







Climate Change and Food Safety Training and Process Authority Consultation for Entrepreneurs and Academic Practitioners

Trip Report (April 2023): USAID Project on March 18 to April 2, Beirut, Lebanon

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



It was a great pleasure for me to come to the culturally-rich country of Lebanon for a workshop and process authority consultation for the food industry. The travel and logistics of this trip were funded by the USAID F2F program and Land O'Lakes Venture37. Help and support of USAID officers both from Washington and Lebanon are thus sincerely appreciated, especially, the support of Ms. Rawan Shamieh (Senior Field Coordinator, Farmer-to-Farmer FSQ in Labanon) and Mr. Charbel Abou Haidar (Deputy Program Director, Farmer-to-Farmer FSQ in Labanon). Support from the Lebanese American University for providing a conference room for this event is additionally sincerely appreciated and acknowledged.

The workshop of this program, as further illustrated below, was funded by the Public Health Microbiology Foundation in Nashville. Overall, 24 individuals received the certification including three university professors (from Saint Joseph University, Lebanese American University, American University of Beirut) and students and industry members (overall 4 male and 20 female participants). The value of the certification sponsored by the Public Health Microbiology Foundation for each participant was \$650 for the course certificate and registration, \$40 for each book (course manual) provided, and \$20 for six food safety plans provided as handouts (\$710 per person, overall \$17,040). The curriculum used for this workshop is currently the only material considered as adequate by a leading regulatory agency in the United States and is developed by Food Safety Preventive Control Alliance. Additional information about the impact of climate change on food security, transboundary infectious diseases, and food additives was delivered using the educational material of the Public Health Microbiology Foundation. Excerpts of these teaching materials could be accessed in the accompany report. The workshop was accompanied by three onsite visits to the dairy farm and production facility, honey processing facility, and local ready-to-eat commodities manufacturer with spending one day in each location for a process authority consultation.

This productive and impactful event was the result of work of several agencies and individuals, and I would like to once again sincerely and wholeheartedly thank the support of colleagues both from Washington and Beirut F2F offices and the financial support of the Public Health Microbiology Foundation for this event.

Submitted with best wishes,

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

Founding Director, Public Health Microbiology Foundation

Faculty Director, Public Health Microbiology Laboratory

Associate Professor, Tennessee State University

Yale School of Public Health Alumnus



Climate Change and Food Safety Workshop

Sole/Lead Instructor: Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah

(March 22 to 24 2023, Lebanese American University, Beirut, Lebanon)

Workshop Invitation & Evaluation by Participants





Public Nealth Microbiology Foundation sm :

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

Public Health & FSMA Preventive Control for Qualified Individual (PC QI) Workshop March 22 to 23 2022, Lead Instructor: Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah* February 20, 2023

Dear participants,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to our 2023 food safety and public health certification workshop. This event is sponsored by the Public Health Microbiology Foundation in Nashville, TN and Washington and Lebanon USIAD Farmer-to-Farmer FSQ program (Land O'Lakes Venture37) and is hosted by Lebanese American University. During this multiday event, in addition to information from the public health microbiology program in Nashville, I will cover the FSPCA curriculum, currently recognized as adequate by one of the leading food safety regulatory institutions 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. 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 2023, during the below-mentioned times. We will additionally hold optional meetings on week of March 27, 2023 for further specific and one-by-one discussions/consultation about food safety and public health practices for students and entrepreneurs. 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 enhancing your education and 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 +1(970) 690-7392 or via email (aliyar.fouladkhah@aya.yale.edu).

Best wishes,

Dr. 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 National Institute of Food and Agriculture, USAID, and Public Health Microbiology Foundation is gratefully acknowledged.



Public Health Microbiology Laboratory Tennessee State University

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Email: afouladk@tnstate.edu or aliyar.fouladkhah@aya.yale.edu

Tentative Workshop Schedule:

Wednesday, March 22, 2023 (required): 8:30 am to 5:00 pm

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

Day one has tentative 30-minute breaks for 10:30 am, 12:00 pm, and 2:30 pm

Thursday, March 23, 2023 (required): 8:30 am to 4:00 pm

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

Day one has tentative 30-minute breaks for 10:30 am, 12:00 pm, and 2:30 pm. The workshop is expected to be concluded on 4:00 in honor of Ramadan.

Friday, March 24, 2023 (required): 8:30 am to 4:00 pm

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

Day one has tentative 30-minute breaks for 10:30 am, 12:00 pm, and 2:30 pm. The workshop is expected to be concluded on 4:00 in honor of Ramadan.

Monday, March 27, 2023 (Optional): 8:30 am to 4:00 pm

- One-on-one consultation with a process authority
- Individual discussions about product safety and regulatory affairs
- Liscussing education opportunities in Tennessee State University

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

https://tnstateu.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV 3D9RcylkHSbNtrg



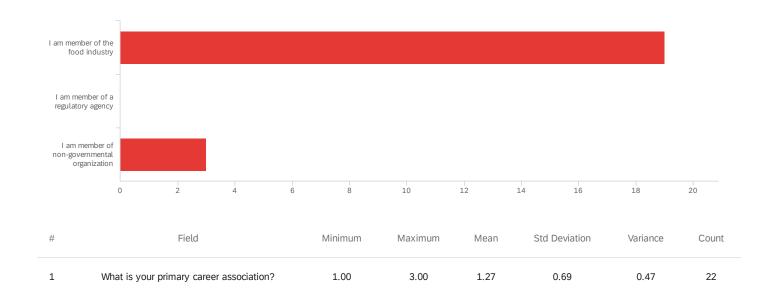


 $[*] From the public health \textit{microbiology foundation, } ^{f} \textit{rom the FSPCA curriculum}$

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2023 FSMA PC QI Workshop (3-22 to 24-2023): Lead Instructor: Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah - Copy - Co March 24, 2023 7:15 AM MDT

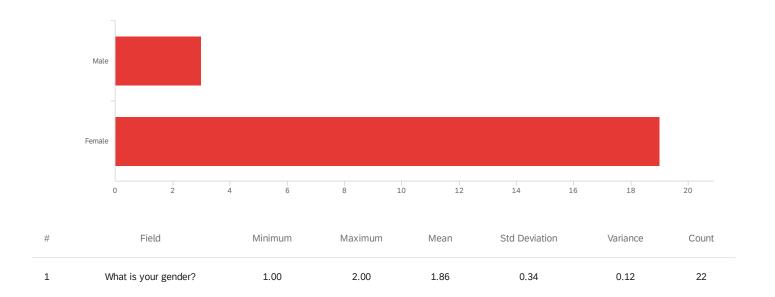
Q1 - What is your primary career association?



