







Train-the-Trainer Public Health & Food Safety Workshop & Process Authority Consultation in Jamaica

Trip Report (March 2022)

USAID Assignment on February 28 to March 12, Kingston, Jamaica

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



It was a lifetime honor for me to serve as a volunteer in Jamaica again. I had a chance to hold this workshop for the instructors of Ebony Park HEART academy, discussing important topics associated with public health microbiology, microbial food safety, climate change, infectious diseases, and food processing. Additionally had a chance to visit and provide practical Current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) recommendations for the Agro-Processing plant of the academy.

The academy is a prestigious tax-payer-funded agency in Jamaica with several branches across the island that provide important training and education opportunities to Jamaican students to address education equity and contribute to the economy of Jamaica by workforce development. In this report, you can find excerpts of my teaching material, information about the workshop, the participants, their evaluation of the workshop, and recommendations for the academy.

A similar certification program had been recently conducted in Mexico on December 6, 2021, and in California on January 26, 2022, and was costing \$779 and \$775 per participant, respectively. This workshop was funded by the Public Health Microbiology Foundation and thus participants received the certification and the workshop manual at no cost. Thus, the cost-saving for the host (18 instructors of the academy) for the workshop and consultation is conservatively estimated at \$13,950 USD (c. 2.1 million Jamaican Dollars).

Special thanks are necessary for great colleagues in the Washington and Jamaica Partners of America program who additionally supported this event by USAID funds and their contributions for harmonizing the events of this two-week workshop and consultation. Specifically, I would like to sincerely thank Ms. Susanna Meyer and Ms. Marsha Johnson from Washington and Jamaica USAID offices, respectively, for their outstanding support. Additionally, the support and assistance of Mr. Fitz Hoad, the field officer of the program are sincerely and gratefully appreciated.

Finally, I would like to thank the instructors of the Ebony Park HEART Academy for their willingness to learn and incorporate the material of the workshop as part of their everyday teaching curriculum. I am grateful for the vivid and scholarly discussions we hold during the workshop and commend their willingness to update their knowledge with the new, emerging, and cutting-edge information discussed during the course of this assignment. Below is the list of my recommendations for this host. I wish all the colleagues of the academy increasing success in their effort in workforce development and improving the education equity in Jamaica.

Recommendations

- 1. Choosing the proper regulatory agency for the academy commodities. In order to be in harmony with regulations in North America, it is recommended that meat and meat-based products follow the recommendations articulated under the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) regulations, and the remaining of the commodities follow the information discussed associated with Preventive Control for Human Food regulation of the Food Safety Modernization Act. This, in addition to following the local regulatory requirements, will augment the competitiveness of local products for further export to North America, a key priority for the academy and academy stakeholders.
- 2. Incorporating workshop teaching material into the Ebony Park HEART academy teaching curriculum. Discussions were held with 18 instructors who participated in the workshop and the Section Head and the instructors expressed wiliness to incorporate information from this current workshop into the teaching curriculum of the academy. This includes new information on public health microbiology, microbial food safety, infectious diseases under the landscape of climate change, and the use of additives and processing aids in food manufacturing.
- 3. Improving control of allergen cross-contact, labeling, and improving traceability of the products produced in the academy. Extensive information was provided to declare current "big 8" allergens (and the new allergen that will be added to the list in early 2023), minimizing the risk of cross-contact with allergens and improving the traceability of the products.
- 4. Reducing the risk of cross-contamination with microbial pathogens during the operation.

 Practical and adaptable interventions were discussed with the operators and quality control members of the agro-processing plant of the academy. Specifically, for:
 - 4. a. Eliminating bacterial biofilm formation in niche and hard-to-reach areas in the immediate vicinity of the food-contact surfaces.
 - 4. b. Use of microbiologically cleanable material in the production area.
 - 4. c. Eliminating potential breeding-grounds for environmental pathogens such as *Listeria* monocytogenes in the immediate vicinity of the food contact surfaces and ready-to-eat commodities.
 - 4. d Eliminating standing water and improvement in Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures of the processing plant to reduce risk of cross-contamination of final products with microbial pathogens.

Submitted with best wishes,

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

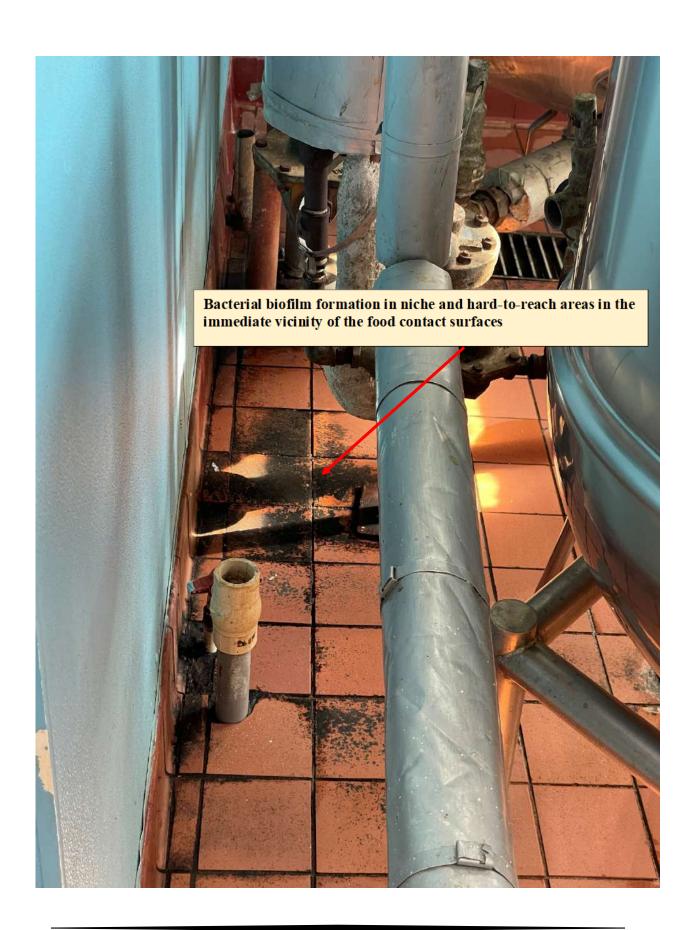
Founding Director, Public Health Microbiology Foundation

Faculty Director, Public Health Microbiology Laboratory

Associate Professor, Tennessee State University

Yale School of Public Health Alumnus













Mr. Fitz Hoad, Field Officer of USAID Jamaica, Partners of America (right)

Ms. Selma Khani, Section Head, Ebony Park HEART Academy (left)

March, 9, 2022- Photos Courtesy: Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah



EBONY PARK ACADEMYAGRO-PROCESSING PLANT

The Recommendations



Public Health Microbiology Laboratory: https://publichealthmicrobiology.education/



Partners Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) Program – Assignment Report Template

AASSIGNMENT TITLE (found on Scope of Work):

Food Safety Preventive Control Specialist

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Please include a 3-4 paragraph summary of major accomplishments during your assignment, a summary of key findings and recommendations, and observations of impact or progress to date.

It was a lifetime honor for me to serve as a volunteer in Jamaica again. I had a chance to hold this workshop for the instructors of Ebony Park HEART academy, discussing important topics associated with public health microbiology, microbial food safety, climate change, infectious diseases, and food processing. Additionally had a chance to visit and provide practical Current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) recommendations for the Agro-Processing plant of the academy.

BACKGROUND and OBSERVATIONS

Briefly summarize, in 3-6 paragraphs, the purpose and objectives of your assignment, background information on hosts, and other contextual information that may help future volunteers.

The academy is a prestigious tax-payer-funded agency in Jamaica with several branches across the island that provide important training and education opportunities to Jamaican students to address education equity and contribute to the economy of Jamaica by workforce development. In this report, you can find excerpts of my teaching material, information about the workshop, the participants, their evaluation of the workshop, and recommendations for the academy.

Please also discuss any broad observations related to the country, sector, and/or Farmer-to-Farmer activities based on your initial meeting(s) with the hosts. How has the host progressed? What are the host's obstacles and opportunities?

ACTIVITIES

In 3-6 paragraphs, please summarize discussions held, workshops conducted, lectures or clinics given, or other

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services or activities performed during your assignment.



HOSTS

List groups and people with whom you met or worked. The field staff can help you with the specific names of groups, farmers, and other hosts with whom you collaborated.

I would like to thank the instructors of the Ebony Park HEART Academy for their willingness to learn and incorporate the material of the workshop as part of their everyday teaching curriculum. I am grateful for the vivid and scholarly discussions we hold during the workshop and commend their willingness to update their knowledge with the new, emerging, and cutting-edge information discussed during the course of this assignment. Below is the list of my recommendations for this host. I wish all the colleagues of the academy increasing success in their effort in workforce development and improving the education equity in Jamaica.

RESULTS

In 2-4 paragraphs, describe any changes you expect will occur as a result of your work. If applicable, describe any recommendations from previous Farmer-to-Farmer volunteers that hosts have adopted. Did you observe any other impacts from Farmer-to-Farmer? Were there separate local interventions that may impact results?

Special thanks are necessary for great colleagues in the Washington and Jamaica Partners of America program who additionally supported this event by USAID funds and their contributions for harmonizing the events of this two-week workshop and consultation. Specifically, I would like to sincerely thank Ms. Susanna Meyer and Ms. Marsha Johnson from Washington and Jamaica USAID offices, respectively, for their outstanding support. Additionally, the support and assistance of Mr. Fitz Hoad, the field officer of the program are sincerely and gratefully appreciated. The provided report discusses results of this assignment in further detail.



