Building an external and internal food safety culture – and measuring it

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Food safety culture

- It is a set of shared attitudes, values and beliefs around food safety
 - Production/sources
 - Handling/storage
 - Preparation
- You can have a good food safety culture or a bad one





Why should I care?

- People actually do get sick
 - You can't control how people handle your products
 - You can limit their exposure
- Making people sick is bad for business
 - Reputation
 - Lawsuits
 - Real costs
- Marketing food safety
 - Differentiation and following best practices







Regardless of standard

- You have to have a plan
- You have to have validated controls that are verifiable
- Someone is going to check
 - These are all minimum standards (especially if there is an outbreak)



Smiling Hara Tempeh

- Salmonella Paratyphi B
- 71illnesses
- 9 hospitalizations
- Linked to starter culture



"For us it means that we' ve identified the point of entry. It had nothing to do with our sanitation, protocol or Blue Ridge Food Ventures. It did not originate in Asheville and it was unknowingly passed along to us. So it's a big relief to us. Now we can look at moving forward — it's up to the FDA to trace this further."



Do they ask for any proof of micro analysis?
Do they have compelling labels?
Do they know how their product is used?





What FSMA Safe Food For Canadians Act and GFSI don't address



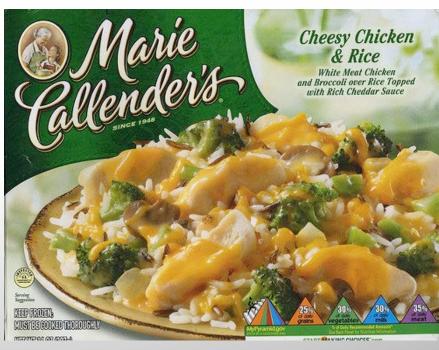
Product packaging of fully cooked vs. uncooked products



Similar appearance of fully cooked and uncooked breaded products







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REHEATING PROCEDURES FOR CLASSIC PASTAS

Taylor Street's Baked Ziti Mom's Lasagna Eggplant Parmesan

All Other Pastas



- Place pasta and 1 oz. of water into an oven-safe
 container covered with foil.
- 2. Preheat oven to 425
- 3. Bake until thoroughly bot.
- · Baked Ziti. Approximately 20 minutes
- · Lasagna/Eggplant: Approximately 25 minutes.
- Place pasts and 2 on of water impo a large strace pain and cover with a lat.
- Turn heat on low and slowly solvest, surring occasionally, for about § morness or until thoroughly had.

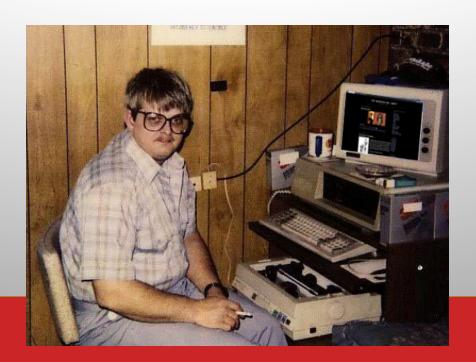


- I. Remove lid from plastic container and replace on top, allowing some room for season to exceed
- 2. Cook on high heat for about I 1/2 minutes.
- Stir pasta (if applicable), rotate container a quarter turn, and cook for an additional 1 2 monates, or until thoroughly hot.

MAGGIANO'S

W TILLE ILTUTE

 "You sir... are a moron. They send you home with cooked food not raw meat."



We evaluate food handling behaviors.



Performance indicator (food safety culture) data

- Inspection results
- Audit reports (GFSI or otherwise)
- Microbiological results
- Self-audits
- Staff knowledge
- Self-reported practices
- Behavior



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FATE UNIVERSITY



ConAgra food safety culture survey

(Food Technology, Jan 2012)

- Surveyed plant staff, managers, supervisors
- Asked about perception, self policing, good and bad
 - Specifically wanted to know more about lessons learned from food safety issues and incidents and how they would prevent future problems.
 - Employees want to be able to rely on one another.
 - Recognition



