Food Safety

Agricultural Issues in Society B. LaShell

Overview of Food Safety

- 𝔅 What are the food safety issues
 ▹ Discussion of individual issues
- **л Solutions**
 - Preventatives
 - Organic Farming
 - Local production and consumption

What is at the root of food safety issues?



\mathfrak{A} Are these new problems?

Source: Fort Lewis A&M High Altitude Crop Research

Let's review US Ag Facts

Ω Less than 2% of the population is involved
 in agriculture

 Only 0.2% of U.S. population is producing most of its food.

The average age of U.S. farmers is currently fifty -six. (US Census Bureau)

Movement from Rural to Urban

${\it A}$ We suffer a net loss of 32,500 farms a year.

බ 88% of average <u>farm</u> household income is derived from off-farm.





Source: PrairieFire for Rural Action

What % of your food

 \mathfrak{A} Do you grow yourself?

Ω Do you know the grower₽

 \mathfrak{A} How many times a week do you eat out?



Do you eat seasonally?

S Fruit

𝒫 Meats

Negetables



Imports



Food Costs

World []]]]]] [Comparisons

Cost for a market basket of staple items (prices are for capital cities around the world). This market basket includes:

What % of our income do we spend on food?





Global Comparison



л United States

10%

Food Safety Issues

Я Biotechnology
Я Herbicides
Резтістав



- л BSE
- **റ E Coli 0157**
- л Salmonella
- ລ **Listeria**
- ର Campylobacter ର Hepatitis A

American Consumer's Concerns

я <u>1989</u>

- *л* Pesticide/Herbicide
- *𝒫* Antibiotics/Hormones
- л Nitrates
- Additives/Preserv
 Artificial food colors

я <u>2001</u>

- *Я* Bacterial Contam
- **Ω** Pesticide residues
- \mathfrak{A} Chemical additives
- A Hormones
- л GMOs
- л Antibiotics
- \mathfrak{A} Irradiated foods

Cheeke, Peter. Contemporary Issues in Animal Agriculture, 3rd edition. Table 9-1, 9-3.

Factors influencing the perception of risk

<u> Decreased</u> Perception

- Risk assumed voluntary
- Effect immediate
- No alternatives avail
- Risk known w/ certainty
- Exposure is essential
- Encountered occupationally
- Common hazard
- Affects ave people
- Will be used as intended
- Consequences reversible

𝒫 <u>Increased</u> Perception

- Risk born involuntary
- Effect delayed
- Many alternatives avail
- Risk not known
- Exposure is a luxury
- Encountered non-occup
- "Dread" hazard
- Affects esp sensitive people
- Likely to be misused
- Consequences irreversible

Cheeke, Peter. Contemporary Issues in Animal Agriculture, 3rd edition. Table 9-2.

Genetically engineered food





Biotechnology





Issues to Consider:

 ${\it \Omega}$ Traditional plant breeding vs GE

- What is your definition of GEP
- Moving foreign genes into plants
- Or all modification of pure plant breeding.



Dec 00- Star Link Corn

- Only biotech crop that isn't approved for human consumption
 - Contains a bacterium gene that makes the plant toxic to the European corn borer
- Taco shells that were tested were made in Mexico and distributed by Kraft Foods Inc



When introducing New Technology: Issues to Consider

$\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ How does the technology affect the

environment?



Citizens and Scientists for Environmental Solutions

Union of

Concerned

cientists

\mathfrak{A} How does the technology affect the farmer?

More Issues to Consider

л Government Regulations

 $\operatorname{\mathfrak{O}}$ Patents and Control of Technology

 \mathfrak{A} Long term affects on consumer

 ${\mathfrak A}$ Who decides on the products?