NEXT STEPS and FUTURE VOLUNTEER NEEDS

- 1. Choosing the proper regulatory agency for the academy commodities. In order to be in harmony with regulations in North America, it is recommended that meat and meat-based products follow the recommendations articulated under the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) regulations, and the remaining of the commodities follow the information discussed associated with Preventive Control for Human Food regulation of the Food Safety Modernization Act. This, in addition to following the local regulatory requirements, will augment the competitiveness of local products for further export to North America, a key priority for the academy and academy stakeholders.
- 2. Incorporating workshop teaching material into the Ebony Park HEART academy teaching curriculum. Discussions were held with 18 instructors who participated in the workshop and the Section Head and the instructors expressed wiliness to incorporate information from this current workshop into the teaching curriculum of the academy. This includes new information on public health microbiology, microbial food safety, infectious diseases under the landscape of climate change, and the use of additives and processing aids in food manufacturing.
- 3. Improving control of allergen cross-contact, labeling, and improving traceability of the products produced in the academy. Extensive information was provided to declare current "big 8" allergens (and the new allergen that will be added to the list in early 2023), minimizing the risk of cross-contact with allergens and improving the traceability of the products.
- 4. Reducing the risk of cross-contamination with microbial pathogens during the operation. Practical and adaptable interventions were discussed with the operators and quality control members of the agro-processing plant of the academy. Specifically, for:
 - 4. a. Eliminating bacterial biofilm formation in niche and hard-to-reach areas in the immediate vicinity of the food-contact surfaces.
 - 4. b. Use of microbiologically cleanable material in the production area.
 - 4. c. Eliminating potential breeding-grounds for environmental pathogens such as *Listeria monocytogenes* in the immediate vicinity of the food contact surfaces and ready-to-eat commodities.
 - 4. d Eliminating standing water and improvement in Sanitation Standard Operating Procedures of the processing plant to reduce risk of cross-contamination of final



John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program

Volunteer Recommendations Form

Name of Volunteer: Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah

Country of Service: Jamaica Dates of Trip: February 28, 2022 to March 12, 2022

| # of Persons Formally Trained ¹ – male: | 4 | |
|--|----|--|
| # of Persons Formally Trained – female: | 14 | |
| # of Persons Formally Trained – Non-Binary: | 0 | |
| # of Persons Formally Trained who are Youth: | 3 | |
| # of Persons Formally Trained – total: | 21 | |

^{**}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 | Host | Time frame |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | | to implement |
| | | change |
| Choosing the proper | Ebony Park HEART Academy | 12 months after |
| regulatory agency for the | | competition of |
| academy commodities | | assignment |
| Incorporating workshop | Ebony Park HEART Academy | |
| teaching material into the | | 12 months after |
| Ebony Park HEART | | competition of |
| academy teaching | | assignment |
| curriculum. | | |
| Improving control of allergen | Ebony Park HEART Academy | |
| cross-contact, labeling, and | | 12 months after |
| improving traceability of the | | competition of |
| products produced in the | | assignment |
| academy. | | |
| Reducing the risk of cross- | Ebony Park HEART Academy | 12 months after |
| contamination with | | competition of |
| microbial pathogens during | | assignment |
| the operation. | | |

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.*

Workshop Invitation



Public Health Microbiology Laboratory: 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 1 to 3 2022, Lead Instructor: Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah* February 22, 2022

Dear participants,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to our 2022 food safety and public health certification workshop. 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 for the industry, academia, and NGO members of the Ebony Park in Kingston/Clarendon Jamaica. 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 1 to 3 2022, during the below-mentioned times. We will additionally hold optional meetings on March 4, 2022 for further specific and one-by-one discussions/consultation about food safety and public health practices for each entrepreneur. 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 +1(970) 690-7392 or via email (aliyar.fouladkhah@aya.yale.edu).

Best wishes,

Aliyar 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 and Public Health Microbiology program is gratefully acknowledged.



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/

Workshop Schedule:

Tuesday, March 1, 2022 (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^

Wednesday, March 2, 2022 (required): 8:30 am to 5:00 pm

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

Thursday, March 3, 2022 (required): 8:30 am to 5:00 pm

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

Friday, March 4, 2022 (Optional): 8:30 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.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV 2azDBwx12MR4WNM





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

The Assignment



Public Health Microbiology Laboratory: https://publichealthmicrobiology.education/







FARMER-TO-FARMER VOLUNTEER ASSIGNMENT FORM

Partners of the Americas' 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 Safety Preventive Controls Specialist

Country: Jamaica

Country Project: Rural Adaptation and Resilience

Best Dates for Volunteer Visit: 2 Weeks February-March 2022

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The objective of the Farmer-to-Farmer (F2F) Jamaica Rural Adaptation and Resilience Country Strategy (RAR) is to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations to the impacts of changing climate and weather patterns. The project will involve a crosscutting approach, focused primarily in rural agricultural communities, to increase awareness, build capacity, and promote mitigation and adaptation strategies for increased volatility of weather patterns and its detrimental effects on Jamaica's agriculture sector. 20% of Jamaica's employed population works in the farming sector. Volunteer assignments will target this population with training on climate-smart agriculture, irrigation planning, and other activities that add to farmer resilience.

Assignment will be a follow-up to a virtual assignment in Food Safety by volunteer Dr Aliyar Fouladkhah in May 2021 and also HACCP and Food Safety Training with Pradeep Patnaik, Sept 2021.

ASSIGNMENT PURPOSE AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The Ebony Park Heart Academy wishes to build the capacity of its academic and production staff in Food Safety Preventive Controls Alliance (FSPCA) for integration into the colleges' curriculum and to operate and maintain an existing food processing facility to meet local and international Food Safety standards.

A F2F volunteer is needed to instruct those assigned staff members in the rigors of establishing and maintaining FSPCA standards in all facets of the institution's academic and commercial operations.

It is expected that at the end of the assignment the staff will be aware of the requirements of meeting FSPCA, how to adjust curriculum content for training students, and how to track the changes required for the processing plant to meet the standard.

This assignment contributes to the broader goals and objectives of the Rural Adaptation and Resilience







project by introducing the Internationally accepted concept of Food Safety to a rural, vocational training institution which is critical to providing skilled labor to the value-added commercial food sector which is largely based in processing rural farm commodities.

DESIRED QUALIFICATIONS OF VOLUNTEER

Education: PhD in Food Science

Experience: 10 Years' Experience

• Language: Training language will be English

Experience working in a developing country preferred

Flexibility

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES

- Training for 18 members of staff from the Ebony Park HEART Academy
- Training Material & sponsored FSPCA Certification for staff achievement of competency.
- F2F trip report (to be completed on the final Friday of the assignment)
- F2F Recommendations Form (to be completed on the final Friday of the assignment)
- One blog post on your F2F experience

PARTNER ORGANIZATION(S) & HOST ORGANIZATION(S)

The Host will be the Ebony Park HEART Academy NTA.

Ebony Park Academy, was launched in 1987. Located in Toll Gate, Jamaica, the objective thrust of the institution is to provide training in Agricultural Business Development and Production activities. Ebony Park HEART Academy, which is rated as the top HEART Trust/NTA institution in the island for training and certification in agriculture, occupies over 500 acres of land. Practical and vocational training is the core feature of the institution's largely agricultural curriculum which segways into other areas of training: Hospitality, Food and Beverage Handling and commercial food processing.

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 trainings 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 field staff to ask specific questions regarding their assignment. **Accommodations:** F2F will directly reserve and pay for all hotels in the field. **Transportation:** F2F field staff will arrange airport pickup and 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 field staff will help in identifying places to eat. USAID CLASSIFICATION OF VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE AND ACTIVITIES Primary classification for volunteer assistance (select one) □ Technology Transfer ☐ Organizational Development ☐ Business/Enterprise Development ☐ Financial Services ☐ Environmental Conservation ☐ Administrative The 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 Volunteers provide direct assistance for the use or procurement of pesticides and are likely to recommend Type 1 and/or provide advice on specific pesticide active ingredients or products. Volunteers provide indirect assistance for the use or procurement of pesticides; they are not expected to Type 2 recommend or provide advice on specific pesticide active ingredients or products. Volunteers are not expected to be involved in pesticide issues. Type 3 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. RECOMMENDED PREPARATION







- 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; if translation is required, please send materials to the field staff at least two weeks before your assignment. We recommend you bring these materials uploaded on both a USB flash drive and 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 trainings and workshops.
- Please advise the field staff if you have any specific dietary restrictions, special medical needs, food allergies, etc.
- The F2F field staff will provide a cell phone to contact field staff and make emergency calls.
- When you arrive at the airport, please wear your F2F hat so the field staff can recognize you.