#	Field	Choice Count	
1	I am member of the food industry	86.36% 19	
2	I am member of a regulatory agency	0.00% 0	
3	I am member of non-governmental organization	13.64% 3	
		22	

Showing rows 1 - 4 of 4

Q2 - What is your gender?



#	Field	Choice Count	
1	Male	13.64% 3	
2	Female	86.36% 19	

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.	93.00	100.00	99.45	1.75	3.07	22
2	My instructor communicated effectively.	80.00	100.00	95.91	7.40	54.72	22
3	My instructor stimulated my interest in the subject.	80.00	100.00	96.32	7.27	52.85	22
4	My instructor answered questions thoroughly.	95.00	100.00	99.64	1.19	1.41	22
5	My instructor treated all students with respect.	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	22
6	I would recommend this instructor to my friends.	90.00	100.00	99.55	2.08	4.34	22
7	My knowledge of the subject increased as a result of this workshop.	34.00	100.00	90.59	17.03	289.97	22
8	This workshop made a significant contribution to my career.	33.00	100.00	91.36	15.81	249.87	22

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...

The workshop was very instructive and clear. I would like to suggest to mix the groups a little bit more (between undergraduates, professionals and professors). Thank you for the opportunity and for our amazing instructor Dr. Aliyar.

I would like to thank the instructor for his time, for explaining every chapter clearly and for assistong us during the exercises, it was such a great and intresting experience and I'm looking forward for more trainings

On site training to better link all informations to the true life

One of the most fruitful conference I had attended

This workshop is extremely helpful

End of Report

Excerpts of Teaching Material





Public Nealth Microbiology Foundation sm :

https://publichealthmicrobiology.education









FSMA Preventive Control for Qualified Individual (PC QI) Workshop

Conducted by: Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah (PhD, MPH)

Lebanese American University March 22-24, 2023 Climate Change, Microbial Food Safety,

and Public Health

Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah, PhD, MPH, MACE, CFS, CPH
Associate Professor, Microbial Food Safety/Epidemiology
Faculty Director, Public Health Microbiology Laboratory
Founding Director, Public Health Microbiology Foundation

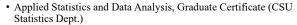
Tennessee State University

Presented at:
March 22, 2023
Lebancse American University

)



• Microbiology and Food Safety, PhD (CSU)



• Food Science & Human Nutrition, MS (CSU Food Science Dept.)

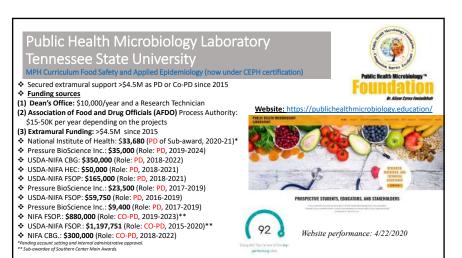
Yale school of public health

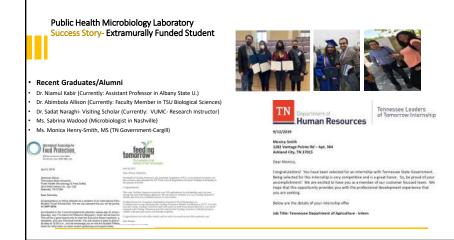
- · Biostatistics and Epidemiology, Advanced Professional MPH
- Food and Drug Regulatory Affairs, Graduate Certificate
- Climate Change and Health, Graduate Certificate