Consumer knowledge

ର What percent had heard nothing or not much about GMOsP

• 55%

What % thought that less than half of the food in grocery stores contains GMOs?
 60%

What % of Americans felt they had eaten GMOs? 19% What % of Americans said they had not eaten GM foods? 62%

♦ What % did not know whether GM foods were basically safe?
• 46%
♦ What % felt they were basically unsafe?
• 25%

- 66% of women
- 50% of men

- **48%**
- 20% changed their mind from unsafe

Where do Genetic Modification and Biotechnology rank in consumer concern **Ω 1. Freshness** So 2. Poisoning **Solution 3. Salmonella** *A A*. Chemicals/fertilizers \mathfrak{I} 5. Genetic modification *S 6*. Biotechnology 2001 Survey by Mellman Group and Public Opinion Strategies



Web Sites

റ Pure Foods Campaign

- http://www.purefood.org/
- **Biotech Basics**
 - http://www.biotechbasics.com/
- ର Ag Biotech Conference
 - http://www.nysaes.cornell.edu/comm/gmo/

Salmonella



Strain found in eggs

What do Farmers think?

ລ American Corn Growers Association Survey (2003)

- 34% of nations corn crop in GMO
- Results....

A V/s National Corn Growers Association
 <u>http://www.aega.org/comparison/default.htm</u>

Foods Associated with Salmonella

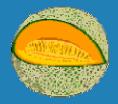
ର Raw poultry products, eggs, raw milk ର Less commonly,

Raw fruits and vegetables



Cantaloupe, tomatoes and alfalfa sprouts

Ω In 1970's, pet turtles! Sale banned in 1975





According to CDC:

 \mathfrak{A} 40,000 cases a year in U.S.

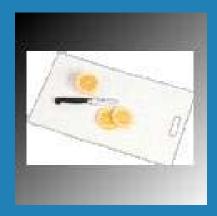
ର **1,000 people a year die** • Children, elderly and immuno-compromised



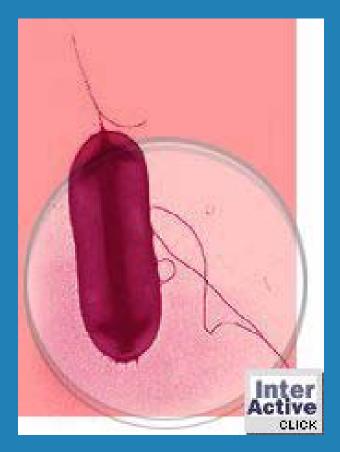
Solutions

ନ୍ତ Cook it ନ୍ତ Clean it ନ୍ତ Cool it ନ୍ତ Avoid Cross contamination





E. coli 0157:h7



E. Coli 0157 Statistics (CDC)

න **73,000 cases in U.S.** න **61 deaths**

√ Lives in intestines of healthy cattle
√ Produces powerful toxin
√ First recognized in 1982
√ Most lab tests don't look for 0157

E. coli 0157 Sources







ConAgra Recall of 2002

Ωnd largest recall in history

Section 2018 States in USDA meat inspection program



Deadly Spinach

 Ω September 2006 **Reproduce from 4 fields** 3 die; 200 infected • 26 states Ban all sale of bagged spinach **Spread by wild pigs** Source?





Taco Bell

S December 06 \circ 65 infected in NE in 5 States Ω What was it? Shredded lettuce PPP Scallions 222 Still don't know S prins//mmmreisanrugan/~ums/racopuant



Solutions

Cook it –
160 for meat and poultry
Clean it
Cool it
Avoid Cross contamination





Other foodborn diseases

ର Listeria

Resists nitrates, salt, acidity and freezing

ର Cyclospora

- On cell parasite
- Imported raspberries for school lunch program

а Campylobacter

Often associated with unpasteurized milk because of outbreak in the early 40s

റ Hepatitis A

Highly contagious virus associated with poor hygiene







Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy

\mathfrak{A} Caused by prion protein

- Only pathogen known to contain no DNA
- Mutant form of proteins found in all neurons
- Found in 1968; linked to TSEs in 1982
- Stanley Prusiner received Noble Prize in 1992
- ର Transmitted across species via the brain, spinal cord and retinal tissue
 - Only way BSE spreads is through contaminated feed
 - UK cattle infected by scrapie-contaminated feed

