

Intended Use of Non-Intact Products

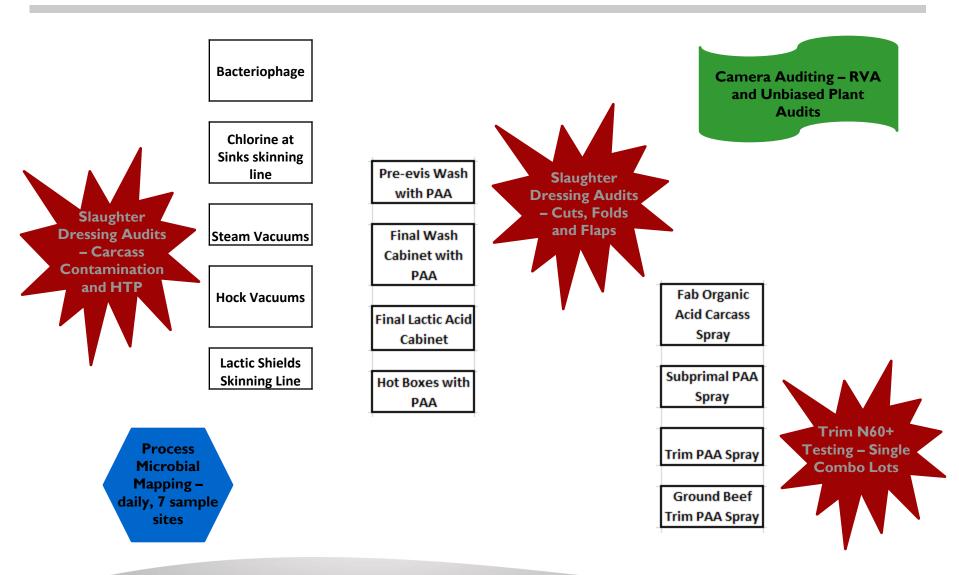
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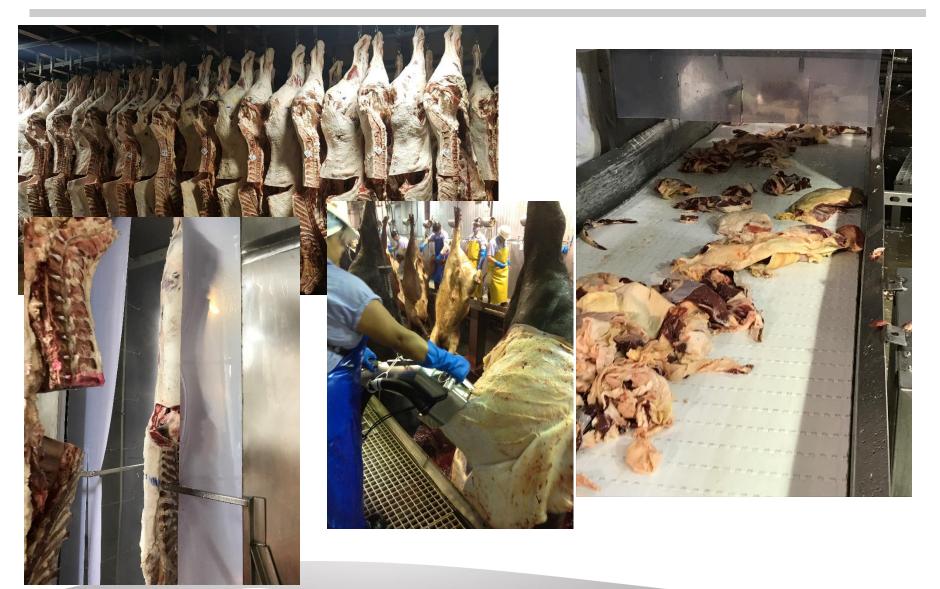


JBS Beef Food Safety Intervention System





What do interventions look like?





Why are different interventions utilized?

Multiple hurdle approach – stacking different types of antimicrobial solutions or systems throughout the production process to make it difficult for microorganisms to survive the process.

Types of interventions – thermal, pH, chilling,

combinations

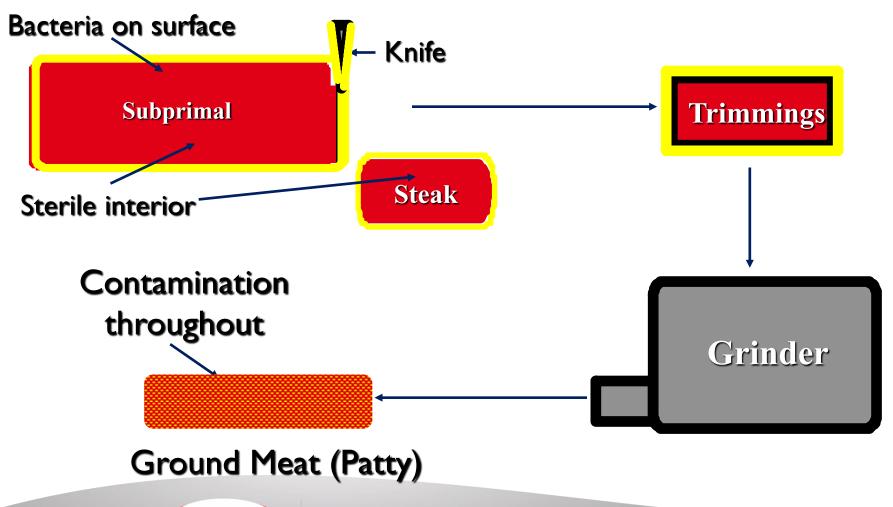


What is a 'non-intact' product?

- □ FSIS Directive 10,010.1, Revision 4
 - Raw, non-intact product i.e., ground, mechanically tenderized, needled, and vacuum marinated.



Why is non-intact different?



Non-intact or Intact Product





HACCP and Non-intact Products

Hazard analysis – addresses the likelihood of occurrence for pathogens.

Antimicrobial interventions to reduce potential contamination may be applied as a processing aid or as a CCP prior to producing non-intact products.

Why is intended use important?

- What does JBS intend to be for non-intact versus intact products?
 - Intact any vacuum packaged product(s) whether in a box or a combo.
 - Non-intact naked (not vacuum packaged)
 product(s) in a box or a combo.
- What happens when customers use the product for non-intact when it was not intended for that use?
 - The 'lot' is unknown and not able to be controlled.



Lotting and Testing product destined for ground beef

- Beef trimmings are destined to be raw, ground beef; therefore, they are <u>ALL</u> tested.
- □ Lots are typically 1 combo up to 5 combos.
- Lots should never be divided between use.





Labeling of non-intact

- On May 18, 2015, FSIS published a final rule that established labeling requirements for raw or partially cooked mechanically tenderized beef products.
- Does not apply to ground beef, hamburger patties, or beef patties.
- Does not apply to cubed steaks visually able to tell it is tenderized.
- Does not apply to fully cooked products.

Bench Trim

Occurs when a processor or retailer utilizes INTACT products to make smaller portions and the TRIM that comes from this process is termed 'bench trim'.

- Hazards of using Bench Trim
 - Multiple suppliers with different food safety systems.
 - The lot of the product is unknown and therefore not able to be controlled.



Bench Trim

- ☐ If the processor is an FSIS inspected establishment, this process MUST be addressed in their HACCP plan.
 - Supplier approval program
 - Apply an antimicrobial intervention
 - Lot and test the bench trim