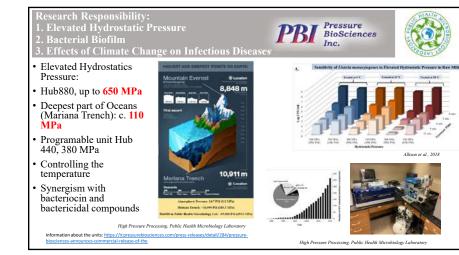


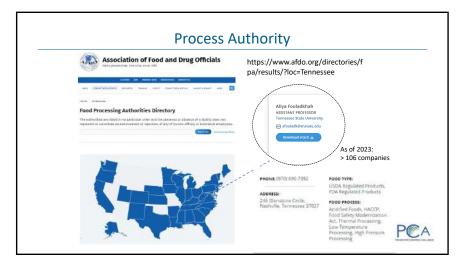


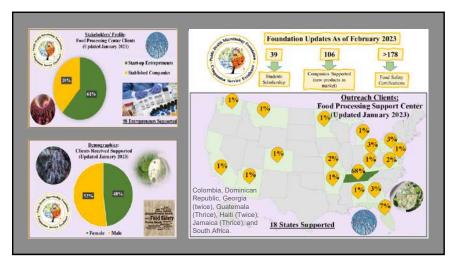






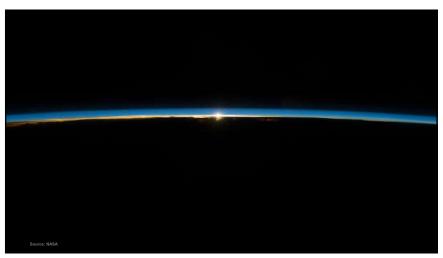


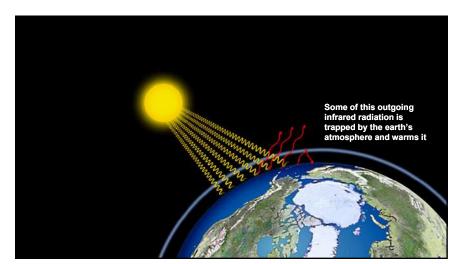




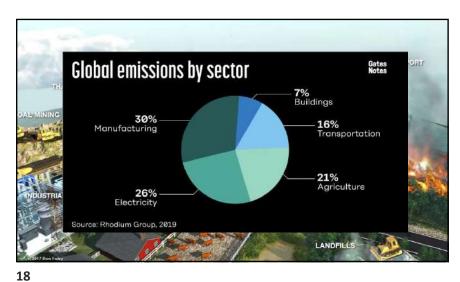


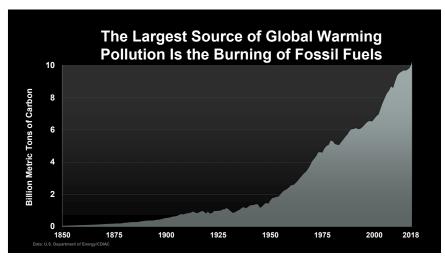


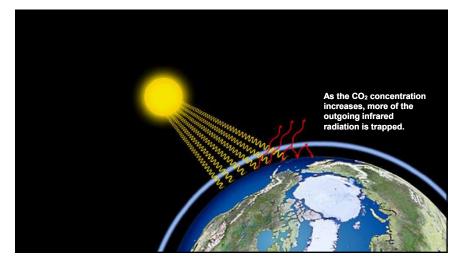














The energy trapped by man-made global warming pollution is now "...equivalent to exploding

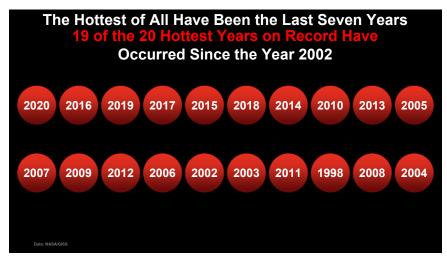
600,000

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

James Hansen Former Director, NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies

21 22





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

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

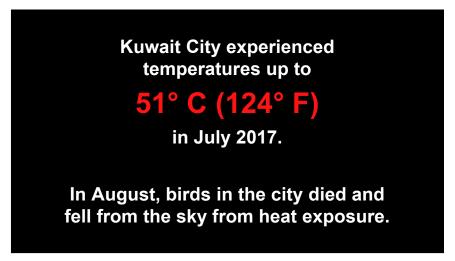
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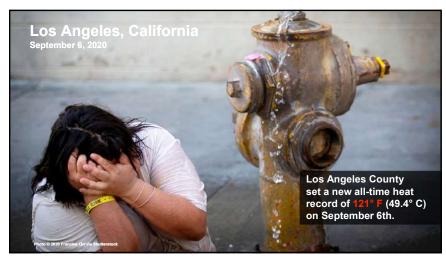
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Without steep cuts in greenhouse gas emissions, the average temperature in South America could rise 6.7 °C by 2100.

In Central America, the temperature could rise by 4 °C.

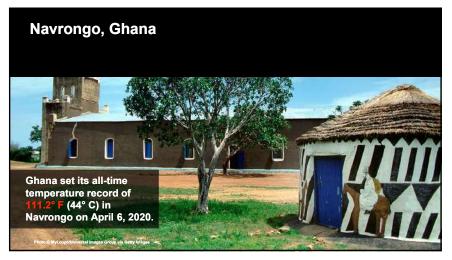
By 2040, 90% of the population in Colombia and Venezuela may be threatened by extreme heat.











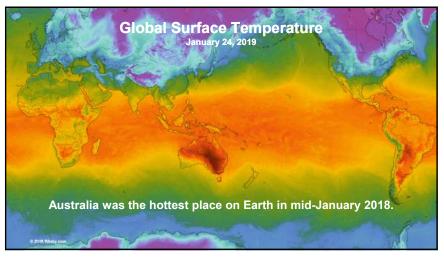




















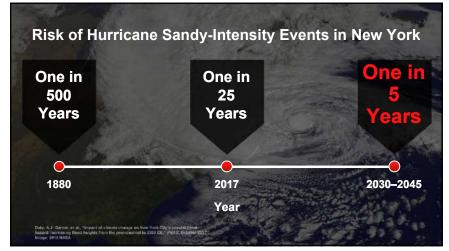


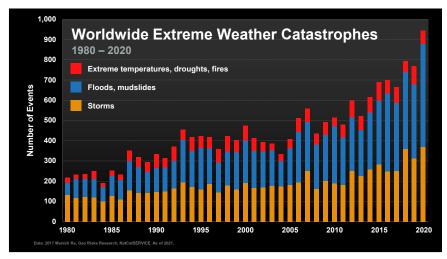




"Unrestrained climate change means we will see many more Harveys in the future."

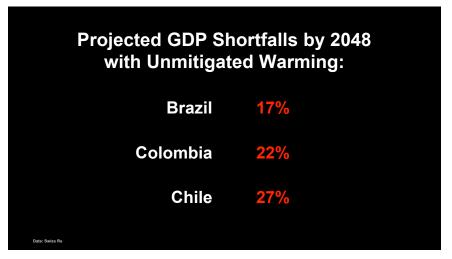
Michael Mann
Director, Earth System Science Center, Penn State
August 2017















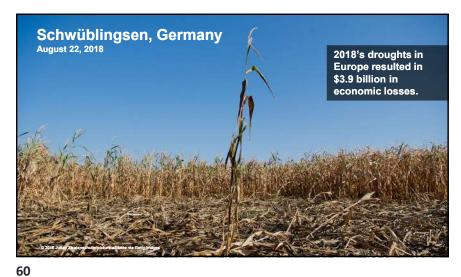
















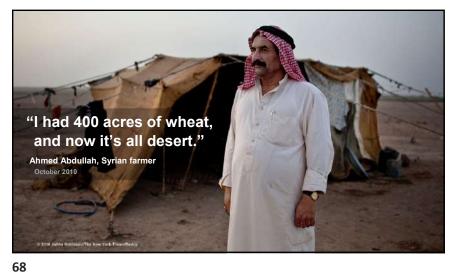












The 2006 – 2010 drought turned 60% of Syria's fertile land into desert

...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

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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."