CONTACT INFORMATION

PARTNERS TECHNICAL EXCHANGE JAMAICA LIMITED 1-5 ALTAMONT CRESCENT, KINGSTON 5, JAMAICA **OFFICE PHONE: (876) 622-2798**

Country Director: Marsha Johnson – (876) 584-0453, mjohnson@partners.net

Administrative Assistant: Simone Williams – (876) 314-8529, swilliams@partners.net

Field Officer: Garret Lewin – (876) 547-6696, glewin@partners.net Field Officer: Fitz Hoad – (876) 480-6143, fhoad@partners.net

Workshop Certificates of Completion



Public Health Microbiology Laboratory: https://publichealthmicrobiology.education/



Audrene Thomas

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gerald Wojtala, Executive Director
International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # ae4fceee





Caleen Walker

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gerald Wojtala, Executive Director
International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # 3bf3b045





Calvin Weise

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

delivered by Lead Instructor

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Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gerald Wojtala, Executive Director
International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # 0c909899





is awarded to Carl Norman

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director
Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gerald Wojtala, Executive Director
International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # 2f77732e





is awarded to

Casandra Hurd-Archer

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # 2ecce4d9





is awarded to

Channalee Campbell

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # 40d7a406





is awarded to Fitz Hoad

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # 0303c141





is awarded to Hermine Rodney

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # d1414a0a





is awarded to

Humayne Sutherland-Palmer

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gerald Wojtala, Executive Director
International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # a9513fa3





Kadian Kennedy

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gerald Wojtala, Executive Director
International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # 2b28cc84





is awarded to Kayon Ellis

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # 7b7227a9





Kirk Williams

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gerald Wojtala, Executive Director
International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # 0991df48





is awarded to

Nathalee Cameron-Forbes

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gerald Wojtala, Executive Director
International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # 97ff3a47





is awarded to

Nordia McFarlane Cassell

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gerald Wojtala, Executive Director
International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # eece33ef





is awarded to

Paulette A. E. Wright

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # ddcb5da6





is awarded to Romaine Gordon

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # C4aa8aaa





Selma Khani

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gerald Wojtala, Executive Director
International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # a39888e5





Terrence Thomas

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 03/03/2022

Jason Wan, Interim Director Institute for Food Safety and Health



ILLINOIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Gerald Wojtala, Executive Director
International Food Protection Training Institute



Certificate # 4bd7dc89



Excerpts of Teaching Slides



Public Health Microbiology Laboratory: https://publichealthmicrobiology.education/



[3-1-2022]



Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah
Public Health Microbiology Laboratory
Cooperative Extension Program
Tennessee State University

1



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

Regulatory Landscape of Food Industry Before FSMA

Very small companies:

Exemption from federal requirements, need to follow state policies

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



3

Mandated by FSMA

- 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.

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: March 31, 2016
- Intentional adulteration of food: FSMA §106(b): May 31, 2016.



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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.



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.



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Requirements of Preventive Rule cGMP-Current Good Manufacturing Practices

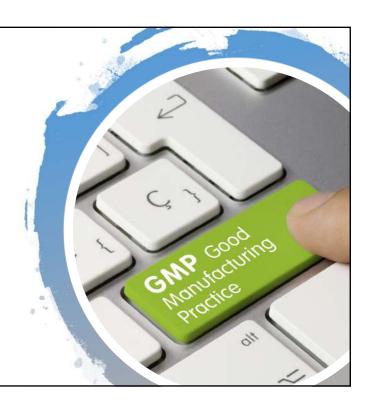
- · Similar to prerequisite program in HACCP
- Nearly all facilities are required to follow this section of the rule

Exemption:

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

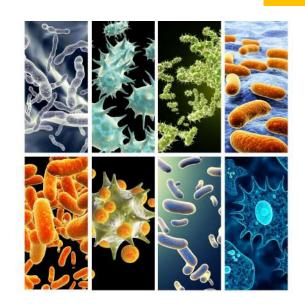
Main Principles:

- Sanitation
- Employee training
- Environmental control and training
- Recall contingency plan
- Allergen control
- Supplier verifications
- · Sanitary transportation



Requirements of Preventive Rule Hazard Analysis and Risk-Based Preventative Controls (HARPC)

- Previous a 7-step plan for FSIS HACCP, 12-step plan for Codex HACCP, and currently 5-step plan for HARPC:
- · Hazard analysis
- Identification and implementation **preventive controls**.
- Monitoring the performance of controls.
- · Developing corrective actions for preventative deviation.
- Verification and recordkeeping of preventative controls effectiveness
- 2.5 day workshop Preventive Control Qualified Individuals (PC QI)



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- Implementation date: August 30, 2015
- Compliance date:
 - Very small facility (\$2.5*m and below): 3 year
 - Small facility (less than 500 employee and does not qualified for exception): 2 years
 - "Other" facilities: 1 years

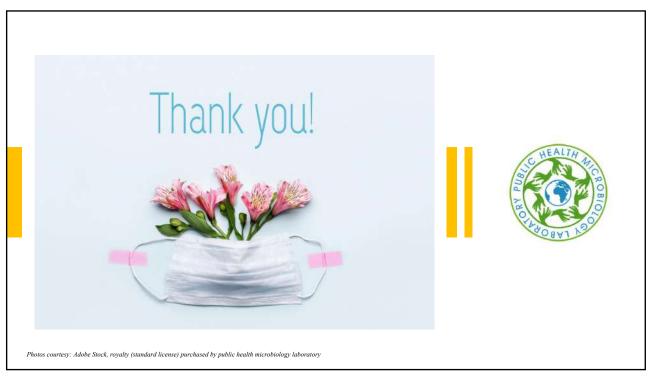
Modified Requirements:

- Three-year average sales less than \$500K, AND
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 $\ensuremath{^{*}}\textsc{Total}$ annual sale; the categories differ in preventive and produce rules.









Brief Introduction to my Program

• 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





Microbac

2

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>Jvothi 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
- Simen Asefaw (2019-), Undergraduate student (adviser for senior project)
- 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)
- <u>Yun Tian, PhD student</u>, Biological Sciences con. Genomics & Immunology (Committee member).
- Zedonia Williams, MS student. M.S. degree in Food and Animal Sciences (Committee member).



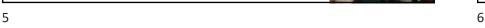
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Monica Henry-Smith, MS



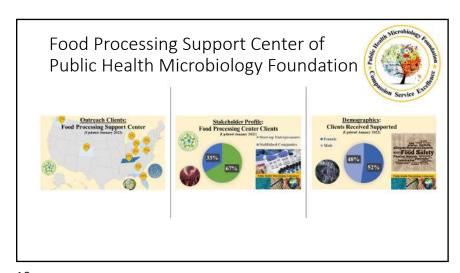


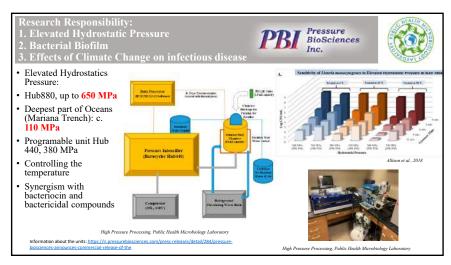






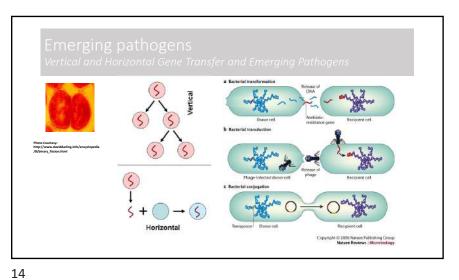


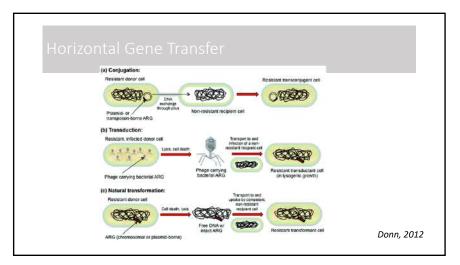


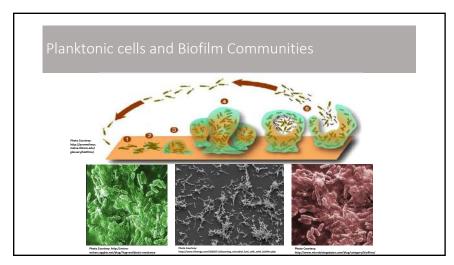


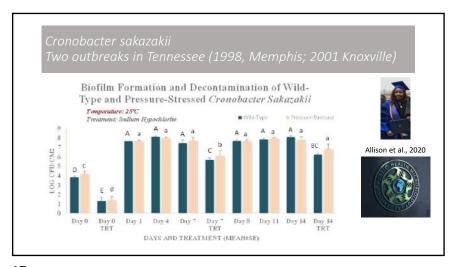








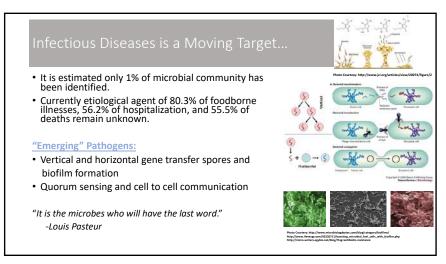


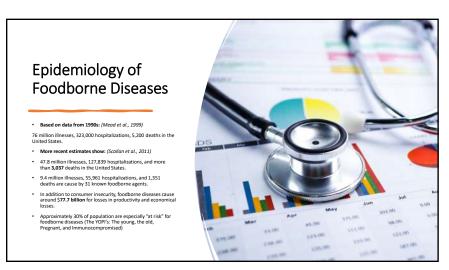


Quorum Sensing and Biofilm formation

Shiga toxin producing E. coli, not antibiotic treatment due to Quorum Sensing Concerns

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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

21 22

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.

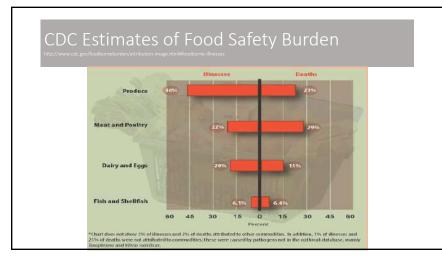
DALY= YLL+YLD

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?