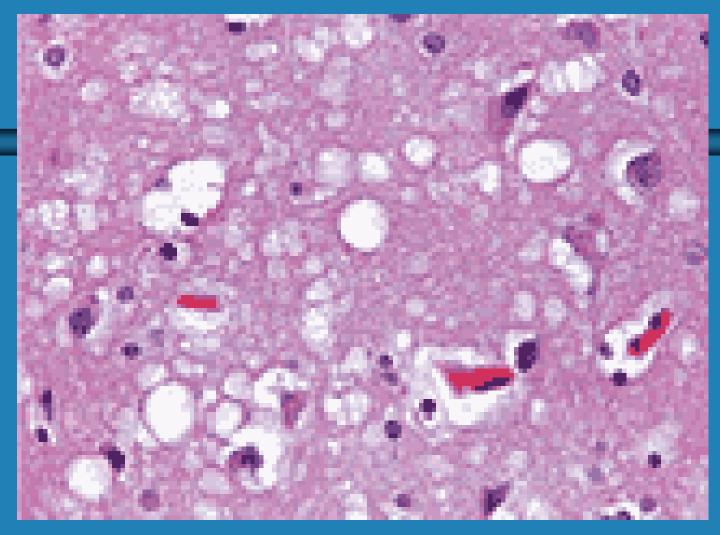
Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy

ର Not killed by UV, microwave or cooking

Other Transmissible Spongiform Diseases

Scrapie in Sheep ∂ CWD in Elk/Deer N Kuru in Humans Ω CJD in humans റ TME in Mink **N VCJD in Humans**

Early 18th century u.s. - 1947 1967 1957 1920s



from a patient with Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease are a telltale sign of spongiform encephalopathy

BSE begins

ລ November 1986

- Outbreak in United Kingdom
- 178,000 cattle diagnosed with BSE
- Since 1990, 159 cases of vCJD had been identified.

റ By 1992

Spread to France, Germany and Switzerland

What has US done?

ର APHIS- Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service

പ 1989

- Cannot import live ruminants from UK
- BSE surveillance program
 - Examine cattle brains from adult cattle displaying neurological signs
 - -Tracing 496 head of cattle imported from UK from 81-89

What has US done?

പ 1991

- Voluntary ban on use of rendered products from adult sheep in animal feeds
- Cannot import ruminant meat and edible products and most byproducts of ruminant origin from countries known to have BSE

What are Ruminant Protein sources

Blood meal, meat meal and bone meal
 High Protein/Low Cost
 Blood Meal
 81% CP
 Meat meal
 93.5% CP
 V/S Plant Sources
 Alfalfa Hay
 22.5% CP
 Souhean Meal 50.0% CP

Soybean Meal 50.9% CP

\mathfrak{A} By-product of animal harvesting

- Rendered (cooked) to kill viruses and bacteria
- 250-300 degrees F

What has US done?

പ്പ 1997

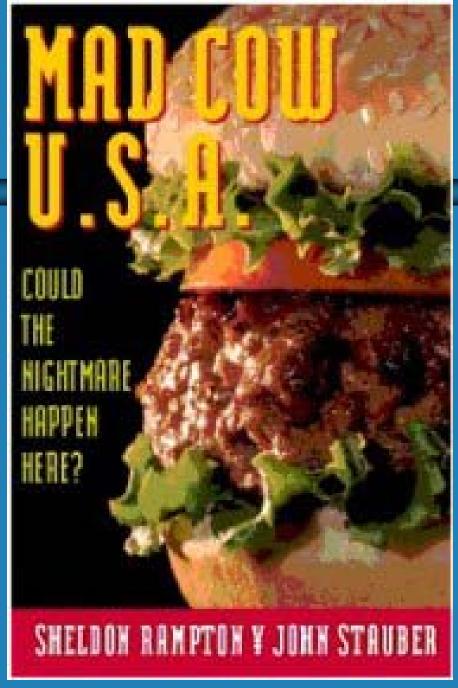
- FDA established regulations to prohibit feeding of most mammalian proteins to ruminants
- Prohibited importation of live ruminants and most ruminant products from all of Europe

പ് 2000

 Prohibited importation of all rendered animal protein products, regardless of species, from Europe.







U.S-December 23, 2003

What did U.S. do?

റ May 2003

- First Case in North America found in Canada
- Closed Canadian border to live cattle and beef imports

റ And then,

л December 2003

- First case found in U.S.
- Cow had been imported from Canada

What immediately happened?