70

Poem from S. Shirazi 1210-1291

"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

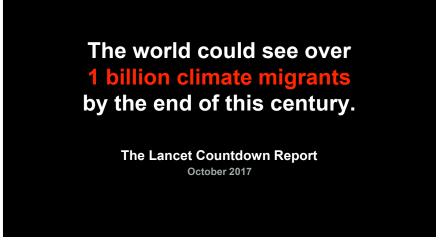
The heat index in Bandar Mahshahr reached

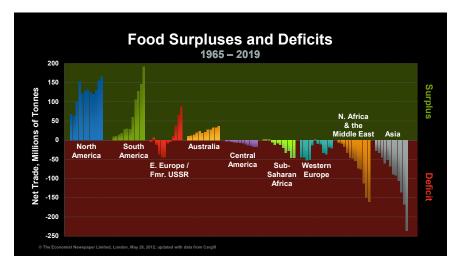
165° F

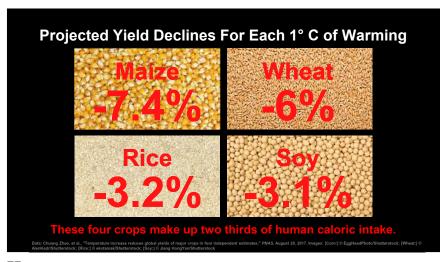
(74° C) on July 31, 2015

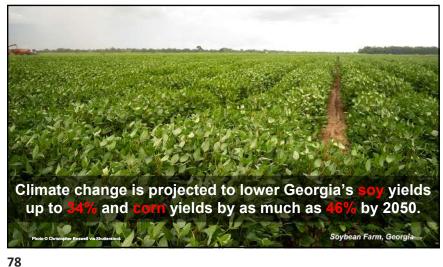


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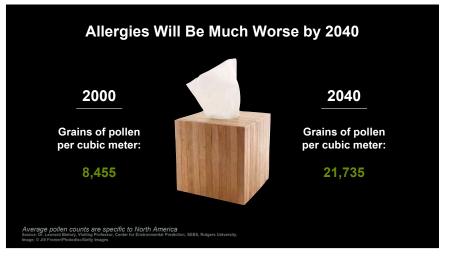


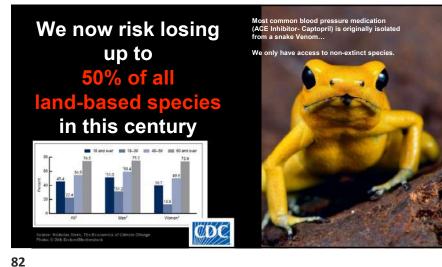




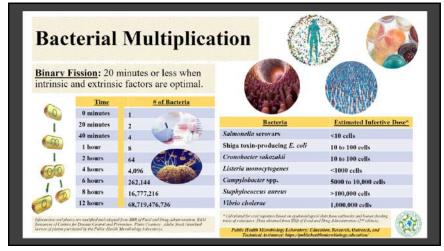


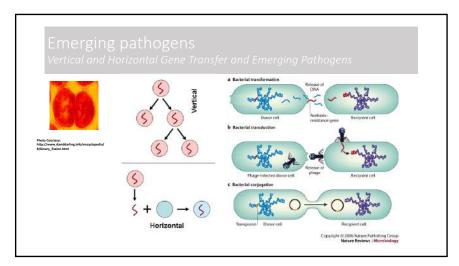


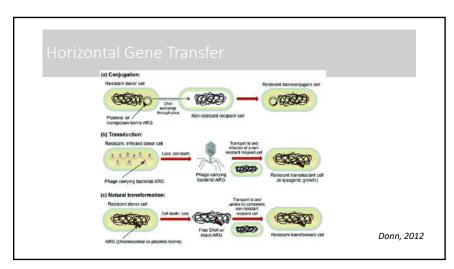


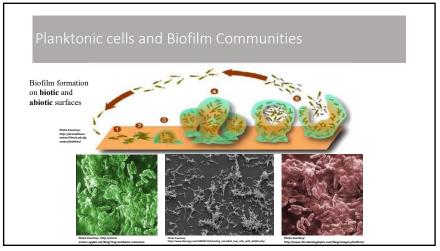


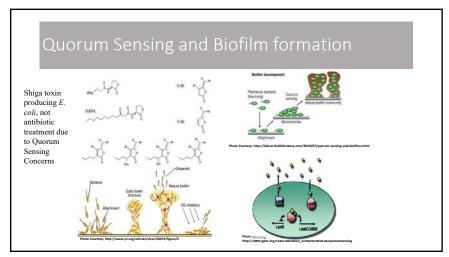












Infectious Diseases is a Moving Target...

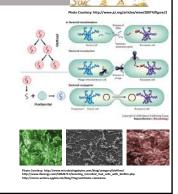
- It is estimated only 1% of microbial community has been identified.
- Currently etiological agent of 80.3% of foodborne illnesses, 56.2% of hospitalization, and 55.5% of deaths remain unknown (in a typical year, Scallan et all., 2011).

"Emerging" Pathogens:

89

- 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



Epidemiology of Foodborne Diseases in the United States

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

 $76\,\text{million}$ 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. (c. 1.7M cases 300K deaths (now of specifs)
- 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 losses.
- Approximately 30% of population are especially "at risk" for foodborne diseases (The YOPI's: The young, the old, Pregnant, and Immunocompromised)

90

92



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 <u>hospitalization</u>: Nontyphoidal Salmonella serovars (35%), <u>Norovirus</u> (26%), <u>Campylobacter</u> spp (15%), and <u>Toxoplasma</u> aondii (8%).
- Leading etiological agents for <u>death</u>: Nontyphoidal Salmonella serovars (28%), T. gondii (24%), Listeria monocytogenes (19%), and Norovirus (11%).







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?