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

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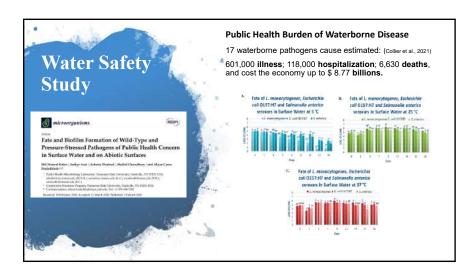
Prevalence of Pathogens in Small Poultry Farms

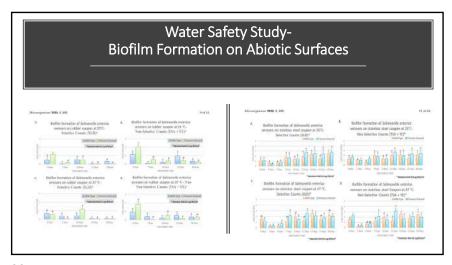
 Study of 60 Small poultry slaughterhouses (fewer than 200 birds slaughtered per day)

| 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





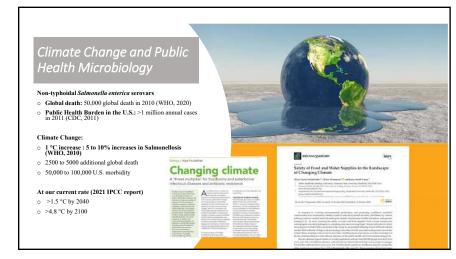
Impact of Climate Change on Foodborne and Waterborne Infectious Diseases

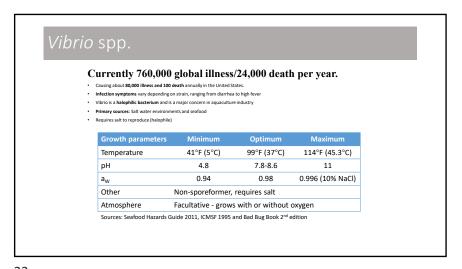
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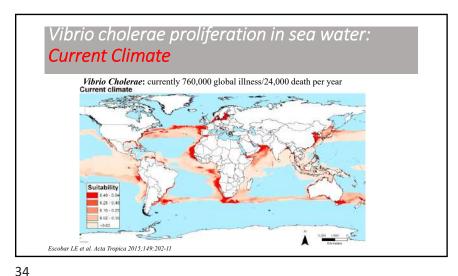
Salmonella serovars (Non-typhoidal)

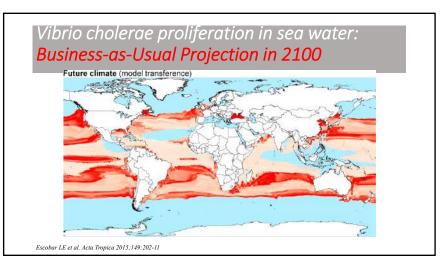
- Annual illness (death): 1,027,561 (378) in humans
- · Infection causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, headache
- Primary sources: Intestinal tract of people and animals
- Transmitted by meat, poultry, eggs, raw milk, unpasteurized juice, many other foods (nuts, spices, produce, chocolate, flour)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

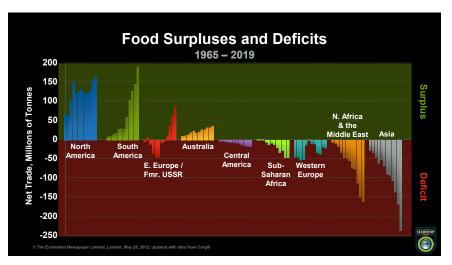
| Growth parameters | Minimum | Optimum | Maximum | |
|---|--|------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Temperature | 41°F (5.2°C) | 95-109°F (35- 43°C) | 115°F (46.2°C) | |
| pH | 3.7 | 7-7.5 | 9.5 | |
| a _w | 0.94 | 0.99 | >0.99 | |
| Other | Non-spore former | | | |
| Atmosphere | Facultative - grows with or without oxygen | | | |
| Sources: ICMSF 1995 and Bad Bug Book 2 nd edition, Scallan et al., 2011, and FSPCA | | | | |

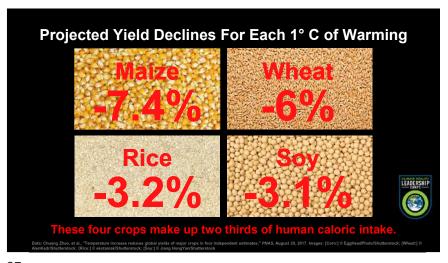


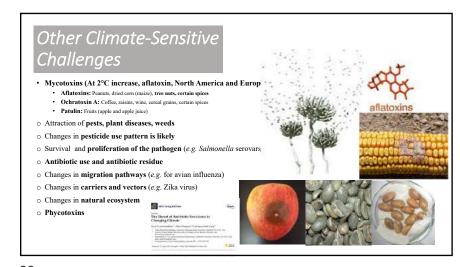


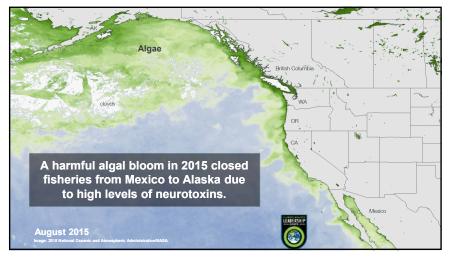


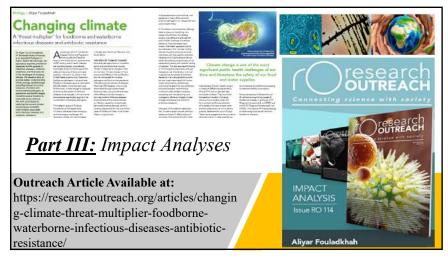


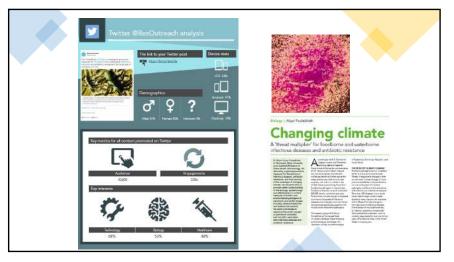


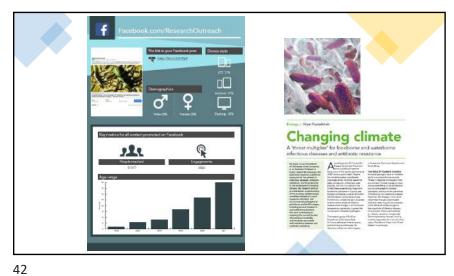


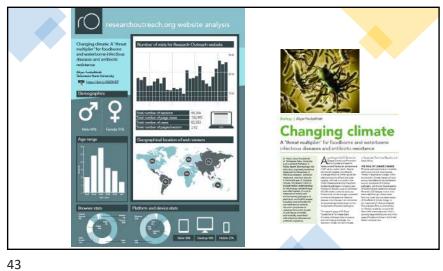


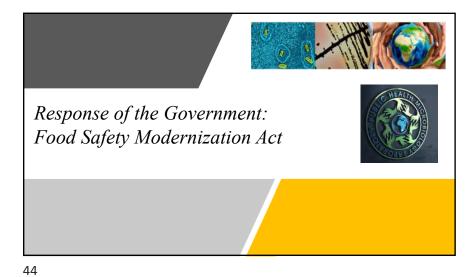














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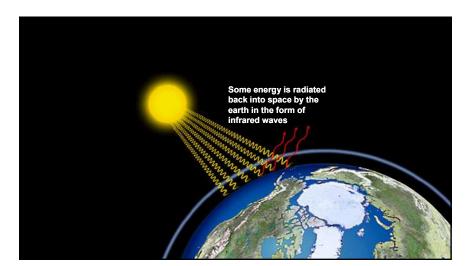
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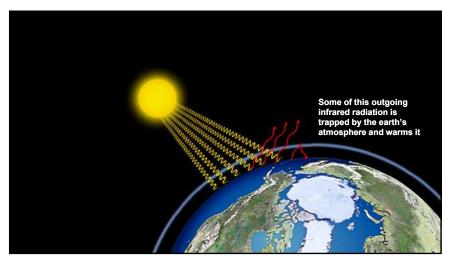






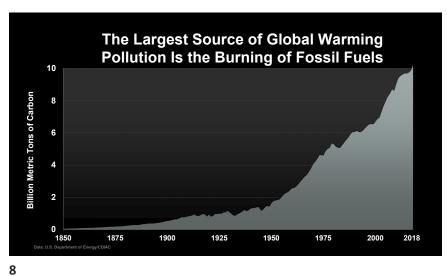


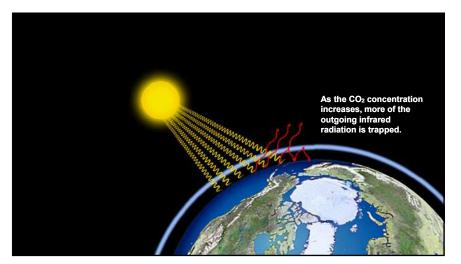














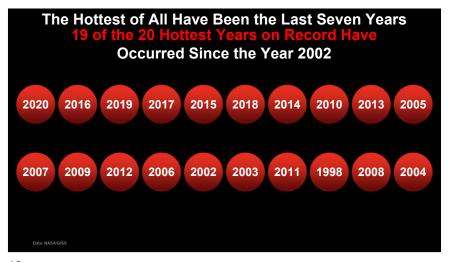
The energy trapped by man-made global warming pollution is now "...equivalent to exploding

