 mask during farm visits?)
- Easily aerosolized
- · Transmission:
 - IngestionInhalation
 - Direct contact
- · Signs in animal:
 - · Reproductive complications
- Reproductive
 Signs in humans:
 - · Cyclic fever and
- Flu-like symptoms





Brucellosis- Treatment & Prevention

- · Treatment: long-term antibiotics (Problem: Diversity of causative agents)
- Prevention
 - · Vaccination of calves
 - · Minimizing exposure to wildlife
 - Segregation of infected animals
 Disinfection of environment
- · No vaccine available for human

Main infection source for human:

- · Contaminated milk, cheese, and ice-creams
- · Handling farm animals (glove, goggle, secondary outfit +mask?)
- · Hunting Activities



Equine Encephalitis Viruses

- · Three viruses:
 - Eastern (EEE)
 - Western (WEE)
 - Venezuelan (VEE)
- Transmitted by mosquitoes (vector-borne disease)
- · Birds could be asymptomatic carrier
- Clinical signs in human and Equids (Horses, mules, donkeys)
- No to mild signs to
- Flu-like illness
- · Encephalitis in small proportions
- Can also infect a wide range of animals including: mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians

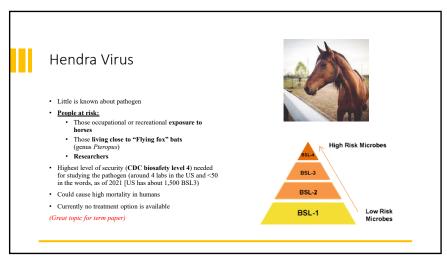
13

Equine Encephalitis Viruses

- The viruses are very unstable in environment
- Supportive care is the only current treatment
- · Vaccine are available for Equine
- Vaccine for human very expensive primarily for:
 - · Researchers
 - · Public health workers with enhanced exposure
 - · Travel Clinics for International Travel



Hendra Virus Viral disease consider as emerging (first observed in Australia) · Natural infections had been reported only in: Horses · Humans (first reported in 1994, very rare and under-reporte · Current transmission by: Fruit bats · Bodily fluids and urine of those infected · Clinical signs in horses · Sudden respiratory signs Nasal discharge Fever Encephalitis · Sudden death · Clinical signs in Humans · respiratory complications Highly fatal in human, could be as high as 2 in 3 cases



Main Bacterial Pathogens Associated with Animal and Human Health Diseases

17

Infectious Diseases in Animals and Human is a Moving Target...

• It is estimated only 1% of microbial community has been identified.

• Currently etiological agent of 80.3% of foodborne illnesses, 56.2% of hospitalization, and 55.5% of deaths remain unknown.

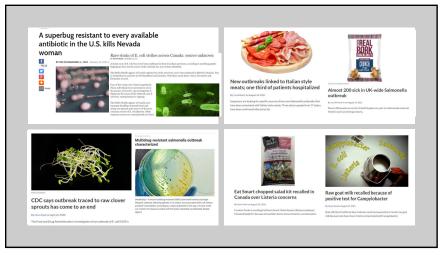
"Emerging" Pathogens:

• Vertical and horizontal gene transfer spores and biofilm formation

• Quorum sensing and cell to cell communication

"It is the microbes who will have the last word."

-Louis Pasteur



Foodborne Pathogens of Public Health Concerns >200 foodborne diseases

- · Salmonella serovars
- Staphylococcus aureus
- · Campylobacter spp.
- · Bacillus cereus
- Shiga Toxin-Producing Escherichia coli (STEC)
- · Vibrio spp.
- · Yersinia enterocolitica
- · Streptococcus spp.
- · Shigella spp.
- · Listeria monocytogenes
- Mycobacterium bovis
- Cronobacter sakazakii



Salmonella serovars

- · Annual illness (death): 1,027,561 (378) in American adults and children
- Infection causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, headache
- · Primary sources: Intestinal tract of people and animals
- Transmitted by meat, poultry, eggs, raw milk, unpasteurized juice, many other foods (nuts, spices, produce, chocolate, flour) [Low-moisture environment]
- Contributing factors: cross-contamination, undercooked food, poor agricultural practices

Growth parameters	Minimum	Optimum	Maximum	
Temperature	41°F (5.2°C)	95-109°F (35-43°C)	115°F (46.2°C)	
pH	3.7	7-7.5	9.5	
a _W	0.94	0.99	>0.99	
Other	Non-spore former			
Atmosphere	Facultative - grows with or without oxygen			
Courses ICAACE 1005 and Dad Due Doub 2nd edition Coulled the L 2011 and ECDCA				

Sources: ICMSF 1995 and Bad Bug Book 2nd edition, Scallan et al., 2011, and FSPCA

21 22

Salmonella serovars

- Carriers: Reptiles (turtles, lizards, and snakes); Amphibians (frogs and toads);
 Poultry (chicks, chickens, ducklings, ducks, geese, and turkeys); Other birds
 (parakeets, parrots, and wild birds); Rodents (mice, rats, hamsters, and guinea pigs); Other small mammals (hedgehogs); Farm animals (goats, calves, cows, sheep, and pigs); Dogs; Cats; Horses. [Pretty much ubiquitous!]
- Dogs and cats that become ill from Salmonella infection generally will have diarrhea that may contain blood or mucus
- Some cats do not have diarrhea, but will have a decreased appetite, fever, and excess salivation.

Prevention:

 Minimizing direct contact, washing hands, and cleaning up after the pets could minimize the risk of transmission from infected animals to human.



Staphylococcus aureus

Foodborne Diseases

- Infection
- Intoxication
- · Toxico-infection

- · Annual illness (death): 241,148 (6) Americans every year
- · Both causes infection and toxico-infection
- · Produces heat stable toxins after extensive growth
- Primary sources: Boils, nasal passages and skin (around 20% positive on nasal passage, >10% hands)
- Transmitted by recontaminated cooked foods, and foods with high salt or high sugar (Gram-positive, poor competitor)
- Contributing factors: Recontamination and time/temperature abuse

Growth	Minimum		Opt	Optimum		Maximum	
parameters							
Temperature	45°F (7°C)	50°F (10°C)	99°F (37°C)	104-113°F (40-45°C)	122°F (50°C)	118°F (48°C)	
pН	4	4	6-7	7-8	10	9.8	
a _w	0.83	0.83 0.85 0.98 >0.99			99		
Other	Poor competitor, non-sporeformer						
Atmosphere	Facultative – grows with or without oxygen, but slower without						
Sources: ICMSF 1995 and Bad Bug Book 2 nd edition, Scallan et al. 2011, and FSPCA							

Campylobacter spp.