93 94

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

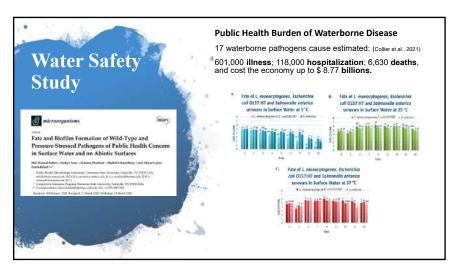
Prevalence of Pathogens in Small Poultry Farms

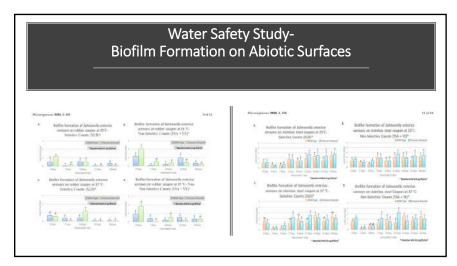
• Study of 60 Small poultry slaughterhouses (fewer than 200 birds slaughtered per day)

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





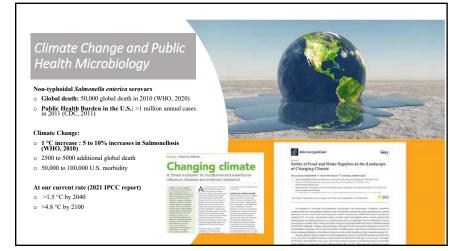
Salmonella serovars (Non-typhoidal)

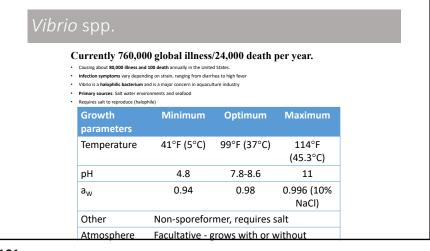


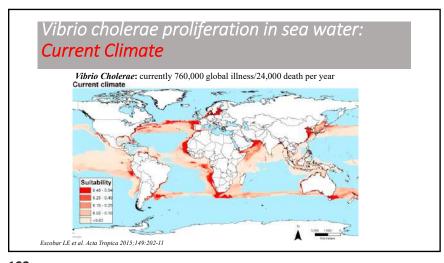
- Annual illness (death): 1,027,561 (378) in humans
- Infection causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, headache
- Primary sources: Intestinal tract of people and animals
- Transmitted by meat, poultry, eggs, raw milk, unpasteurized juice, many other foods (nuts, spices, produce, chocolate, flour)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

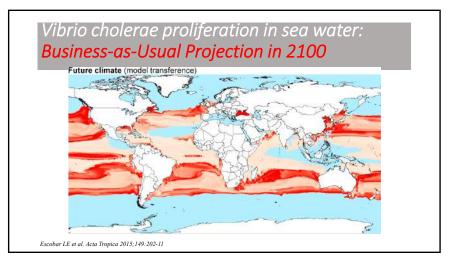
Growth parameters	Minimum	Optimum	Maximum		
Temperature	41°F (5.2°C)	95-109°F (35- 43°C)	115°F (46.2°C)		
pH	3.7	7-7.5	9.5		
a _w	0.94	0.99	>0.99		
Other	Non-spore former				
Atmosphere	Facultative - grows with or without oxygen				
Sources: ICMSF 1995 and Bad Bug Book 2nd edition, Scallan et al.,					

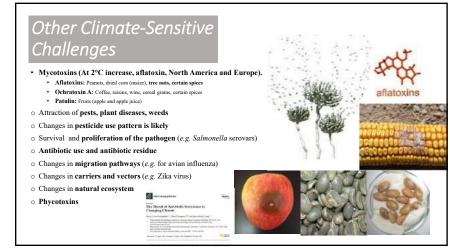
Sources: ICMSF 1995 and Bad Bug Book $2^{\rm nd}$ edition, Scallan et al., 2011, and FSPCA

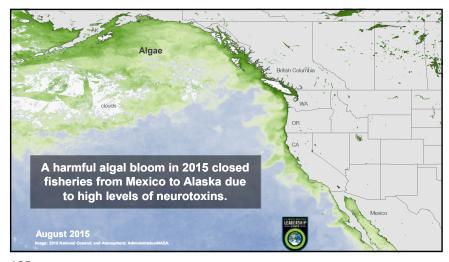


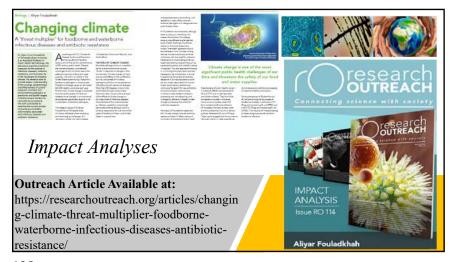


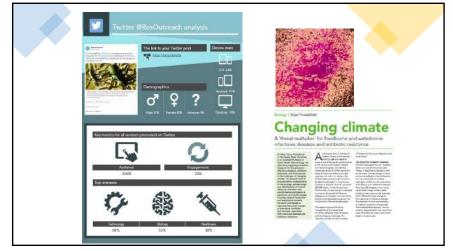




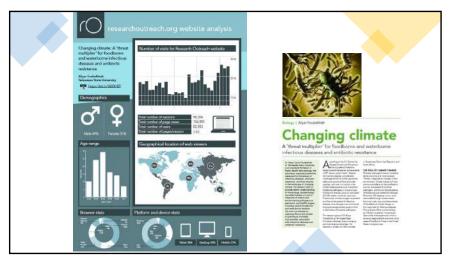










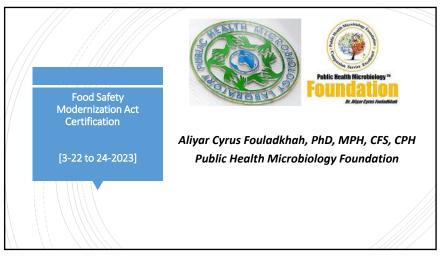






Exercise

- •How can we reduce the negative impact of climate change as an individual?
- What government agencies could do to minimize the negative impact of climate change?
- •In what ways do you think our life in Lebanon and around the country will be affected by climate change?