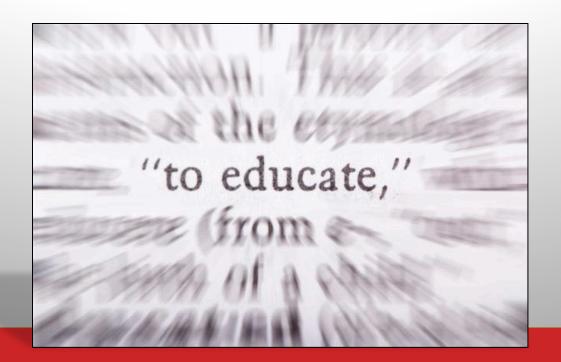
Here's the rub

- Significant deviations between stated and actual behavior
 - DeDonder et al.; 2008; Clayton and Griffith 2003; Jay et al., 1999; Redmond et al., 2004; Surgeoner et al., 2009
- Most evaluations use this selfreported data for measuring knowledge and intended changes
 - o Redmond and Griffith, 2004; Chapman et al., 2010



Our food safety issues would be fixed if...

We just had more education

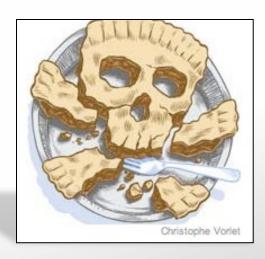


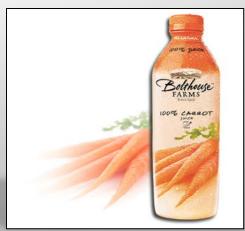
Why did my grandmother overcook pork?



Evaluating messages

- Consumers are often blamed in outbreaks
- "common sense/food safety is simple"
- Education alone ≠ application of knowledge gained
- Providing easy access to tools does not necessarily improve desired practices





From the literature

- Using stories and narratives better than statistics alone
 - Cole, 1998; Cole, 1997; Howard, 1991; Leventhal, 1970; Morgan et al., 2002;
 Slater and Rouner, 1996
- Sticky factor



- Put food safety into context
 - Leventhal et al., 1965; Lordly, 2007
- The medium is the message and it better be correct for the target audience





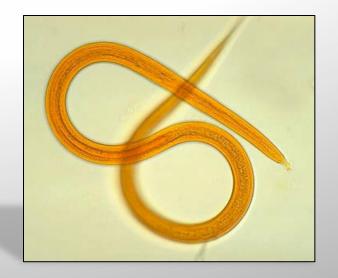


- Generate dialogue
 - o Ajzen, 1991; Bohm et al., 1993; Dignum et al., 2001; Schein, 1993
- Surprising messages
 - o Shannon, 1948



Surprising message?

"Upon indigestion, the larvae are freed from the cyst by and then proceed to migrate to the intestine. Here they develop to maturity and after fertilization the adult worms produce living embryos which invade the blood stream and are carried to all, or nearly all, of the voluntary muscles of the body."















We tell our staff about outbreaks at businesses similar to ours.



SALMONELLA FOUND IN PRE-COOKED PASTA AND A DISHCLOTH STAFF TESTED POSITIVE

An investigation into a 2009 outbreak of Salmonella Enteriditis PT8 linked to a U.K. restaurant found poor food handling practices led to the illnesses. Salads prepared on-site were the most likely source of the outbreak.

Investigators found Tenth Hole Tea Rooms, had recently switched suppliers of lettuce (from a pre-shredded product to whole heads which required washing) and staff were processing the salad ingredients in a sink that was also used to wash chicken. The sink was not properly cleaned and sanitized between activities.

Investigators also found staff working while sick with salmonellosis and a rotation of part-time employees through job stations that increased the risk of cross-contamination.

What you can do:

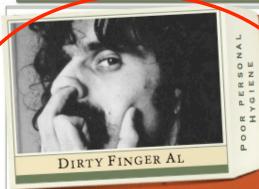
- Don't wash raw meats. Salmonella and other bugs can be sprayed up to 3 feet away by washing.
- Clean and sanitize any equipment or surfaces where raw meats have been cut or handled; pathogens can remain behind and contaminate ready-to-eat foods.
- Sick workers should stay home.
 Vomiting or diarrhea are often symptoms of foodborne illness which can be passed to patrons by sick workers.