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 14

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









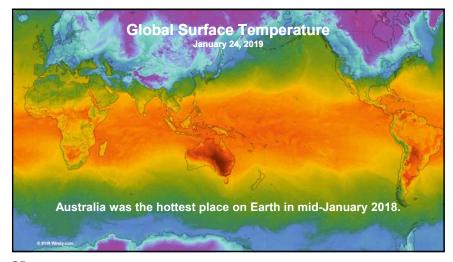






On May 19, 2016
India set a new all-time
high temperature record of
124° F (51° C)









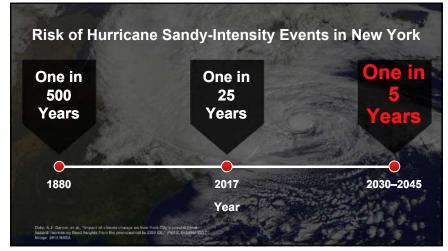


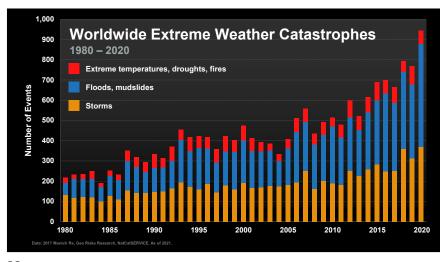


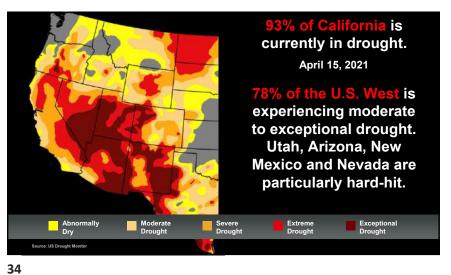


"Unrestrained climate change means we will see many more Harveys in the future."

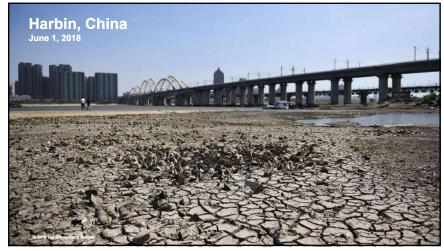
Michael Mann
Director, Earth System Science Center, Penn State
August 2017





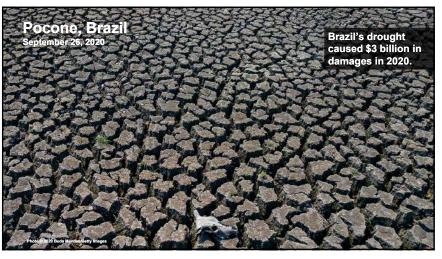




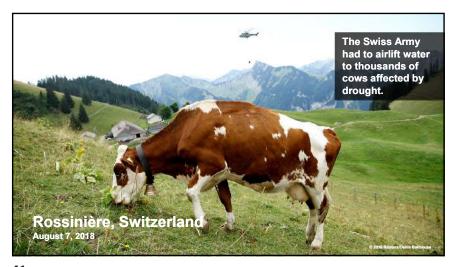
























The 2006 – 2010 drought turned 60% of Syria's fertile land into desert

...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

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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."



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

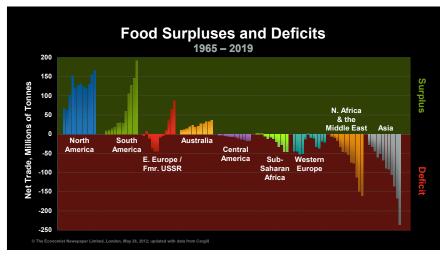
165° F

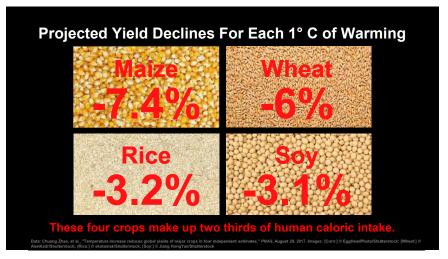
(74° C) on July 31, 2015

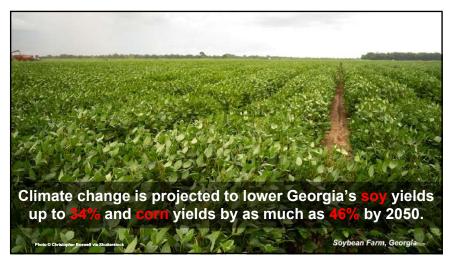


The world could see over 1 billion climate migrants by the end of this century. **The Lancet Countdown Report** October 2017

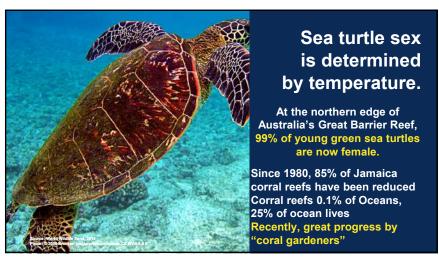
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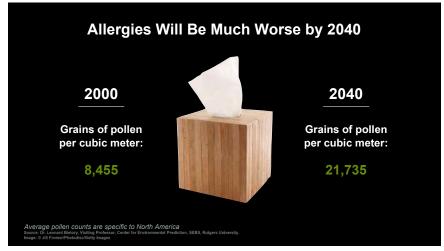


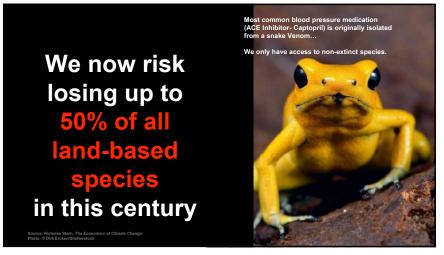




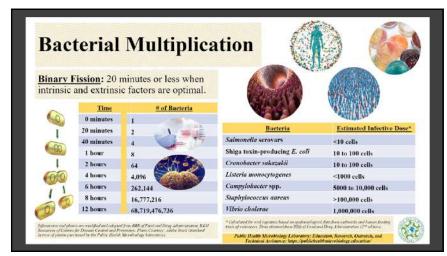


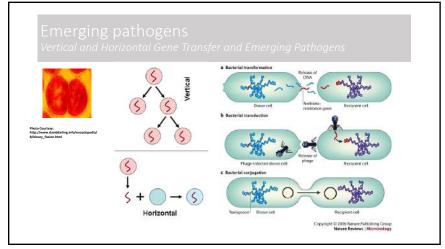


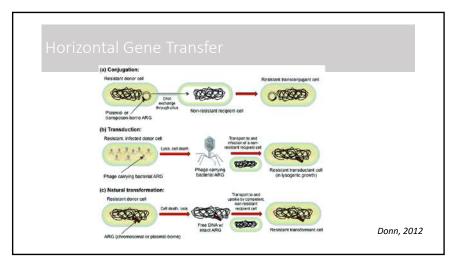


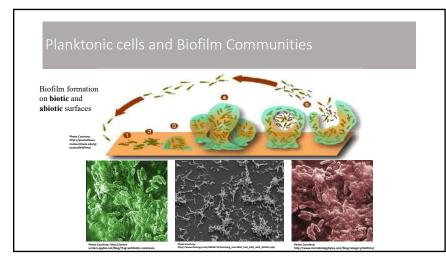


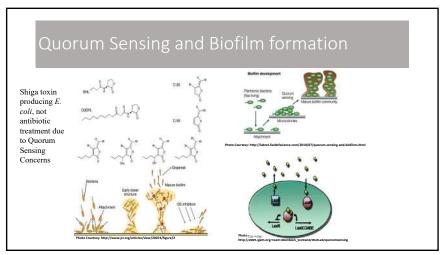


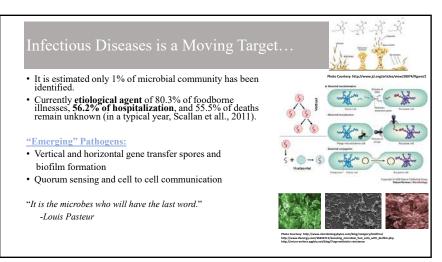












Epidemiology of Foodborne Diseases in the United States

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

 $76\ million\ illnesses$, $323{,}000\ hospitalizations$, $5{,}200\ deaths$ in the 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 losses
- Approximately 30% of population are especially "at risk" for foodborne diseases (The YOPI's: The young, the old, Pregnant, and Immunocompromised)



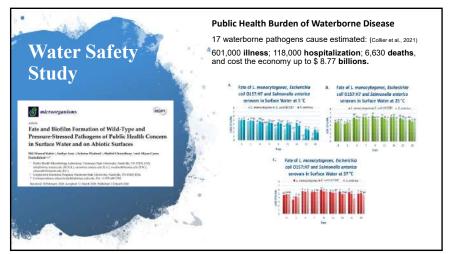




Signs and Symptoms of Foodborne Diseases

- · 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

69 70



Water Safety Study-Biofilm Formation on Abiotic Surfaces

Horsepons NDS 5.00

Selfin breads of 550cm/ds of 1921 Selfin breads of 1921 Selfin breads of 550cm/ds of 1921 Selfin breads of 550cm/ds of 1921 Selfin breads of 550cm/ds of 1921 Selfin breads of 1921 Selfin

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 | 0.94 0.99 >0.99 | | | | | |
| Other | Non-spore former | Non-spore former | | | | | |
| Atmosphere Facultative - grows with or without oxygen | | | | | | | |
| Comment ICNICS 4005 and Book Book Book 2nd adiabatic Confloration | | | | | | | |