- Annual illness (death): 845,024(76)
- Infection causes diarrhea, and potential nerve damage
- Primary sources: Intestinal tract of animals
- Transmitted by raw poultry, raw milk products, contaminated water, poultry (dump tank, nearly 80%). Relatively high infective dose
- Contributing factor: cross contamination and undercooking

Growth parameters	Minimum	Optimum	Maximum	
Temperature	86°F (30°C)	108-109°F (42-43°C)	113°F (45°C)	
pН	4.9	6.5-7.5	9.5	
a _W	>0.987	0.997	-	
Other	Non-spore former			
Atmosphere	3-5% oxygen optimum			
Sources: ICMSF 1995 and Bad Bug Book 2 nd edition and FSPCA				

25 26

Bacillus cereus

- Annual illness (death): 63,400 (0)
- Produces spores and toxins and extensive growth is required for illness
- Primary source: soil and GI track
- Transmitted by: rice and starchy foods, meats, vegetables, milk products, sauces
- Contributing factors: temperature abuse

Growth parameters	Minimum	Optimum	Maximum	
Temperature	39°F (4°C)	82-95° F (28-35°C)	131°F (55°C)	
рН	4.3	6.0-7.0	9.3	
a _W	0.92	-	-	
Other Spore former; toxin is heat stable				
Atmosphere	Facultative – grows with or without oxygen			
Sources: Seafood Hazards Guide, ICMSF 1995, Bad Bug Book, Scallan et al. 2011, and FSOCA				

Bacillus cereus

- Some studies indicate the bacterium could behave as an agent of mammary gland infection in cows and goats thus causing mastitis.
- Cases of food poisoning in dogs and cats had also been reported, although not very frequent in nature.
- Many agricultural animals carry the bacterium in their intestinal area without symptoms.



Shiga Toxin-Producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC)

- Annual illness (death): 176,152 (20)
- Notable outbreak: 1992-1993 outbreak in pacific northwest- Very important regulatory status (adulterant)
- Infection causes bloody diarrhea, and sometimes kidney failure and death [HUS in kids]
- Primary sources: Intestinal tract of ruminant animals (e.g., cows, sheep)
- Transmitted by raw and undercooked beef, poultry, leafy greens, and unpasteurized milk and juices
- Contributing factors: poor GAP, inadequate heating, and person-to-person

Growth parameters	Minimum	Optimum	Maximum	
Temperature	44°F (6.5°C)	95-104°F (35-40°C)	121°F (49.4°C)	
рH	4	6-7	10	
a _w	0.95	0.995	-	
Other	Non-spore forming			
Atmosphere	Facultative - grows with or without oxygen			
Sources: ICMSF 1995 and Bad Bug Book 2 nd edition,Scallan et al. 2011, and FSPCA				

Shiga Toxin-Producing Escherichia coli (STEC)

• Animals that can spread E. coli O157 to humans include:

-Cattle, especially calves (As high 80% in some herds),

[Concentrated and genetic similarity]

-Goats

-Sheep

-Deer



- E. coli infection very common in cats and puppies younger than one week.
- Colostrum, plays a pivotal role in protecting a newborn the animal's undeveloped immune system
 against E. coli infection.
- As high as 80% of agricultural animals could carry various serogroups of shiga-toxigenic E. coli
 without having symptoms

29 30

Vibrio spp.

- Causing about 80,000 illness and 100 death annually in the United States.
- · Infection symptoms vary depending on strain, ranging from diarrhea to high fever
- Vibrio is a halophilic bacterium and is a major concern in aquaculture industry
- Primary sources: Salt water environments and seafood
- · Requires salt to reproduce (halophile)

Growth parameters	Minimum	Optimum	Maximum	
Temperature	41°F (5°C)	99°F (37°C)	114°F (45.3°C)	
pH	4.8	7.8-8.6	11	
a _w	0.94	0.98	0.996 (10% NaCl)	
Other	Non-sporeformer, requires salt			
Atmosphere	Facultative - grows with or without oxygen			

Sources: Seafood Hazards Guide 2011, ICMSF 1995 and Bad Bug Book 2nd edition

Yersinia enterocolitica

- Not a reportable disease, no statistics available
- Infection causes abdominal pain, fever and diarrhea. May mimic appendicitis.
- Primary sources: Raw pork, raw milk
- Contributing factors: Cross-contamination between raw pork products and RTE foods

Growth parameters	Minimum	Optimum	Maximum
Temperature	30°F (-1.3°C)	77-99°F (25-37°C)	108°F (42°C)
рН	4.2	7.2	10
a _w	0.945	-	-
Other	Non-spore former, raw milk in fridge?		
Atmosphere	Facultative - grows with or without oxygen		

Sources: Seafood Hazards Guide, ICMSF 1995, and Bad Bug Book

Listeria monocytogenes

- Infection causes severe illness in susceptible people mortality 15-30%
- Primary sources: Occurs widely in agriculture (soil, plants and water) (Important during pregnancy)
- Transmitted by: Refrigerated RTE foods that support growth (South Africa, Largest in History in 2018)
- Contributing factors: Environmental pathogen spread by environmental contamination, equipment, people, incoming raw ingredients (ubiquitous in nature)
- Common in domesticated ruminates particularly sheep, poultry, and birds.
- · Could cause sporadic and farm outbreaks in ruminants
- Could cause: Encephalitis, late abortion, and GI problems in ruminants.

Growth parameters	Minimum	Optimum	Maximum	
Temperature	31°F (-0.4°C)	99°F (37°C)	113°F (45°C)	
pH	4.4	7.0	9.4	
a _W	0.92	-	-	
Other	Non-sporeformer			
Atmosphere	Facultative - grows with or without oxygen			

Cronobacter Sakazakii

- Recently reclassified bacteria (2006-07), formerly known as Enterobacter sakazakii
- The Genus Cronobacter was derived from the Greek term "Cronos," a Titans of ancient mythology who swallowed each of his infants as soon as they were born (he was afraid to be replaced by his infants).
- The species name, sakazakii, is named in honor of the Japanese microbiologist, Riichi Sakazaki, when the bacterium was first explained in 1980.
- Gram-negative, rod-shaped bacteria.
- Facultative anaerobic
- The growing temperature range is 6°C-45°C
- · Primarily associated with Powered Infant Formula
- There has been several outbreaks associated with the bacterium and neonatal meningitis and death including two outbreaks in Tennessee (1998 and 2001).