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

Farmers and other food products

No federal regulation



2



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

Mandated by FSMA

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

4

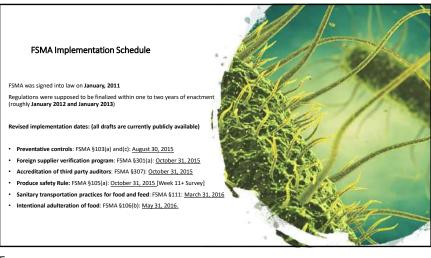
- Third party laboratories
- Local, state, and federal agencies
- Foreign governments



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



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 rule

Exemption

(1) Businesses that store agricultural commodities

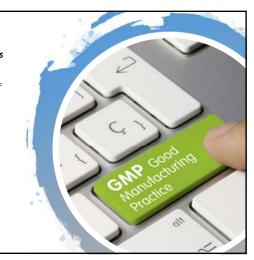
(2) Businesses that selling directly to a manufacturing facility like canning operation (vertically integrated farms)

Main Principles:

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

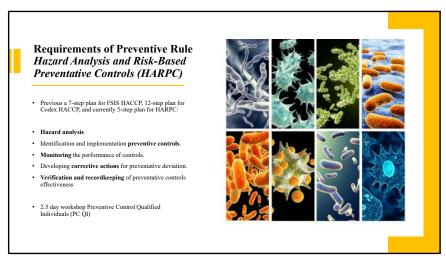
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- Supplier verifications
- · Sanitary transportation

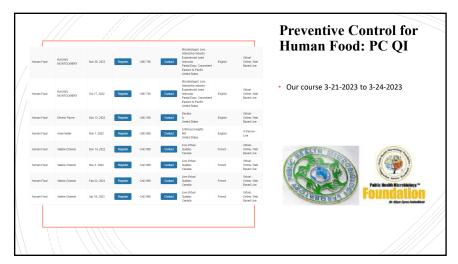


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15



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

Presented at: March 23, 2023

Lebanese American University

Tennessee State University, Nashville, TN Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah, PhD, MS, MPH, CFS, CPH Founding Director, Public Health Microbiology Foundation

Food Labeling and Advertising

Food Labeling:

2

- · 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
- Credence properties: consumers cannot confirm product quality

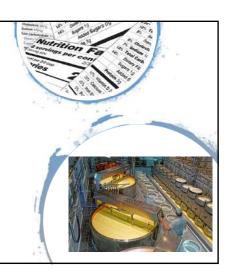
e.g.: organic production; country of origin; nutrition and health claims; humane treatment of workers or animals (fair trade)

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
- · 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





5

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:

< 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)



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
 is file and the product.

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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



(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 <u>lengthy process and rare in food industry</u> [Oat and Cholesterol]
- [Cost for clinical trials] >\$40K per patient, >\$19m for a new drug or health claim]

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

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Claims about Nutrition and Health

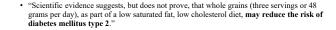
(3) Qualified Health Claim

- · 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."



· Could lead to legal complication for companies if not stated correctly.

9

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

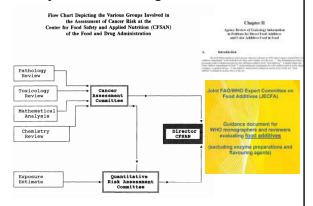
- · Any substance that is intentionally added to food is a food additive
- All additives are: subject to premarket review and approval by FDA, unless those with GRAS status
- Food Industry is extremely dynamic with many ingredients (natural and artificial)
- Practically impossible for companies to test 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
- 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:

14

- Example: 1985 cinnamyl anthranilate (artificial cinnamon flavor) linked to liver cancer.
- Was part of GRAS list from 1958 to 1985, banned in 1985.

GRAS APPROVED

Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS)

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"CEAS" is an emerger for the please Coverally Exception A.) Self- Under services (ICC) and any of the release floor, Over, and Coveral Art (No. AC), are deduced in interactional valued to cold. In a cold address, that is prefer to present or mine and approval for FDA, indeed the advances is presently recognized, except qualified experts.

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FDA GRAS LIST

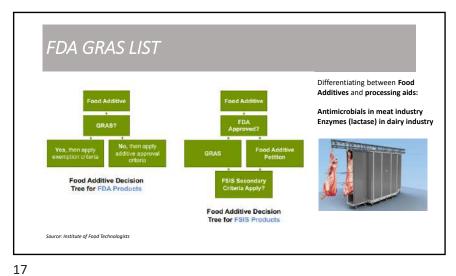
- · A large online data inventory: GRAS Notice Inventory
- · Some decision controversial:
- · Stevia (Erythritol), approved since 2001, new concerns?
- · Lysozyme: an natural enzyme in human breastmilk
- In 2006, Artificially produced Lysozyme did not receive GRAS status for infant formula
- · Other 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



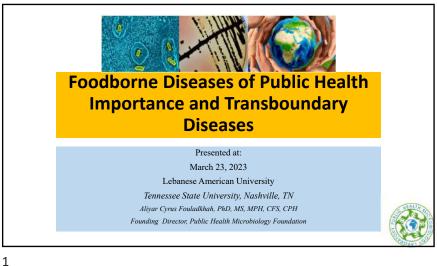
FDA GRAS LIST

- · 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









Gram-Staining Anthrax · Causative agent: Bacillus anthracis · A Gram-positive and spore-forming bacteria · Can be found as a spore in the soil worldwide · Spores viable for decades in soil · Common in parts of Africa, Asia, and Middle • In Human: · Animal disease · Septicemia and rapid death

2

Anthrax · Spores highly infective · Remain effective during aerosolization · Low lethal dose · High mortality · Person-to-person transmission rare · Symptoms begin between one day and two months after the infection

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

4

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





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

5

Brucellosis

· 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
- 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
 - Distillection of environm
- · 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

8





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

Equine Encephalitis Viruses

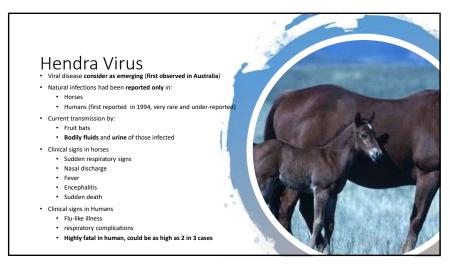
- The viruses are very unstable in environment
- · Supportive care is the only current treatment
- · Vaccine are available for Equine
- · Vaccine for human very expensive primarily for:
 - Researchers