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:

Storing increases: 5 to 10% increases in Salmonellosis
(WHO, 2010)

2500 to 5000 additional global death

50,000 to 100,000 U.S. morbidity

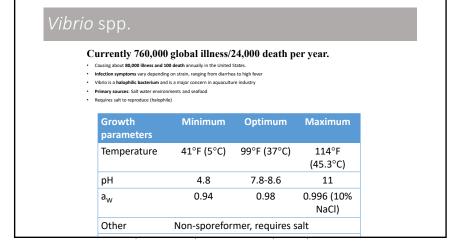
At our current rate (2021 IPCC report)

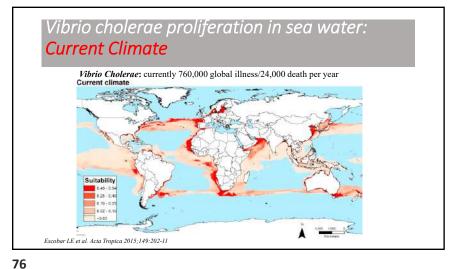
S1.5 °C by 2040

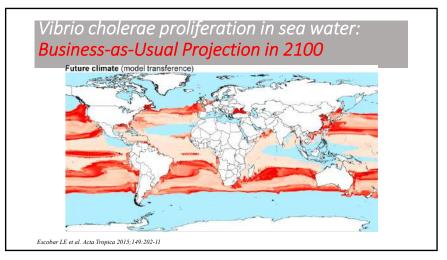
> 1.5 °C by 2040

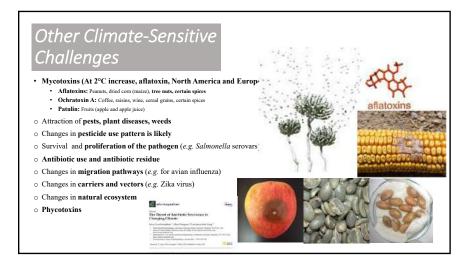
> 4.8 °C by 2100

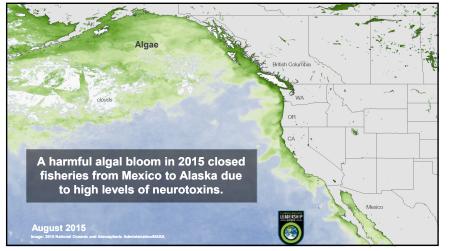
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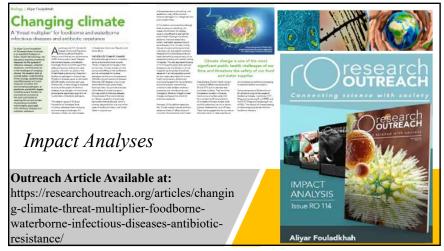


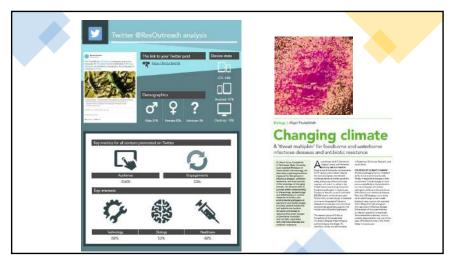




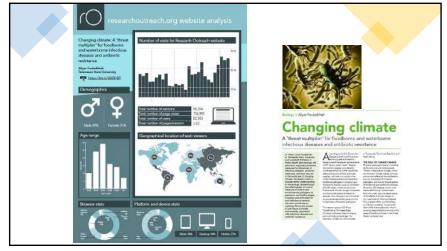




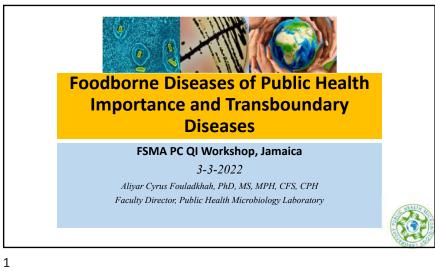


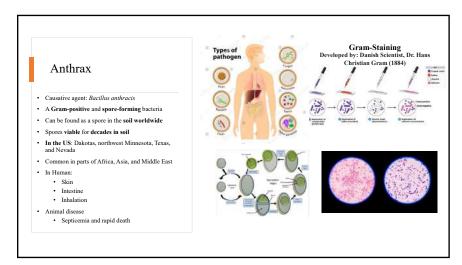


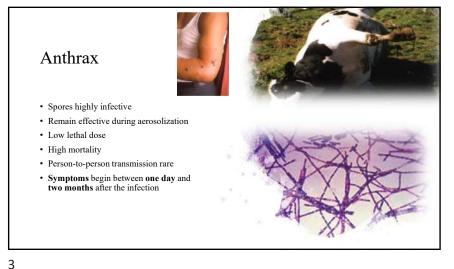








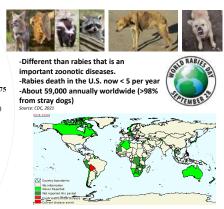




Anthrax- Control and Treatment Four types in human: Cutaneous (skin); Inhalation; Gastrointestinal; Injection anthrax · Vaccine for livestock annually to prevent · Personal Protective Equipment When handling sick animals Sporicidal agents: 5% formaldehyde, 2% glutaraldehyde, 10% sodium hydroxide Sterilization: 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
- 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

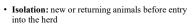
Pseudorabies

- · 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

8

- 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
 - 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
- Signs in humans:
 - · Cyclic fever and
- Flu-like symptoms





Brucellosis-Treatment & Prevention

- · Treatment: long-term antibiotics (Problem: Diversity of causative agents)
- - · 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





- 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

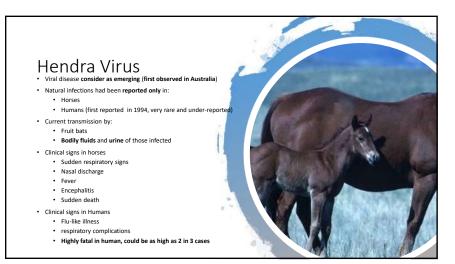
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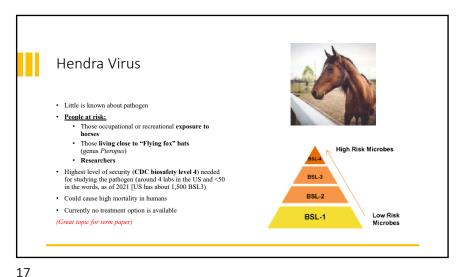
Equine Encephalitis Viruses

- 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:

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

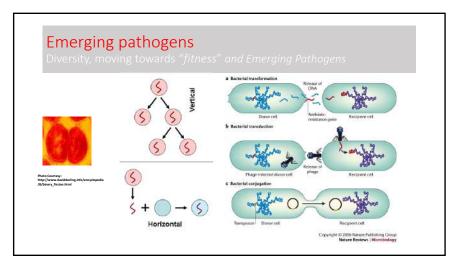


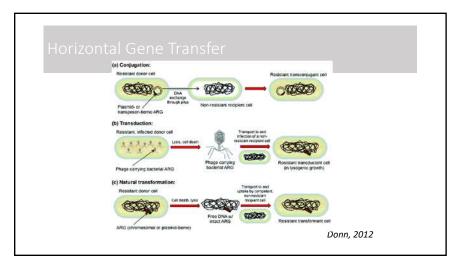


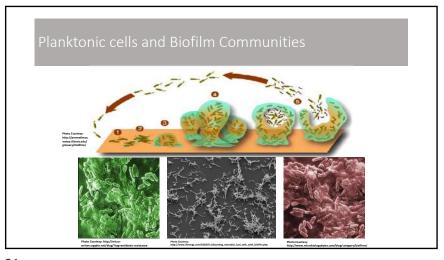


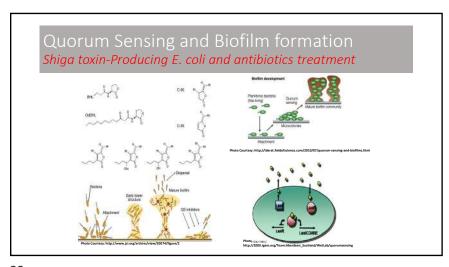
Main Bacterial Pathogens Associated with Animal and Human Health Diseases

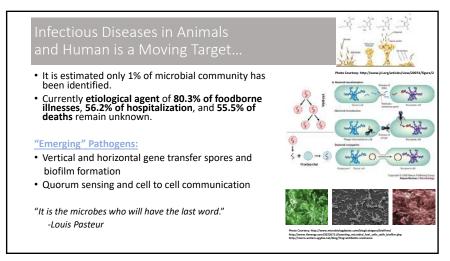
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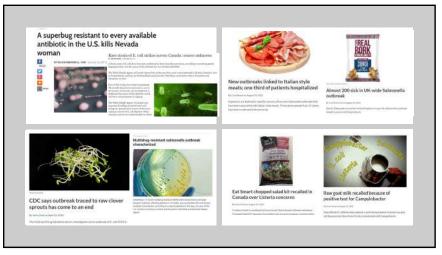












Epidemiology of Foodborne Diseases

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.

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- 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%).

25 26

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 0157)
- End-stage renal disease (E. coli O157)
- Death



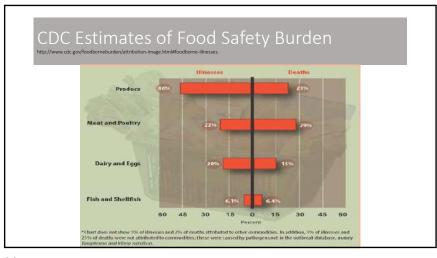
Significant Foodborne Pathogens of Public Health Concern: Considering DALY and QALY (Scallun et al., 2015)

- 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



29 30

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 | | | | |
| Other | Non-spore former | | | | | |
| Atmosphere | ere Facultative - grows with or without oxygen | | | | | |
| Sources: ICMSF 1995 and Bad Bug Book 2 nd edition, Scallan et al., 2011, and FSPCA | | | | | | |

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.



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

33

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 | | | | | |

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 – gr | ows with or without oxyge | en | | |
| Sources: Seafood Hazards Guide, ICMSE 1995, Bad Bug Book, Scallan et al. 2011, and ESOCA | | | | | |

Course (CMC 1007 and Dad Out Day | 100 at 150 and 150 CM

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) | | | |
| рН | 4 | 6-7 | 10 | | | |
| a _w | 0.95 | 0.995 | - | | | |
| Other | 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 | | | | | | |

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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

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) | | | |
| рH | 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, ICMSE 1995 and Bad Bug Book 2nd edition | | | | | | |

- Not a reportable disease, no statistics available
- Infection causes abdominal pain, fever and diarrhea. May mimic
- 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 | | | | | | |

- 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 Rad Rug Rook 2nd edition | | | | | |

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Cronobacter Sakazakii

- Recently reclassified bacteria (2006-07), formerly known as Enterobacter sakaza
- 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





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

3-03-2022

Tennessee State University, Nashville, TN

A. Fouladkhah: Faculty Director, Public Health Microbiology Laboratory



1

Food Labeling and Advertising

Food Labeling:

- 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









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)

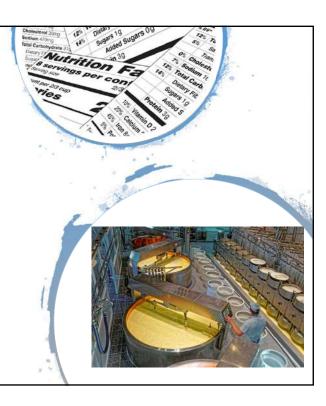
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Food Labeling and Advertising

- 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 in fiber, the claim:

Claim could not just mention "High in fiber"

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



7

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 lengthy process and rare in food industry JOat and
- [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

Approved Health Claims

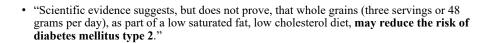
- Final Role: Food Labeling: Health Claims: Cales Vitamin I) and Outroporous September 2008

Dietary Saturated Fat and Cholesterol and Risk of Co

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:
- "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]



"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]



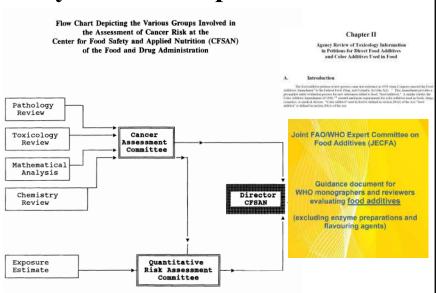


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Pre-market safety evaluation process

• 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:
- 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)



"GIAAS" is an accordant for the phrase Generally Recognized As Sois, Under sections socially and 400 of the Federal Food, Lyne, and Commelt at the Arch, are mistance that is interconally offsed to food is a food additive, that is subject to generalized creview and approval by FDA, unless the substance is generally recognized, smorag qualified expert, so living, here adequately allows to be safe under the conditions of its intended use, or unless the use of the substance is otherwise secreted from the definition of a food additive.

- Toder sections 20(d) and 400 of the Act, and FLAX implementing regulation in 20 CFR (ro.) and an CFR (ru.) on the or of a food substance may be GRAX either through scientific procedures or, for a substance used in food before popl, through experience based on romanum use in both Other's 12 CFR (ro.) 20(8), general recognition of astire; through scientific procedures requires the same quantity and quality of scientific evidence as in requirement to death any provise of the substance as a food additive. General recognition of safety through scientific procedures to based upon the application of operating varieties and another through the control of the procedure of the substance as a food additive. General recognition of safety through scientific procedures to based upon the application of operating varieties and the analysis and the application of designating the control of the procedure of
- Under 2s CFR 170 (30(e) and 170 (3)ff, general recognition of safety through
 experience based on common use in foods requires a substantial history of
 consumption for food use by a significant number of ronsumers.

13

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

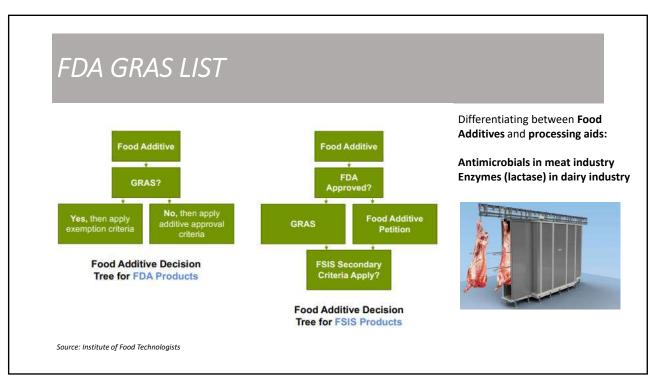


FDA GRAS LIST

- 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



15

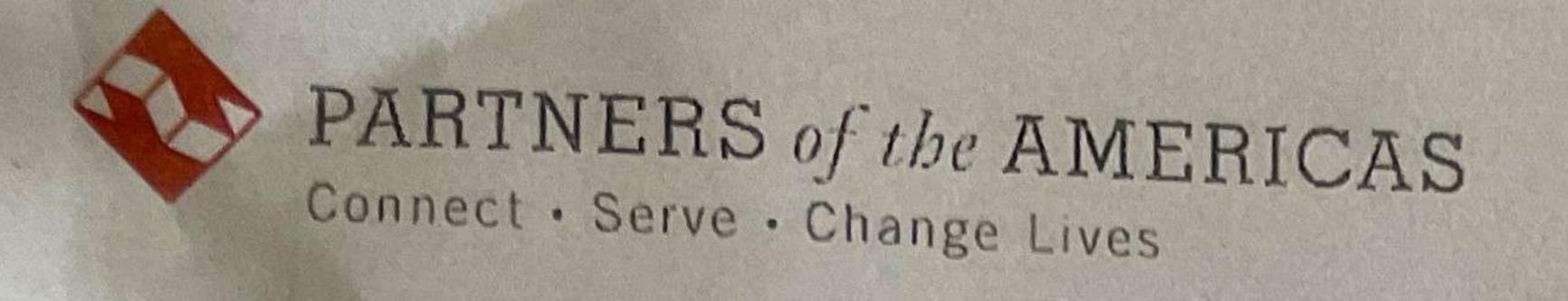




Participants and Participants' Evaluation of the Workshop



Public Health Microbiology Laboratory: https://publichealthmicrobiology.education/



| | Training Sign-in Sheet Field Officer: Fitz Hood |
|--|--|
| Department: J-ARMEN TO FARMEN | Date: 01 03/2022 Municipality: Ebong Pech Wireles |
| Community: Clarendon Topic: FSPCA Training & Cethicata | Town. 11 |

| No. | |) | | | | | | | |
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| Males: Non-Binary: | Total: Youth(15-29 years): _ | |
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| Field Officer Signature: | Volunteer Signature: Signature: Sont Os-Aligal Cyr | W |
| | Melle Fallodehonh | |

Training Sign-in Sheet

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| Volunteer: | Alyar | Fonladkheh | Field Officer: | Fitz | Hoad |
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Host: Ebony Po-le HEART NTA Date: 01 03 2027

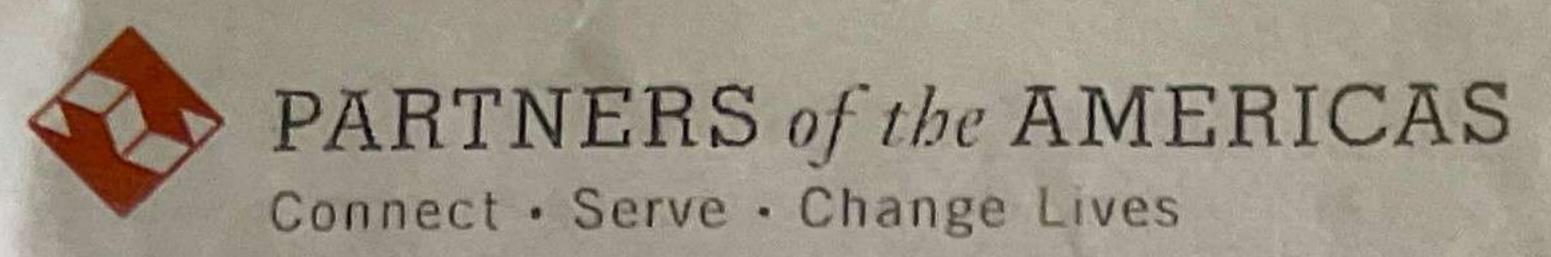
Department: FARMER to FARMEN Municipality: Ebony Perh, Clarendon

Community: Clerendon Town: May Pen

Topic: FSPCA Cethication Training

| No. | First and Last Name | Male | Female | Non- | 29 years | Profession | Email | Phone Number | Signature |
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| Males: W Females: Non-Binary: | Total: 16 Youth (15-29 years): 1 (Cerus) |
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| Field Officer Signature: | Volunteer Signature: Volunteer |



Training Sign-in Sheet

| Volunteer: ALJYAR FOULADKHAM | Field Officer: FITZ HOAD |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Host: TEBONT PARK - NTA | Date: MARCH 2022 |
| Department: FARMEN TO FARMEN | Municipality: Ebony Park |
| Community: Ebray Park | Town: MAM PEN |

Topic: FSPCA Certification Ivaining

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| Males: Mon-Binary: | Total: 19 Youth(15-29 years): 7 |
|--------------------------|---|
| Field Officer Signature: | Total: Youth(15-29 years): W. ALTHAUNG W. |

Volunteer: ALTYAR FOULADKAH
Field Officer: Fitz Hoad

Host: Ebony Pak NTA

Department: FARMER TO FARMER

Community: Claredon

Training Sign-in Sheet

Field Officer: Fitz Hoad

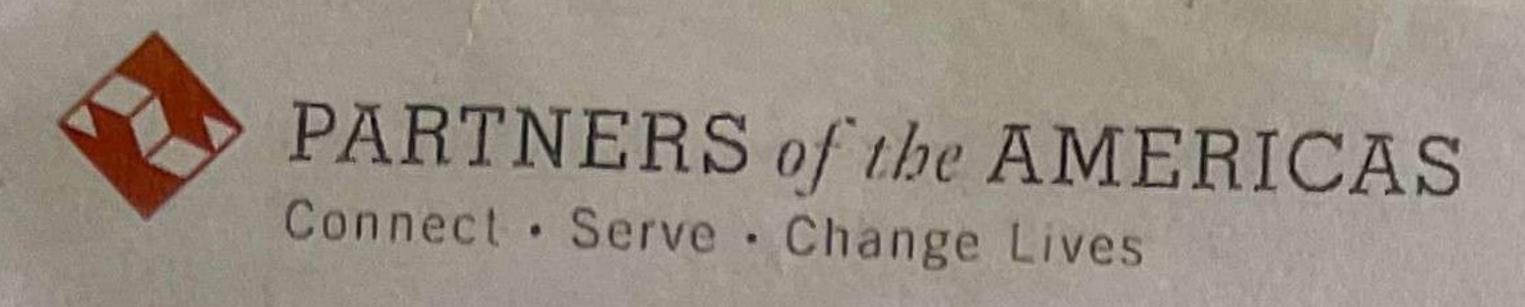
Municipality: Ebony Pak

Town:

Topic: FSPCA Certification Training

| No. First and Last Name | Male | Female | Non- Binary | 29 years or younger | Profession | | Phone Number | Signature |
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| unteer Signature: Toyou m. Aliyar Cyrus Foulublohoh |
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Training Sign-in Sheet

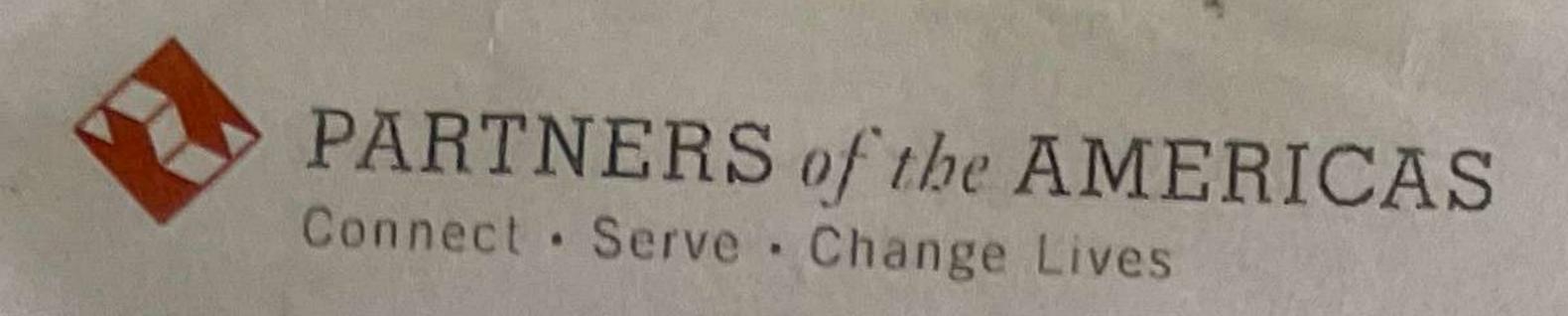
| Volunteer: ALYAR FOULABKHAN | |
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| Host: EBONT PARK NTA Tray Zul | Field Officer: FITL Womb |
| Dennis Eller DIA (195) Tur | - Date: 08/03/2012 |
| Department: FARMER TO FARMER | _ Municipality: _ Clarab |

Community: EBONY PARA

Topic: FSPLA Training Certification Town:

| O. First and Last Name Vicilia Callilla | Male | Female | Non- Binary | 29 years or younger | Profession | Email | Phone Number | Signature |
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| Males: 2 Females: 3 Non-Binary: 0 | Total: 5 Youth(15-29 years): 3 |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Field Officer Signature: | Volunteer Signeture & 'No. Aliga Gyral |
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| Volunteer Alwar - | Training Sign-in Sheet |
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| Volunteer: ALYAR FOULABKHAN | Field Officer: FITL WOMS |
| Host: EBONT PARK NTA Tray Int | Date: 08/03/2022 |
| Department: FARMER TO FARMER | Municipality: Clarette |
| Community: EBONY PARA | |
| Topic: ECPIA To | Town: |

Topic: FSPLA Training Certificale

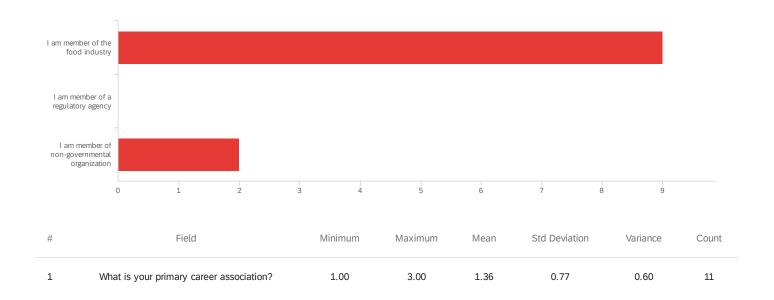
| No. First and Last Name Kiosha Grillitts Kenny Bown Consolor Consolor | Female | Non- Binary | 29 years or younger | Profession FARM ATTERNA | Email Kioshagriffifls@gnail.on | Phone Number 1876-386-9470 | Signature |
|--|--------|----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
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| ales: 2 Females: 3 Non-Binary: 0 | Total: 5 Youth(15-29 years): 3 |
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| eld Officer Signature: | Volunteer Signature: The nr. Aligar Gynns Fouluebhal |
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Default Report

2022 FSMA PC QI Workshop (3-1 to 3-2022): Lead Instructor: Dr. Aliyar Cyrus Fouladkhah - Copy - Copy March 7, 2022 12:53 PM MST

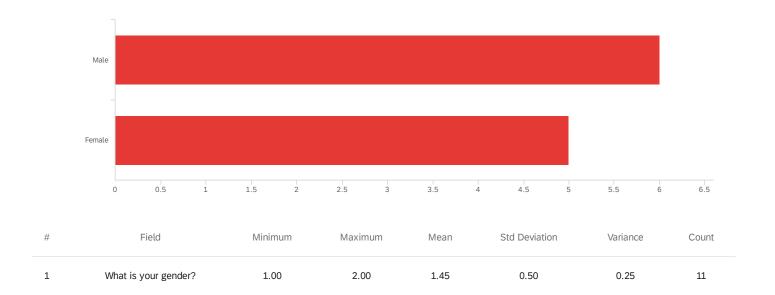
Q1 - What is your primary career association?



| # | Field | | Choice Count | |
|---|--|--------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | I am member of the food industry | 81.82% | 9 | |
| 2 | I am member of a regulatory agency | 0.00% | 0 | |
| 3 | I am member of non-governmental organization | 18.18% | 2 | |
| | | | 11 | |

Showing rows 1 - 4 of 4

Q2 - What is your gender?



| # | Field | Choice Count |
|---|--------|-----------------|
| 1 | Male | 54.55% 6 |
| 2 | Female | 45.45% 5 |

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. | 94.00 | 100.00 | 97.82 | 2.52 | 6.33 | 11 |
| 2 | My instructor communicated effectively. | 71.00 | 100.00 | 95.91 | 8.15 | 66.45 | 11 |
| 3 | My instructor stimulated my interest in the subject. | 62.00 | 100.00 | 89.64 | 14.64 | 214.23 | 11 |
| 4 | My instructor answered questions thoroughly. | 83.00 | 100.00 | 96.09 | 5.07 | 25.72 | 11 |
| 5 | My instructor treated all students with respect. | 89.00 | 100.00 | 98.55 | 3.23 | 10.43 | 11 |
| 6 | I would recommend this instructor to my friends. | 93.00 | 100.00 | 98.91 | 2.35 | 5.54 | 11 |
| 7 | My knowledge of the subject increased as a result of this workshop. | 87.00 | 100.00 | 96.45 | 4.98 | 24.79 | 11 |
| 8 | This workshop made a significant contribution to my career. | 83.00 | 100.00 | 96.91 | 5.07 | 25.72 | 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...

I would like him to know that he is socially aware, customer focused and displays overall competence in SEL competences. His expertise is well appreciated.

It was very informative and easy to understand.

Great workshop and very relevant training

I really appreciated the training to the max.

Good

Very effective and interactive workshop

Very good bi would really like more of this

It was a thorough and interesting workshop

End of Report