APHA Compendium of Methods, Salfinger and Lou Tortorello, Fifth Edition

33









Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)

- Signed to law in January of 2011, FSMA is the largest expansion of U.S. food safety authorities since the 1930s
- Many sectors of agriculture and manufacturing will undergo strict regulations for the first time in the history of the country.
- Shifting responses from food safety problems to proactively prevent the episodes
- FSMA, a large and comprehensive legislation broaden FDA's ability to:
- · Mandatory recall of contaminated food products
- · Enhanced surveillance to investigate foodborne illness outbreaks
- Established new preventive controls and food safety plans at some food processing facilities and farms
- Enhanced FDA's traceability capacity
- Increased inspection frequencies of high-risk food facilities (both domestic and foreign facilities)
- Expanded authority and oversight capabilities with regard to foreign companies

1

Regulatory Landscape of Food Industry Before FSMA

Very small companies:

Exemption from federal requirements, need to follow state

Restaurant operations

Exemption from federal requirements, need to follow state policies (food code)

Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) of USDA:

Meat, Poultry and Egg products, HACCP requirements

Food and Drug Administration of DHHS:

High Risk Foods: Juices, seafood, and shell egg, HACCP requirements

Farmers and other food products:

No federal regulation



Mandated by FSMA

- Food manufacturing (processors)
- Farmers and growers (producers)
- Transportation, retailers
- Imported foods

4

- Third party laboratories
- Local, state, and federal agencies
- Foreign governments



Not mandated by FSMA

- FSMA does not directly address sectors under pre-existing jurisdictions.
 HACCP will remain the dominant regulation for:
- Meat, poultry, and egg products (USDA-FSIS)
- Juices, seafood, and shell eggs (DHHA-FDA)
- Very small producers and processors could receive exception from FSMA requirements (cottage industry).
- FSMA does not mandate GM products, antibiotic resistant organisms, organic production, and pesticide and fertilizer use.

3

FSMA Implementation Schedule

FSMA was signed into law on January, 2011

Regulations were supposed to be finalized within one to two years of enactment (roughly January 2012 and January 2013)

Revised implementation dates: (all drafts are currently publically available)

- Preventative controls: FSMA §103(a) and(c): August 30, 2015
- Foreign supplier verification program: FSMA §301(a): October 31, 2015
- Accreditation of third party auditors: FSMA §307): October 31, 2015
- Produce safety Rule: FSMA §105(a): October 31, 2015 [Week 11+ Survey]
- Sanitary transportation practices for food and feed: FSMA §111: $\underline{\text{March 31}}, \underline{2016}$
- Intentional adulteration of food: FSMA §106(b): May 31, 2016.



Produce and Preventive Rules and Land-grant Institutions

- Standards for the Growing, Harvesting, Packing, and Holding of Produce for Human Consumption (**Produce Rule**): **Producers**
- Current Good Manufacturing Practice and Hazard Analysis and Risk-Based Preventive Controls for Human Food (Preventive Rule): Processors
- · Large producers and processors
- · Small and medium size producers and processors
- Very small (hobbyists) producers and processors (local and cottage industry)
- Many of small and medium size entrepreneur will require assistance from the nations 75 land-grant institution for safe and economical access to market.



5

Preventive Control for Human Food Rule: Overview (PC QI)

- · Regulate "processors"
- Under the regulation all "facilities" have to be registered with FDA
- The rule has two sections: Hazard Analysis (HARPc) and GMP, facilities obligated to have one or both.
- Exemptions: Juice, seafood, and shell egg sectors and businesses that store agricultural comities. (differs with preventive rule)

Modified Requirements:

- Three-year average sales less than \$500K, AND
 - Direct sales to restaurants and consumers within 275 mile radius, or
 - · Within states sales in 275 mile radius.



Requirements of Preventive Rule cGMP-Current Good Manufacturing Practices

- Similar to prerequisite program in HACCP
- Nearly all facilities are required to follow this section of the

Exemption:

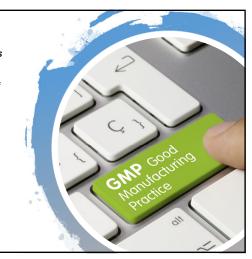
- (1) Businesses that store agricultural commodities
- (2) Businesses that selling directly to a manufacturing facility like canning operation (vertically integrated farms)

Main Principles:

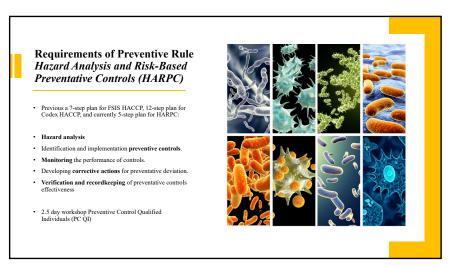
- Sanitation
- Employee training
- Environmental control and training
- · Recall contingency plan
- · Allergen control

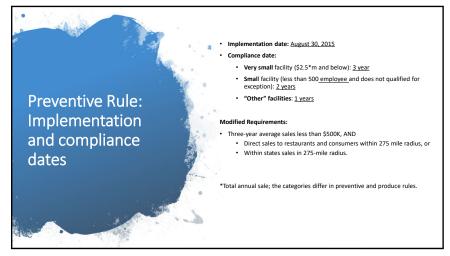
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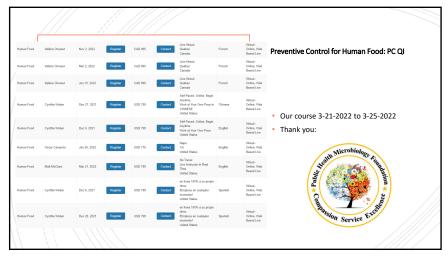
- Supplier verifications
- · Sanitary transportation



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Brief Introduction to my Program

2

• Microbiology and Food Safety, PhD (CSU Animal Science Dept.)

• Applied Statistics and Data Analysis, Graduate Certificate (CSU Statistics Dept.)

- Food Science & Human Nutrition, MS (CSU Food Science Dept.)
- Food Science and Technology, BS, National University of Iran.

Yale school of public health

- · Biostatistics and Epidemiology, Advanced Professional MPH
- Food and Drug Regulatory Affairs, Graduate Certificate
- Climate Change and Health, Graduate Certificate



3





BOULDER RODELLE

Microbac

Public Health Microbiology Laboratory Tennessee State University ❖ Secured extramural support >\$3.4M as PD or Co-PD since 2015 * T&P applications both approved, will be effective July 31, 2021. Funding sources (1) Dean's Office: \$7,000/year and a Research Technician (2) Association of Food and Drug Officials (AFDO) Process Authority: \$15-50K per year depending on the projects (3) Extramural Funding: >\$3.4M since 2015 National Institute of Health: \$33,680 (PD of Sub-award, 2020-21) Pressure BioScience Inc.: \$35,000 (Role: PD, 2019-2024) USDA-NIFA CBG: \$350.000 (Role: PD. 2018-2022) USDA-NIFA HEC: \$50,000 (Role: PD, 2018-2021) USDA-NIFA FSOP: \$165,000 (Role: PD, 2018-2021) Pressure BioScience Inc.: \$23,500 (Role: PD, 2017-2019) USDA-NIFA FSOP: \$59.750 (Role: PD. 2016-2019) Pressure BioScience Inc.: \$9,400 (Role: PD, 2017-2019) ❖ NIFA FSOP.: \$880.000 (Role: CO-PD. 2019-2023)** Website performance: 4/22/2020 USDA-NIFA FSOP.: \$1,197,751 (Role: CO-PD, 2015-2020)** NIFA CBG.: \$300.000 (Role: CO-PD. 2018-2022)

Public Health Microbiology Laboratory Current Members

Current Graduate Students (Primary Advisor/Degree Chair: A. Fouladkhah):

- <u>Sadive Aras (2018-),</u> Graduate Research Assistant, (PhD candidate, Biological Sciences c. Food Microbiology)
- <u>Jyothi George (2019-)</u>, Graduate Research Assistant (PhD student, Biological Sciences c. Food Microbiology)
- <u>Sabrina Wadood (2020-).</u> Graduate Research Assistant (MS student, c. Food Microbiology)

$Current\ Dean\ Scholar/Undergraduate\ Students:$

- * Akiliyah Sumlin* (2018-), Dean Scholar/Undergraduate Research Assistant
- <u>Simen Asefaw (2019-), Undergraduate student (adviser for senior project)</u>
- Kennedve Miller (2020-), Undergraduate student (adviser for senior project)
 Current Research Technician, Associates, and Interns (Primary Supervisor: A. Fouladkhah):
- * Mr. Shahid Chowdhury*, Research Technician (2016-present)
- Dr. Niamul Kabir, PhD. Post-doctoral Research Associate (2018-2021).
- Ms. Amir Kashipazha, MS. Data Visualization Intern and Web Editor (2018-present).
- Dr. Naraghi, PhD, MSPH, Visiting Scholar (2020-present).
- Current Graduate Student Committee:
- Shreya Singh Hamal, PhD candidate, Biological Sciences con. Food Microbiology (Committee member)
- Yun Tian, PhD student, Biological Sciences con. Genomics & Immunology (Committee member).
- Zedonia Williams, MS student. M.S. degree in Food and Animal Sciences (Committee member).



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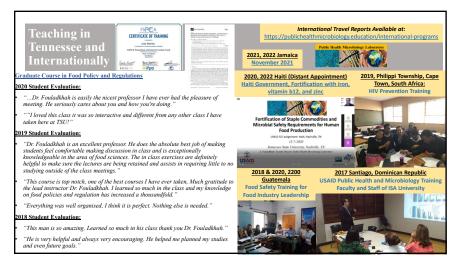
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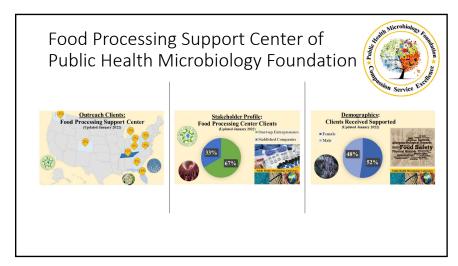
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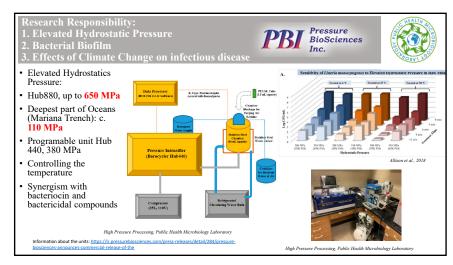
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Annual State-Wide Competitions For A. Fouladkhah: Competition Founder and Director Food Safety Modernization Act, Food 4th (2020) Annual State-Wide Competition for Food Safety Modernization Act, Food Safety, and Food Science Students Safety and Infectious Disease Students · Networking and Stakeholder Engagement Competition · Regulatory Compliance Booth · Tour of HPP Facilities Categories: · Graduate Poster and Oral 3rd (2019) Annual State-Wide Competition for Food Safety Modernization Act, Food Safety, and Food Science Students · Undergraduate Poster · Emerging Leader (Post Doc and recent graduates) [Added in 2020] · 2017-2020: 31 funded award (extramural grants of A. Fouladkhah) 2nd (2018) Annual State-Wide Competition for Food Safety Modernization Act, Food Safety, and Food Science Student · Current AFRI Application Pending Also Available at: https://www.ift.org/events/eventlisting/2020/sep/4th-annual-statewide-competition-for-food-safety-



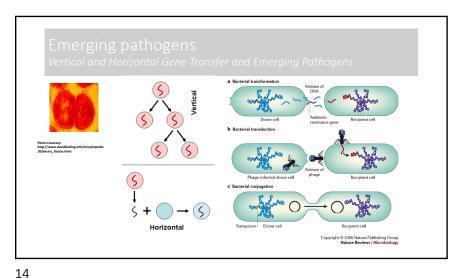


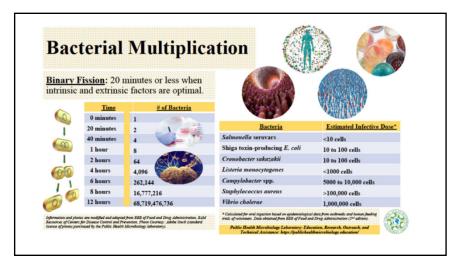


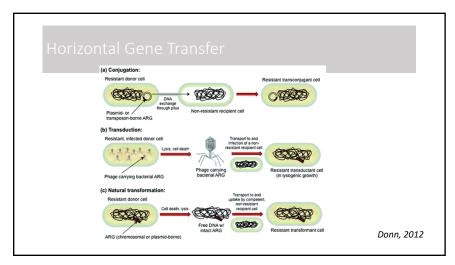


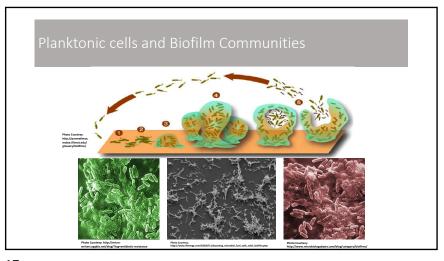


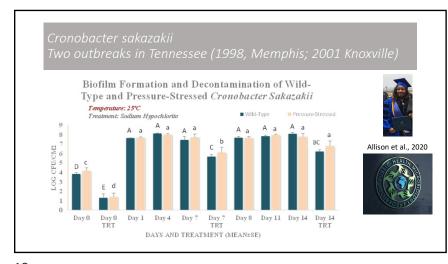


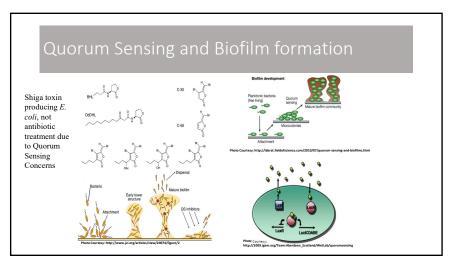


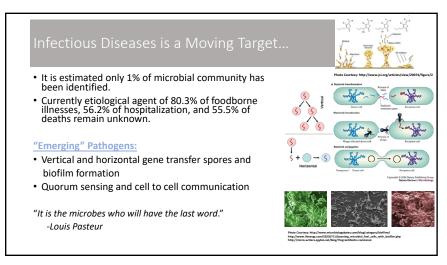












Epidemiology of Foodborne Diseases

- Based on data from 1990s: (Mead et al., 1999)

 76 million illnesses, 323,000 hospitalizations, 5,200 deaths in the United States.
- More recent estimates show: (Scallan et al., 2011)
- 47.8 million illnesses, 127,839 hospitalizations, and more than 3,037 deaths in the United States.
- 9.4 million illnesses, 55,961 hospitalizations, and 1,351 deaths are cause by 31 known foodborne agents.
- In addition to consumer insecurity, foodborne diseases cause around \$77.7 billion for losses in productivity and economical
- Approximately 30% of population are especially "at risk" for foodborne diseases (The YOPI's: The young, the old, Pregnant, and Immunocompromised)



Significant foodborne pathogens... based on Mead et al., 1999 and Scallan et al., 2011 studies

- Leading etiological agents for illnesses: Norovirus (58%), Nontyphoidal Salmonella serovars (11%), Clostridium perfringens (10%), and Campylobacter spp (9%).
- Leading etiological agents for hospitalization:
 Nontyphoidal Salmonella serovars (35%), Norovirus (26%), Campylobacter spp (15%), and Toxoplasma gondii (8%).
- Leading etiological agents for death: Nontyphoidal Salmonella serovars (28%), T. gondii (24%), Listeria monocytogenes (19%), and Norovirus (11%).



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Signs and Symptoms of Foodborne Diseases

- Mild illness (no medical care sought)
- Guillain-Barré syndrome (Campylobacter and Salmonella)
- Post-infectious irritable bowel syndrome (Campylobacter and Salmonella)
- Reactive arthritis (Campylobacter and Salmonella)
- Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (E. coli O157)
- End-stage renal disease (E. coli O157)
- Death

Significant foodborne pathogens... based on Scallan et al., 2015 study

- Disability adjusted life year (DALY). DALY: Loss of life and health due to illness
- Non-typhoidal Salmonella (329000)
- Toxoplasma (32700)
- Campylobacter (22500)
- Norovirus (9900)
- Listeria monocytogenes (8800)
- Clostridium perfringens (4000)
- Escherichia coli O157 (1200)

One DALY can be thought of as one **lost year of** "healthy" life.

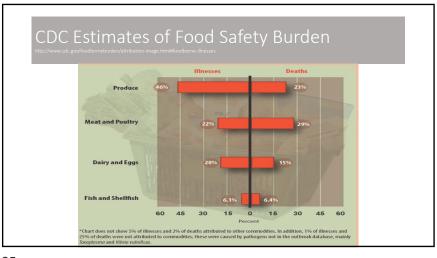
DALY= YLL+YLD

YLL: Years of Life Lost (YLL) due to **premature** mortality in the population

YLD: Years Lost due to Disability (YLD) for people living with the health condition

Source: WHO, 2019

62% bacterial agents; 29% parasitic agents; 9% viral agents



Are these outbreaks associated with corporates and lager manufactures?

25 26

Prevalence of Pathogens in Medium-sized Poultry Operations

• 200–300 ft houses, 3000 to 5000 birds, conventional operation

(Alali et al., 2010)

	Salmonella serovars
Fecal samples (n=420)	38.8%
Feed (n=140)	27.5%

• Total of 135 sample from commercial free-range chicken producers (Bailey et al., 2005)

	Salmonella serovars	
Chicken Carcasses in Operation 1	64%	
Chicken Carcasses in Operation 2	31%	

Alali et al., 2010, J Foodborne Pathogens and Diseases; Bailey et al., 2005, J Food Protection

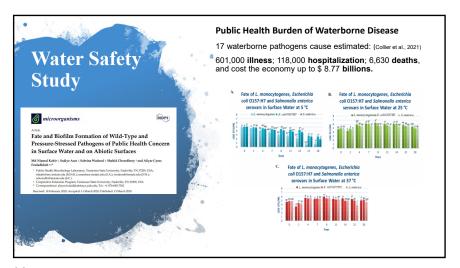
Prevalence of Pathogens in Small Poultry Farms

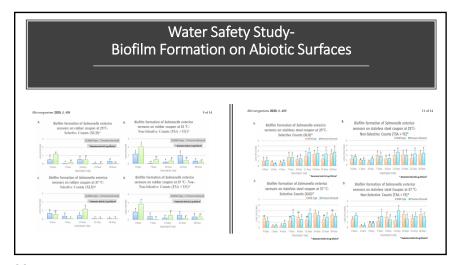
 Study of 60 Small poultry slaughterhouses (fewer than 200 birds slaughtered per day)

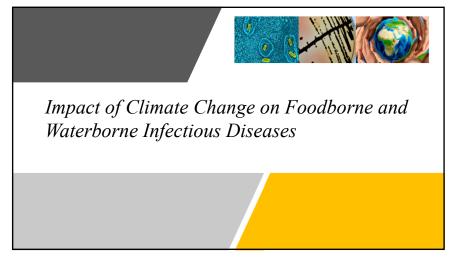
Sampling sites	Salmonella serovars (Albany, Hadar, Indiana, and Enteritidis sub-species)
Carcasses after slaughter	42%
Utensils	23.1%
Storage freezers and refrigerators	71.4%

 The Study concluded "The widespread occurrence of Salmonella in small slaughterhouses reinforces the need for implementation of effective control measures..."

Terumi et al., 2000, Journal of Food Protection







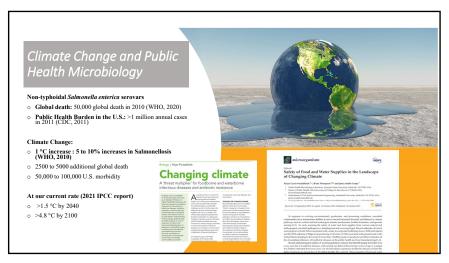
Salmonella serovars (Non-typhoidal)

- Annual illness (death): 1,027,561 (378) in humans
- Infection causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, headache
- Primary sources: Intestinal tract of people and animals
- Transmitted by meat, poultry, eggs, raw milk, unpasteurized juice, many other foods (nuts, spices, produce, chocolate, flour)
- Contributing factors: cross-contamination, undercooked food, poor agricultural practices



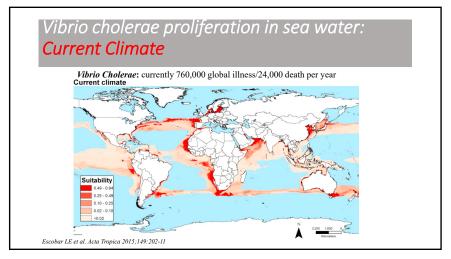
Growth parameters	Minimum	Optimum	Maximum
Temperature	41°F (5.2°C)	95-109°F (35- 43°C)	115°F (46.2°C)
pН	3.7	7-7.5	9.5
a _w	0.94	0.99	>0.99
Other	Non-spore former		
Atmosphere	Facultative - grows with or without oxygen		

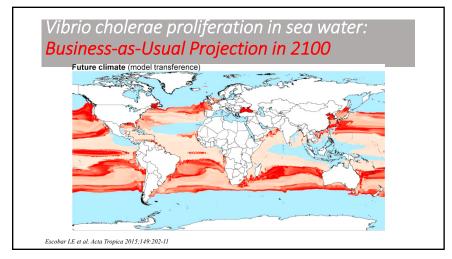
Sources: ICMSF 1995 and Bad Bug Book 2nd edition, Scallan et al., 2011, and FSPCA

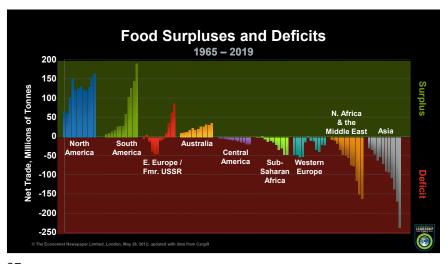


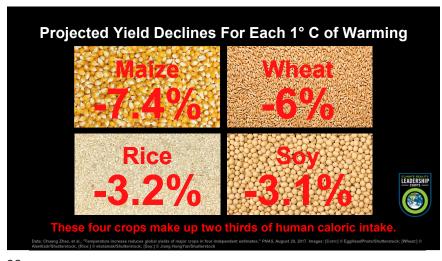
Currently 760,000 global illness/24,000 death per year. Causing about 80,000 illness and 100 death annually in the United States Infection symptoms vary depending on strain, ranging from diarrhea to high fever Vibrio is a halophilic bacterium and is a major concern in aquaculture industry Primary sources: Salt water environments and seafood Requires salt to reproduce (halophile) Growth parameters 114°F (45.3°C) Temperature 41°F (5°C) 99°F (37°C) 4.8 11 7.8-8.6 a_w 0.94 0.98 0.996 (10% NaCl) Other Non-sporeformer, requires salt Atmosphere Facultative - grows with or without oxygen Sources: Seafood Hazards Guide 2011, ICMSF 1995 and Bad Bug Book 2nd edition

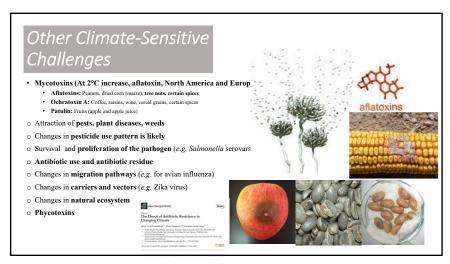
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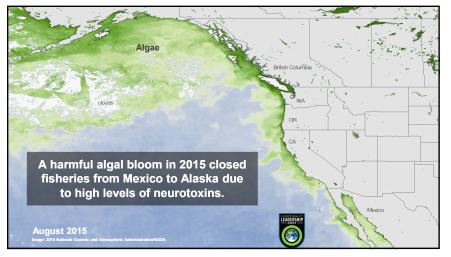




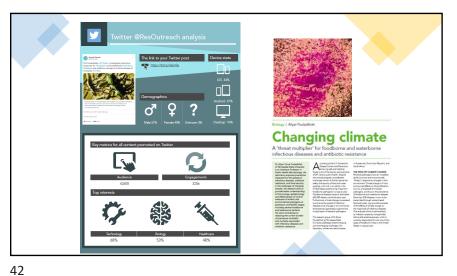




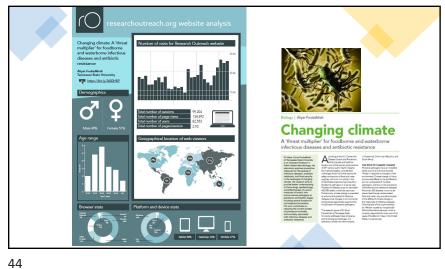
















Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)

- Signed to law in January of 2011, FSMA is the largest expansion of U.S. food safety authorities since the 1930s
- Many sectors of agriculture and manufacturing will undergo strict regulations for the first time in the history of the country.
- Shifting responses from food safety problems to proactively prevent the episodes
- FSMA, a large and comprehensive legislation broaden FDA's ability to:
- Mandatory recall of contaminated food products
- · Enhanced surveillance to investigate foodborne illness outbreaks
- Established new preventive controls and food safety plans at some food processing facilities and farms
- Enhanced FDA's traceability capacity
- Increased inspection frequencies of high-risk food facilities (both domestic and foreign facilities)
- Expanded authority and oversight capabilities with regard to foreign companies

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Mandated by FSMA PC QI Certifications

- Food manufacturing (processors)
- Farmers and growers (producers)
- Transportation, retailers
- · Imported foods
- Third party laboratories
- Local, state, and federal agencies
- Foreign governments



Not mandated by FSMA

- FSMA does not directly address sectors under pre-existing jurisdictions.
 HACCP will remain the dominant regulation for:
- Meat, poultry, and egg products (USDA-FSIS)
- Juices, seafood, and shell eggs (DHHA-FDA)
- Very small producers and processors could receive exception from FSMA requirements (cottage industry).
- FSMA does not mandate GM products, antibiotic resistant organisms, organic production, and pesticide and fertilizer use.



The Assignment



Additional Information about the Public Health Microbiology Foundation Could be Accessed at: https://publichealthmicrobiology.education/







FARMER-TO-FARMER VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT FORM

Partners' USAID-funded Farmer-to-Farmer Program(F2F) provides technical assistance to agricultural producers, organizations, agribusinesses, and universities in Latin America and the Caribbean. Through F2F, U.S. specialists spend two to three weeks on specific technical assignments, working directly with counterparts in the region to address local needs.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Type of Volunteer Requested: Food Quality Control Expert]

Country Project: Flex-Haiti

Best Dates for Volunteer Visit: Virtual, as soon as possible; Physical, March 20th – 31st 2022 (based on

COVID-19).

PROJECT OVERVIEW

[Ranfòse Abitid Nitrisyon pou fè Ogmante Sante project (RANFOSE) was launched in July 2017 by the Haitian Government to fight micronutrient deficiencies which represent a real public health problem in Haiti. The most recent studies have shown that 22% of children under five are stunted or chronically malnourished, including 8% in its severe form and 4% in acute malnutrition¹. In addition, 49% of nonpregnant women of child bearing age and 66% of children aged 6 to 59 months are anemic²while 34.9% of the Haitian population is exposed to the risk of zinc³ deficiency. These deficiencies cause a decrease in cognitive development, weaken the immune systems and decrease productivity, among other deleterious effects. To alleviate this situation that the Haitian Government has adopted a law on food fortification. According to this law, all the flour sold on the market must be enriched with iron, folic acid, zinc and vitamin B. At the same time, the salt must be iodized (Potassium Iodate) and the oil enriched with vitamin A.

ASSIGNMENT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS

To provide training on Food Safety, and quality control, and assist the national food control laboratory in the development of testing protocols for vitamins and minerals in wheat flour, oil and salt. As a result of this assignment it is expected that the national laboratory will have standard operating procedures for testing fortified food products as well as training on equipement being used for the tests. This assignment will be organized as a training workshops (Food Safety Certification) and traditional inperson meetings and assistance to the national lab staff. This assignment contributes to increased food security and a reduction in stunting, namely in Haitain children.

¹EnquêteMorbiditéMortalité et Utilisation des Services, 2016-2017

³Wessells KR, Brown KH. Estimating the global prevalence of zinc deficiency: results...prevalence of stunting. PloS One 2012; 7: e50568.







DESIRED QUALIFICATIONS OF VOLUNTEER

What skills, background, and professional experience characterize the ideal volunteer for the assignment? Please be specific so that the most appropriate volunteer can be recruited. Please have these in bullet form.

Dr. Aliyar Fouladkhah, PhD, MPH, CFS who is the associate Professor at the Department of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences with whom we have already worked and is willing to work with us is a great fit.

- Education: Food Science and Human Nutrition with experience in food safety, quality control and lab test
- Experience: 5 years or more in the field of quality control
- Language: French and English
- Experience working in a developing country preferred
- Flexibility: flexible to travel to Haiti

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

- Conduct a training session on Food Safety Certification, quality control of food for industries, government entities such as ministry of commerce and industry, ministry of health, ministry of agriculture
- Introduce the laboratory and other entities of the national quality control system
- Present international quality control standards
- Present the material to be used for collecting samples and carrying out tests
- Develop SOPs for carrying out tests for each vitamin and mineral as well as for the other quality control parameters by product.
- Develop surveillance registers for quality control
- Present a frequency of tests with roles and responsibilities for all parties
- Establish data analysis and develop a format for reporting results
- Propose a training guide for the personnel responsible for carrying out the tests
- F2F trip report
- F2F Recommendations Form (to be completed on the final Friday of the assignment)
- One blog post about your F2F activity

PARTNER ORGANIZATION(S) & HOST ORGANIZATION(S)

RANFOSE, National Food Quality Control Laboratory, and Industries in the food fortification sector

RESOURCES TO BE CONTRIBUTED BY HOSTS AND LOCAL PARTNERS

- Coordinate the work in the field and provide technical personnel to accompany the volunteer;
- Provide in-country transportation, office space for meetings, and facilities for training and/or







 workshops; and Provide supplies, equipment, and other resources for training activities.
ASSIGNMENT ITINERARY (GENERAL)
A more detailed itinerary will be prepared once the volunteer and travel dates are confirmed. After receiving a detailed itinerary, volunteers are encouraged to directly contact host staff to ask specific questions regarding their assignment.
Accommodations: F2F host will directly reserve hotels in field and will reimburse volunteer for hotels expenses upon receipt of the F2F trip report.
Transportation: F2F host staff will meet the volunteer at the airport or provide prearranged transportation from airport. F2F host will provide all transportation to and from hotels in the field.
Food: Volunteers will be provided a per diem to cover meals and incidental expenses. The F2F host will help in identifying places to eat.
USAID CLASSIFICATION OF VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE AND ACTIVITIES
Primary classification forvolunteer assistance (select one)
 ☐ Technology Transfer ☐ Organizational Development ☐ Business/Enterprise Development ☐ Financial Services ☐ Environmental Conservation ☐ Administrative
Primary classification of the type of value chain activity (select one)
 □ Information and Input Support Services (extension services, input supplies, veterinary services, etc.) □ On-Farm Production □ Processing (primary and final product transformation, storage, transportation, etc.) □ Marketing (branding, advertising, promotion, distribution, sales, etc.)
PERSUAP – Volunteer Assignment Type







Type 1	Volunteers provide direct assistance for the use or procurement of pesticides and are
	likely to recommend and/or provide advice on specific pesticide active ingredients or products.
Type 2	Volunteers provide indirect assistance for the use or procurement of pesticides; they are not expected to recommend or provide advice on specific pesticide active ingredients or products.
⊠ Type 3	Volunteers are not expected to be involved in pesticide issues.
Type 4	Volunteers work on a separately-funded USAID project/activity which may have a PERSUAP governing its operations related to the use and procurement of pesticides.
D	

RECOMMENDED PREPARATION

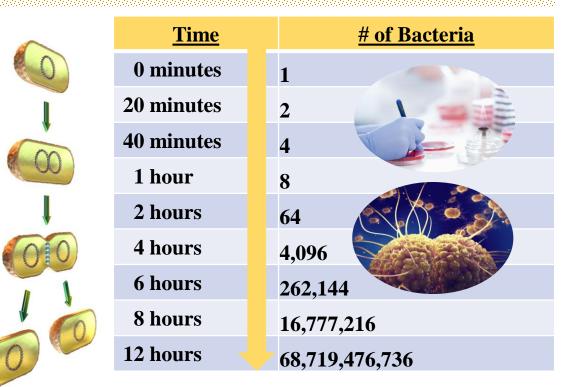
- [Please provide any additional recommendations here for volunteer preparation for this specific assignment]
- Please thoroughly read and follow the instructions provided in the volunteer orientation manual.
- Bring comfortable shoes for walking and a hat for sun protection.
- Bring any videos, posters, PowerPoints, or other materials that are important to your training and activities. We recommend you bring these materials on both a USB flash drive and upload them to cloud storage (ex: Google Drive) as flash drives may be prone to viruses.
- The F2F field office has a projector, flash drives, and other materials that can be used for training and workshops.
- Please advise the field staff if you have any specific dietary restrictions, special medical needs, food allergies, etc.
- When you arrive at the airport, please wear your F2F hat so the host can recognize you.

Contact Information

Dr. Ruth Climat, Technical Director RANFOSE rclimat@partners.net

Bacterial Multiplication

Binary Fission: 20 minutes or less when intrinsic and extrinsic factors are optimal.



Information and photo	s are modified and ado	pted from BBB of F	ood and Drug Ad	ministration, BAM
Resources of Centers for license of photos purch	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	e filosofice filosofice filosofice filosofice filosofice filosofice filosofice	* 10 * 10 * 10 * 10 * 10 * 10 * 10 * 10	Stock (standard

<u>Bacteria</u>	Estimated Infective Dose*
Salmonella serovars	<10 cells
Shiga toxin-producing E. coli	10 to 100 cells
Cronobacter sakazakii	10 to 100 cells
Listeria monocytogenes	<1000 cells
Campylobacter spp.	5000 to 10,000 cells
Staphylococcus aureus	>100,000 cells
Vibrio cholerae	1,000,000 cells

^{*} Calculated for oral ingestion based on epidemiological data from outbreaks and human feeding trials of volunteers. Data obtained from BBB of Food and Drug Administration (2^{nd} edition).





John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program

Volunteer Recommendations Form

Name of Volunteer: Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah

Country of Service: Haiti Dates of Trip: March 2022

# of Persons Formally Trained ¹ – male:	8	
# of Persons Formally Trained – female:	9	
# of Persons Formally Trained – Non-Binary:		
# of Persons Formally Trained who are Youth:		
# of Persons Formally Trained – total:	17	

^{**}Please review footnotes for definitions of "persons trained" and "persons directly assisted" **

Recommendations Made by the Volunteer:²

Please summarize the recommendations you made to the people/groups/organizations you assisted. Details of the recommendations should be included in the trip report – this is a summary table only.

Recommendation	Category*	Host	Time frame to implement change
Incorporating food safety plan and risk assessment discussed in the meeting as part of food manufacturing practices.	1,2, and 3	Recommendation for members of food industry participants.	6 to 12 months
Including the discussed transboundary infectious diseases as part of importation of food products and for tourism by the country's ministry of health	1,2, and 3	Recommendation for members of the ministry of health participated in the workshop.	6 to 12 months
Incorporating information about climate change on food security and public health for justifying the need for further fortification programs based on information provided in the workshop	1,2, and 3	Recommendation for members of RANFOSE participated in the workshop.	6 to 12 months

^{*} All recommendations should fall under one of four categories:

- 1. Economic: improvement of profitability of the farm, business, or enterprise
- 2. Organizational: improvement to organizational effectiveness, management, and sustainability
- 3. Environmental: improvement of environmental management and natural resource conservation
- 4. Financial: improvement in the provision of financial services

¹ **Persons Formally Trained:** number of persons who received technical/instructional training *in a "formal" setting:* classroom, workshop, institute/university or on-the-job setting with specific learning objectives and outcomes

² **Recommendations Made by the Volunteer:** The definition of "recommendation" is quite subjective, but might include an improved procedure, a technological or management innovation, a useful product or marketing tool, etc. Volunteers might make numerous detailed recommendations to a variety of hosts. Recommendations should be written in a way that is clear and measurable. *Please try to limit recommendations to no more than six per host.*