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- · Public health workers with enhanced exposure
- Travel Clinics for International Travel

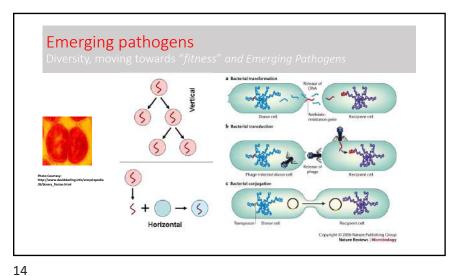


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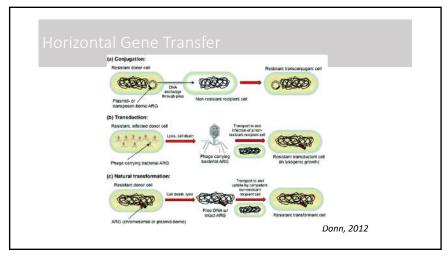


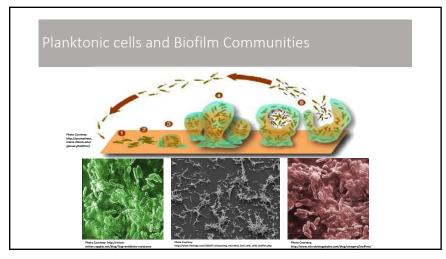
Hendra Virus · Little is known about pathogen · People at risk: Those occupational or recreational exposure to horses · Those living close to "Flying fox" bats High Risk Microbes (genus Pteropus) · Researchers · Highest level of security (CDC biosafety level 4) needed for studying the pathogen (around 4 labs in the US and <50 in the words, as of 2021 [US has about 1,500 BSL3) BSL-2 · Could cause high mortality in humans · Currently no treatment option is available Low Risk BSL-1 (Great topic for term paper)

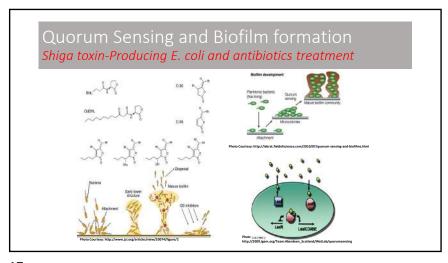
Main Bacterial Pathogens Associated with Animal and Human Health Diseases

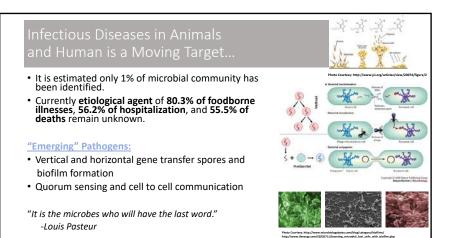


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Epidemiology of Foodborne Diseases

• 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 <math>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 losses.
- 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%).

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



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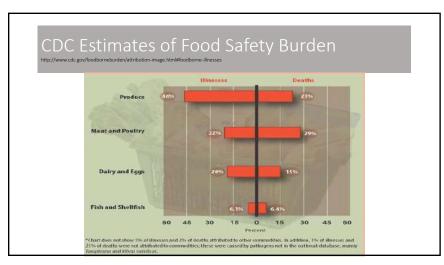
Significant Foodborne Pathogens of Public Health Concern: Considering DALY and QALY (Scattam et al., 2015)

- Disability Adjusted Life Year (DALY). Loss of life and health due to illness compared with 'perfect' health
- Non-typhoidal Salmonella (329000)
- · Toxoplasma (32700)
- Campylobacter (22500)
- Norovirus (9900)
- Listeria monocytogenes (8800)
- Clostridium perfringens (4000)
- Escherichia coli O157 (1200)

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



- 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)
- Death



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 ICASC 1005 and Dad Dun Danis 2nd addition Conflant at al. 2011 and CCDCA					

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

25 26

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
- 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	Minim	num	Optimum		Maxi	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	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)	
pH	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				

29

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)	
pH	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				

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)	
pH	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				

- 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

- · 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

33

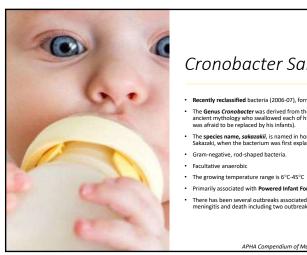
Yersinia pestis 14th Century Outbreak in the population

- Not a reportable disease, no statistics available
- Europe, c. 30 to 50% of Infection causes abdominal pain, fever and diarrhea. May mimic appendicitis.
 - Primary sources: Raw pork, raw milk
- Antoni van Leeuvenhoek:
 Discovery of bacteria in * 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)	
рH	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, ICMSE 1995, and Rad Rug Rook				

- 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			
Sources: ICMSE 1995 and Bad Bug Book 2nd edition				



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.

- 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



Participants' Certifications





Public Nealth Microbiology Foundation sm :

https://publichealthmicrobiology.education



Adriana Diab

in recognition for having successfully completed
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Certificate # e66fa767





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Christie Sakr

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#ifpti

Certificate # 39be3d5b





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Certificate # fc502e08





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Mohammad Mahdi Hassan

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Certificate # 359d7b72





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Certificate # e7c19289





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Certificate # Ce8b7e13





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Certificate # c5727a57





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Sabine Chahine

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Workshop News on Social Media





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3/24/23, 1:49 PM Facebook























Farmer-to-Farmer Venture37

USAID - US Agency for International Development's Farmer-to-Farmer activity is keen on engaging youth and providing them with the needed information and opportunities to pursue their life goals and contribute to the development of their communities.

Under this objective, #F2F recruited Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah to deliver the Food Safety Preventive Controls Alliance #PCQI training.

The 3-day intensive training was hosted at Lebanese American University - LAU and attended by 25 students, food safety professionals and university professors. At the end of the training sessions, trainees received certificates funded by the Public Health Microbiology Foundation.