№ 10,410 pounds of beef from 20 cows recalled
 № All beef exports stopped

- 10% of total beef produced in U.S. was exported
 - Mexico, Japan and Korea are primary markets
- Export market valued at 4-5 billion/year

 \mathfrak{A} Futures and Cash markets dropped 20% in Jan

 \mathfrak{A} 255 additional "related" animals tested

All negative for BSE

What did the U.S. do immediately after 12/23/03?

ର FDA <u>banned</u> following from human food supply

- "downer" cattle (cattle that die on the farm or before reaching the harvest facility)
- Specified Risk Material (SRM) like the brain, skull, eyes and spinal cord of cattle 30 months or older, and a portion of the small intestine and tonsils from all cattle, regardless of age or health

What did the U.S. do immediately after 12/23/03?

${\it s}_2$ Monday Feb 2, 2004, FDA also bans use of :

- Mammalian blood and blood products for use as a protein source to other ruminants,
- Poultry litter as a feed ingredient for ruminant animals, and
- "Plate waste" -- uneaten meat and other meat scraps currently collected from some large restaurant operations and rendered into meat and bone meal for animal feed -as a feed ingredient for ruminants.

What has U.S. done?

 ${\it A}$ Tested for BSE as part of surveillance program

- 2002, USDA tested around 7,000 animals
- 2003, USDA tested 20,566 animals
- 2004, USDA tested over 150,000 animals
- 2005, USDA tested over 200,000 animals
- 2006, USDA tested over 200,000 animals
- 2007, USDA plans to reduce testing to 40,000

Ω Found 2 cases during testing

- Texas in November 04 (dairy cow from Canada)
- Alabama in Feb 06 (beef cow from unknown origin)

Canada in 2004

So USDA opens Canadian border to boxed beef imports of cattle under 30 mos
 2004 import figures surpass 2003 totals
 So USDA publishes rule to open border to live cattle imports on March 7, 2005
 Canada tests 22,000 cattle in 2004

Canada in 2005

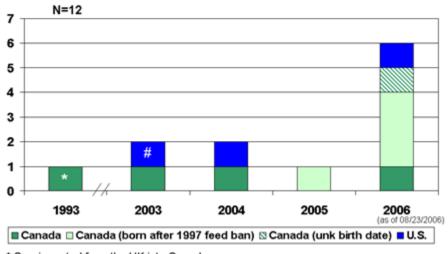
- ${\it \Omega}\,$ BSE case confirmed on Jan 4, 2005
- - 40% of current feed contains ruminant proteins
- ${\it \Omega}\,$ BSE case confirmed in beef cow on Jan 11, 2005
- $\boldsymbol{\vartheta}$ USDA stands by rule to re-open border
 - R-Calf files injunction to stop it
 - Judge issues injunction



Canada in 2007

\mathfrak{N} 9 total cases reported

BSE Cases in North America, by Year of Death and Country, 1993-2006



* Cow imported from the UK into Canada

Cow imported from Canada into US

http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/bse/

Is USDA protecting us?

\mathfrak{O} Creekstone Farms

• USDA won't allow them to test everything

\mathfrak{A} Sec'y of Agriculture

- Refers to "North American" Beef Industry
- Allow Canadian cattle into U.S. for processing

\mathfrak{A} NAIS – National Animal Identification System

- Identify premises
- Identify all animals (not just cattle)
- Record all animal movements
- Still voluntary

Genetic Resistance to TSEs

Sheep

- Single codon 171 with 3 Genotypes
- RR- Resistant
- QR: Appears Resistant
- QQ-Susceptible

रु हार

- Single codon with 3 Genotypes
- LL, LM and MM
- Only LL has not gotten CWD
- Research project at "old fort"
- www.cervid.com

Genetic Resistance to TSEs

S Cattle?

ഹ Humans₽

Recent BSE Research

ລ January 05

- Prions found in kidney, liver and pancreas
- How much tainted tissue causes infection?
 January 07
 - Cows can be genetically modified to be resistant to BSE
 - $\frac{\text{http://www.teehnologyreview.com/read articles}}{\text{e.aspxPid=179623.eh=biotech}}$

To find out more:

- **Ω** Foreign Agriculture Service
 - www.fas.usik.gov/dlp/BSE/bse.html
- **A Dr. Stanley Prusiner**
 - <u>http://www.ucsi.edu/neurosc/faculty/neuro_prusiner</u>
 <u>.html</u>
- ${\boldsymbol{\mathscr{O}}}$ Center for Global Food Issues
 - <u>http://www.mail-cow-facts.com/index.html</u>
- \mathfrak{O} **BSE Info (NCBA)**
 - <u>http://www.bseinio.org/</u>



Food Safety Solutions

 \mathcal{A} Irradiation S COOL Labeling of imports **Organic farming** Ω Local and sustainable production



Fight BAC Campaign



Http://www.fightbac.org

Who is Fight BAC?

The Partnership for Food Safety Education is an ambitious public-private partnership created to reduce the incidence of foodborne illness by educating Americans about safe food handling practices





Keep Food Safe From Bacteria[™]

Fight Bac campaign

Fight Bac Public Service Announcements





Food Irradiation



Should N Irradiated

This year, the approve zapp radiation to k Most experts does it make

BY DENNIS McC

Irradiation-What is it?

ව Radiation disrupts cell components and kills germs IRRADIATION kills organisms that cause food poisoning, without harming the food.

 Bacteria cell, before irradiation

A Raw, processed food, which can be contaminated by pathogens such as bacteria, is conveyed into an irradiation chamber.

B A powerful electron beam is scanned over the food.

C Electron radiation breaks up the bacteria's DNA, making it impossible for the bacteria to reproduce or continue living – but causing no harm to the food.

SOURCE: Iowa State University College of Agriculture

More on Irradiation.....

ର Food is exposed to gamma rays, electron beams or x-rays

 N Kills salmonella, listeria, campylobacter and e.coli
 Costs \$.13 to .20 per pound



More on Irradiation.....

Delays or stops normal ripening and decay processes so that foods can be stored for longer

Does not "fix" spoiled food

ର Minor changes in flavor and texture like those caused by canning or freezing

 $\operatorname{\mathfrak{O}}$ Can be handled or consumed immediately

Historical perspective

പ 1963

• FDA approved the use of irradiation to kill pests in wheat and flour.

പ്പ 1964

 FDA approved use of irradiation to prevent sprouting of white potatoes

പ 1986

• FDA approved pork irradiation to control parasites that cause trichinosis.

Historical perspective con't

д **1986**

FDA approved the use of irradiation to delay maturation, inhibit growth and disinfect certain foods,including vegetables and spices

പ 1992

 USDA approved irradiation of raw poultry to kill salmonella and other bacteria.

Historical perspective con't



 FDA approved irradiation of red meats ର 1999

- Approved for sale in grocery stores $\mathop{\mathfrak{O}}$ 2003

Approved for USDA school lunch program





Irradiation labeling

л Radura symbol

- \mathfrak{A} "Irradiated to destroy harmful microbes".
 - It is not required to label a food if a minor ingredient of the food, such as a spice, has been irradiated
 - Major ingredients must be identified
 - Irradiated Pork

я Cold sterilization

Means the same as irradiated

Use of irradiated foods

 ${\boldsymbol{\mathcal{A}}}$ Irradiation of foods has been endorsed by :

- World Health Organization (WHO)
- Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
- Assistant Secretary of Health
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Disadvantages of Irradiation

♪ Expensive
♪ Ineffective against viruses
♪ If 90% of micro organisms are destroyed
• 10% can still reproduce
♪ Destroys 25% of Vit E and 5-10% of Vit C
♪ Long term effects?

How much irradiation needed?

 Chest X-ray

 .001 kilo Gray

 Kill salmonella (poultry)

 4.5 kilo Gray

 Frozen Ground Beef

 1.35 kilo Gray

 Kill 90% e.coli

 .3 kilo Gray

 Kill 99% e.coli

 .6 kilo Gray

 Parasites/insects

 .1 kilo Gray

Recent Studies and Industry Publicity

NCBA studies levels needed
 National Cattlemens Beef Association

Consumer's Reaction

${\boldsymbol{\vartheta}}$ In test marketing of specific irradiated foods:

- Consumers are willing to buy them
- At least half will buy the irradiated food, if given a choice between irradiated product and the same product non-irradiated
- If consumers are first educated about what irradiation is and why it is done:
 - Approximately 80% will buy the product



Who else does it?

S France \mathfrak{A} Netherlands 2 Portugal **∂** Israel 2 Thailand A Russia 2 China **South Africa**

Is it commercially available?

- ${\it O}$ Groceries began selling ground beef in 2000
 - SuperValue, Cub Foods, FarmFresh
 - Rainbow Foods
 - Giant, Lowes,
 - Winn Dixie, Kroger
- $\boldsymbol{\mathscr{A}}$ Chains and outlets
 - Schwans, Omaha Steaks
 - Dairy Queen, Chammps

Is it commercially available?

റ SureBeam

Largest US food-irradiation company

Alternative methods of prevention for e.coli

Steam pasteurization A Feeding hay or fresh grass 5 days before
 slaughter **Solution** In home test **Solution** Germ that kills e.coli र High pressure **Solution States And Annuary 2007 in Canada**

Steam pasteurization

? For fresh beef
? Developed by subsidiary of Excel
? Exposes carcass surface to blanket of steam, killing the bacteria.

Steam pasteurization con't

ର No chemicals are used and color remains unaffected

ର Still must be sure meat isn't contaminated after pasteurization

COOL - Country of Origin Labeling



COOL Guidelines

л 2002 Farm Bill

- Voluntary program required for certain commodities
- Fresh & frozen cuts of beef, veal, lamb, pork, fish, fresh and frozen fruits & vegetables and peanuts may be labeled at retail



COOL Guidelines

Solution Beef, Lamb and Pork Animals born, raised and processed in U.S. Ω Farm fish and shellfish Hatched, harvested and processed in U.S. S Wild fish Harvested in U.S. waters or by U.S. flagged ship Ω Fruits, Vegetables and Peanuts Grown, packed and processed in U.S.

COOL Update

 \circ 2004 Implementation was postponed Funding removed by appropriations USDA and President against mandatory COOL \mathcal{A} Conflicting financial analysis Several attempts to kill Bill in committee • All have failed **a Opponents want National ID system before** implementation



COOL Update

A Voluntary until September 30, 2008

- Will become Mandatory
- Jan 2007: Legislation being introduced to move that up to September 2007

Other Solution Alternatives

 \mathfrak{A} Organic Production

Solution

 \mathcal{A} Sustainable Production

Organic Production

ର National Organic Standards Board in April, 1995: **A** "Organic is an ecological production management system that promotes and enhances biodiversity, biological cycles and soil biological activity. It is based on minimal use of off-farm inputs and on management practices that restore, maintain and enhance ecological harmony."



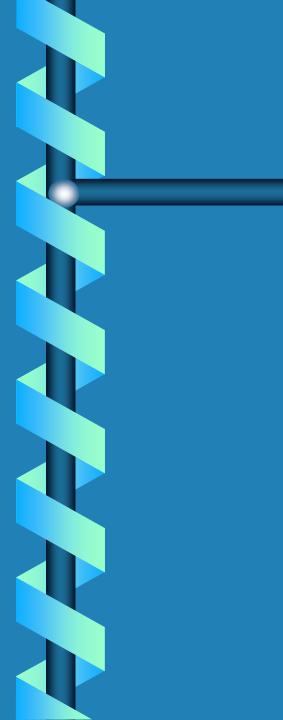
Local Foods

√ Farmer's Markets
∧ Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)
Purchase share of farm
Fruits, vegetables, meat, milk, flowers
√ Farm to School
√ Farm to College

Sustainable Production

${\it \mathfrak{A}}$ What does organic mean to youP

${\it s}_{\it O}$ Do you need to have the USDA certification ${\it P}$



Norwalk Virus

𝔅 "It must be something I ate."
 𝔅 Unclassified, small, round-structured viruses

ର Have been named after places where outbreaks occurred

Norwalk, Montgomery, Hawaii, Snow Mt

Norwalk Virus family

ລ Only the common cold is reported more frequently

ର Spread by traditional fecal-oral route ର Most common sources of outbreaks

- Water and ice
- Shellfish
- Salad ingredients

Good news about Norwalk

Inlike many bacteria, this virus doesn't multiply in foods
 Virus is destroyed by thorough cooking