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FOOD SAFETY NETWORK INFORMATION SHEET

BIZARRE LAWSUIT SETTLED -- INVOLVING NASA, NASTY FOOD,

e3 chef "Dirty Finger Al"



A former fellow chef for Lackmann was quoted as wing that "Dirty Al" was "grotesque in his hygiene became of filthy hands and fingers and open. " ang sores while whing."

"I WILL NOT MAKE ANY COMMENTS," MOTTA SAID, WITH THAT, HE HUNG UP.

federal lawsuit that claimed outdated, spoiled food was served at NASA's Kennedy Space Center, has been settled. The case began several years ago when a former employee of Lackmann (the food service provider for the Center) was fired after she reported food handling problems.

Leaked from this lawsuit was information about the chef who helped run the Space Center's kitchen. Apparently he lacked basic food safety knowledge. Al Motta, also referred to in culinary circles around Orlando as "Dirty Finger Al", allegedly used weeks old outdated food, including rancid chicken and rotten vegetables, to feed customers at the center.

Other employees told attorneys that whenever health inspectors were in the area, restaurants would spread the word so that kitchen employees in the Space Center and in other facilities could clean up their act.

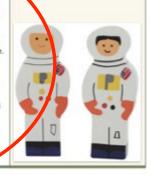
The original complaint claimed Lackmann Food Services used weeksold outdated food, usually disguised in spicy dishes like chili or barbecue. The company denied the allogation at the time, saying it actually does about six times better than average in its state inspections.



Orty Finger Al stumbled over some basic questions from attorneys during pre-trial nterviews, even though he's spent most this life in the food industry.

For example, Motta said that cold food has be kept below 70 degrees to avoid bacteria growth, when it actually has to be kept 41 or below.

Don't be a Dirty Finger Al



Our training program is designed to generate dialogue.

We look at research on food safety training (what has worked, what hasn't).



I survey my staff about their food safety practices.











Results: Mean events per food handler

Event	Pre (12.4 hrs)	Post (13.5 hrs)	Change	percentage
Handwashing attempts	21.1	22.5	+1.42*	+6.7%
Correct handwashing events	2.4	4.0	+1.64*	+68.9%
Indirect cross- contamination	15.7	13.1	-2.57*	-19.6%
Direct cross- contamination	1.9	1.0	-0.85*	-81.7%

What we were able to take away for the organization

- When it's busy, people get sloppy and food safety isn't a priority
- Training in context to the environment
 - (team/activities)
- Handwashing problems
 - o almost always around paper towel use
- Anecdotes about hot holding (or lack of)

A framework for success

- Survey questions to assess food safety knowledge, as well as skills and ability
 - Cannot stop there, and don't dedicate too many resources
- Validate food safety management tools
 - Equipment/policy audits
- Implement behavior science into existing food safety and outreach programs
 - Ethnography or observation





Posted on March 17, 2013 by Ben Chapman

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Home-canned food kills Argentinean man: Botulism in food causing deaths for over 1000 years

Mrs. Kalisz, my grade 7 and 8 family studies teacher warned of the dangers of botulism by showing our class a bulging can of beans (which she kept in a ziplock bag). What I took away from that story was to never buy or use dented cans (although that practice can be debated). Botulism from commercially canned foods has been pretty rare in North America since the 1970s with only a couple of cases in 40+ years.

The first case of food-related botulism recorded in the medical literature occurred in Germany in 1735 and was traced to uncooked fermented blood sausage. Food safety history guru (and pretty decent margarita recipe developer) Carl Custer pointed out in an IAFP workshop that botulism concerns (and regulatory responses) go back further than that. In the 10th century, Emperor Leo VI of Byzantium prohibited the manufacture of blood sausage because of repeated illnesses leaving folks paralyzed and dying not too long after exposure. Botulism (derived from botulus, the latin word for sausage)



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By Don Schaffner and Ben Chapman

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Podcast Description

Ben Chapman is an Assistant Professor and Extension Food Safety Specialist at North Carolina State University and Don Schaffner is Extension Specialist in Food Science and Professor at Rutgers University. Every two weeks or so Ben and Don get together to talk about food safety current events and the challenges of making the food supply safer.

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