As a result of this training, attendees were able to increase their understanding of food preventive controls which will enable them to perform better food inspections and improve their Food Safety and Quality practices in the food facilities.

#farmertofarmerlebanon #USAIDTransforms #USAID #PCQI #foodsafetytraining



3/26/23, 9:03 AM (2) Post | LinkedIn























Sabine Chahine, MBA, PCQI

Agro Food Engineer | MBA | PCQI | Agriculture Development Programs | Humanitarian

View full profile



Sabine Chahine, MBA, PCQI • 1st

Agro Food Engineer | MBA | PCQI | Agriculture Development Programs | Humanitari... 1d • Edited • 🎎

Officially PCQI CERTIFIED!

Successfully unlocking milestone after the other!!

Thank you for Dr Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah for the amazing training and for meeting such an inspiring individual, and Farmer-to-Farmer Program Land O'Lakes Venture37 Lebanon for the amazing opportunity!

7 months Baby also attended training!



CPO You and 47 others

1 comment

Reactions



















Congratulations... I think this is...

Good luck with...

I'd be happy

Recommendations for the Future





Public Nealth Microbiology Foundation sm :

https://publichealthmicrobiology.education





Farmer-to-Farmer Program

Food Safety and Quality F2F FSQ

Beneficiary Visitation Form					
Volunteer Name: Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah, PhD, MPH SOW Code:					
Type of Assistance: T – Technolo	ogy Transfer		E-Enterprise Development A-Administrative		
Visit Purpose: Recommendation for Imp	roving Safety and Quality/ Process Autho	rity Consulta	ation		
Visit Date: 3-27 and 28-2023 Visit L	ocation: Farhat Dairy and Dairy Farm				
Visit #: Twice in processing plant and twice in the dairy farm					
Beneficiary Info:					
Name: Ms.Farah Farhat and Mr. Yousef Farhat	Occupation: managers	Organizat Farhat Da			
Gender: Age 15 – 29 (Yes/NO): Yes	Mobile:	Email:			
low shelf-life of their product and q	reasing the shelf-life of their product uality issues associated with their pro for less than one year and very recept	cessed dair	ry products. Both managers		
Recommendations/instructions given by Volunteer Major food safety improvement needed in this facility.					
that has chymosin-like enzymes are used in the enzymes to test for improving the quality of th nisin in concentrations approved by FDA's GRA sanitation procedure using validated food cont cheese products to reduce chance of listeriosis recommended to start testing for antibiotics re	products could be associated with enzyme they e operation. The company was recommended to eir products. For improving shelf-life the compa is list and local regulatory agencies. It was additionated and noon-food contact sanitizers. The compa from their products. In the long term, and if the esidue for their receiving line and incorporate a on in the facility was another recommendation	o source addition ony was suggestionally recomment ony was advised budget permi water bath wit	onal chymosin and chymosin-like ted to incorporate lactic acid and nended to develop a written ed to use pasteurization for all its, the company was h sanitizers at the entrance to		
Follow up actions					
curtain etc.). 2. Incorporation condensation and molds gro	rance sanitization of boots; securing on of pasteurization for the milk used ow. 3. Research and development for of GRAS-listed antimicrobials such a	for their ch alternative	eese production, control of chymosin (or chymosin-like		
Volunteer Signature:		Benef	iciary Signature		

3-31-2023



Dr. Aliyar Cysus Fouladkhah
3-31-2023



Farmer-to-Farmer Program

Food Safety and Quality F2F FSQ

Beneficiary Visitation Form		
Volunteer Name: Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Foulad	khah, PhD, MPH SOW Coo	de:
Type of Assistance: T – Technolo		
Visit Purpose: Recommendation for Imp	roving Safety and Quality/ Process Autho	ority Consultation
Visit Date: 3-28-2023 Visit Location	n: Hosco Agri (Honey Processing)	Visit #: Once
Beneficiary Info:		
Name: Mr. Chadi Hosri and Mrs. Michella Nehme (Dr. Samar Azzi)	Occupation: Co-wonder (and local professor)	Organization: Hosco Agri
Gender: Age 15 – 29 (Yes/NO): No	Mobile:	Email:
, , ,		, , ,
product is not suitable for ir program and improve docu	bout infant botulism on their productifants under the age of 12 months. 2 mentation upon receiving of the raw hysical hazards and control of moistu	ingredients. 3. Implementation of
Follow up actions		
material, and better processing prev	roved labeling, standard operating proventive controls for control and stancively. Reducing the cross-contaminat	dardization of physical hazards and
Volunte e Signature:		Beneficiary Signature





Farmer-to-Farmer Program

Food Safety and Quality F2F FSQ

Beneficiary Visitation Form				
Volunteer Name: Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Foulad	khah, PhD, MPH SOW Cod	e:		
Type of Assistance: T – Technolo	ogy Transfer C-Organizational Dev Services C-Environmental Conv	elopment E-Enterprise Development cresation A-Administrative		
Visit Purpose: Recommendation for Impr	roving Safety and Quality/ Process Autho	rity Consultation		
Visit Date: 3-30-2023 Visit Locatio	n: Triple A Company Visit #: O	nce		
Beneficiary Info:				
Name: Mr. Awni kallas	Occupation: Owner	Organization: Triple A Company		
Gender: Age 15 – 29 (Yes/NO): No	Mobile:	Email:		
as hummus and other ready-to-eat		oducing locally favorite products such ed for improving the shelf-life of their h molds during the shelf-life.		
Recommendations/instructions given by	y Volunteer			
The current pH of the product could support the growth and toxin formation of <i>C. botulinum</i> . The company was suggested to acidify the product to below 4.6 (or preferably to below 4.2), to ensure the microbial safety of the product. Company was instructed to better utilize sanitation standard operating procedures to eliminate the existing microbial issues of the product and molds in their facility. Utilization of antimicrobials such as lactic acid and several improvements in GMP and processing conditions were discussed with the entrepreneur.				
Follow up actions				
1	adjusted to ensuring the safety of the corporated. Ensuring that the compain the facility as discussed with them	ny has procedures to control the mold		
Volunteer Signature:		Beneficiary Signature		

3-31-2023

Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah