Building a Resilient Environmental Monitoring Programme



Introduction

- Introduction to building an Environmental Monitoring Programme
- Common Issues
- 7 steps to Creating an Environmental Monitoring Programme





Purpose

Pathogens

Validation

Consumer Food Safety

Allergens

Verify Hygiene Standards





Common Issues

- Looking for incorrect microorganisms
- Lacks in depth 10 swabs taken twice a year
- Lack of understanding
- No zoning





Regulations

CODEX 2020 - 'Food Code'

Global Food Safety Initiative (GFSI) Global Standards

Commission Regulation (EC) no 2073/2005





How EMP can support the food safety management system

Identify harbourage points

Find and monitor cracks and crevices in equipment

Verify cleaning standards

Awareness of hot spot areas

Meet Company KPI's

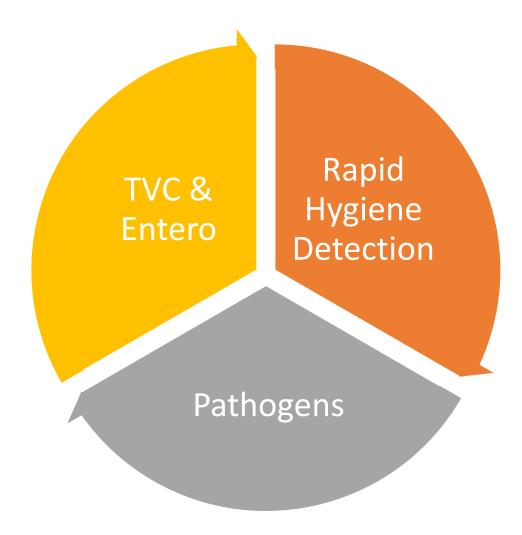






Environmental Monitoring to assess

Hygiene







What pathogenic microorganisms to test for?

Risk Assessment of the following:

Manufacturing facility condition

Types of food produced in the factory

Are the products Chilled or Ambient?

If chilled, can they support the growth of *Listeria monocytogenes*?

Is the factory wet or dry conditions?

How is the factory cleaned and how frequently?

Environmental monitoring for pathogens depends on the above risk assessment outcome.

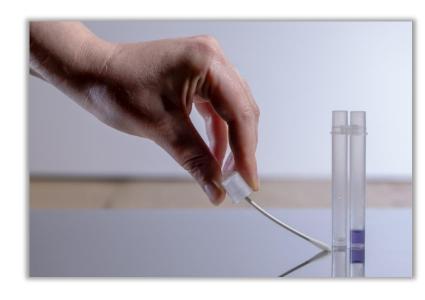




Environmental Monitoring to assess Hygiene













Environmental Monitoring to assess Hygiene











Easily view testing results and



Customize settings for language,







Vectors

Vectors are things that move the microorganisms around the factory

Hands Mobile Footwear Equipment Clothing Water

Important consideration for the EMP





7 steps to designing an Environmental Monitoring Programme (EMP)

- Step 1 Create an EMP Team
- Step 2 Understand the factory environment and equipment
- Step 3 Create a master swabbing schedule for all sample locations and test type
- Step 4 Establish routine documentation
- Step 5 Determine frequency of testing and when to take the test
- Step 6 Establish trending documentation
- Step 7 Establish corrective action procedures





Step 1 Create the team - Roles and Responsibilities

Board Member (Sponsor)

 Secures resources for the EMT.
 Responsible for reporting back to the board the Environmental Monitoring Programme.

Operations (Lead investigations)

 Provide information about equipment used and staff movements around the factory

Hygiene

 To provide information on cleaning methods, equipment knowledge, potential harbourage niches inside the equipment.





Step 1 Create the team - Roles and Responsibilities

Engineering

 Knowledge of niches in equipment. Coordinate planned preventative maintenance with deep hygiene cleaning and removal of panels from equipment so that swabbing can also take place in harder to access areas.

Technical (Lead programme development)

- Coordinate all the information to develop and implement an environmental monitoring programme.
- Review results and feedback to the team

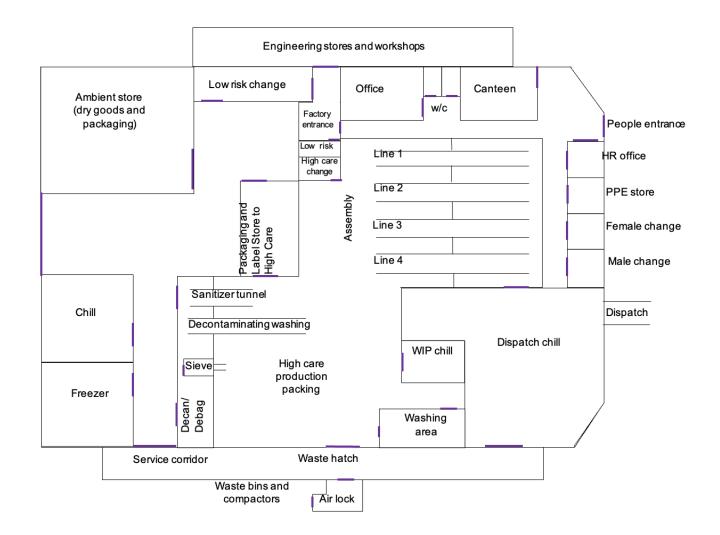
Sample collector

- Understand why locations have been identified
- Take samples according to schedule





Step 2 – Understand your factory environment and equipment





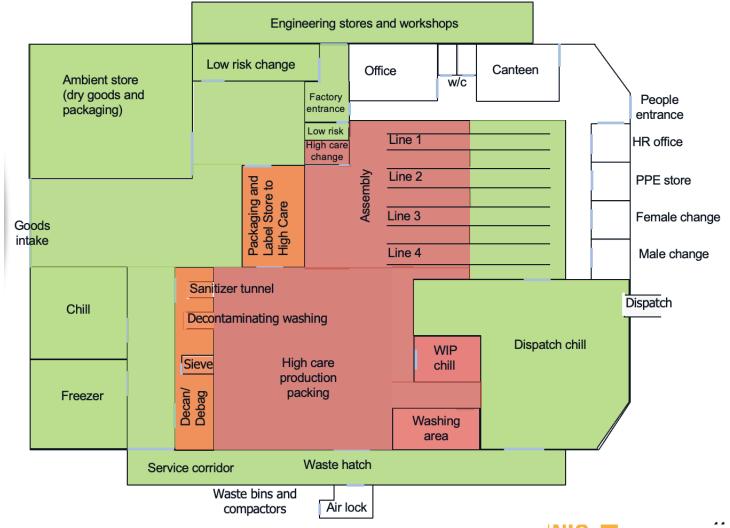


Hygiene zones

Green – Low risk Raw materials

Amber – Medium risk
Packing removed and
product exposed

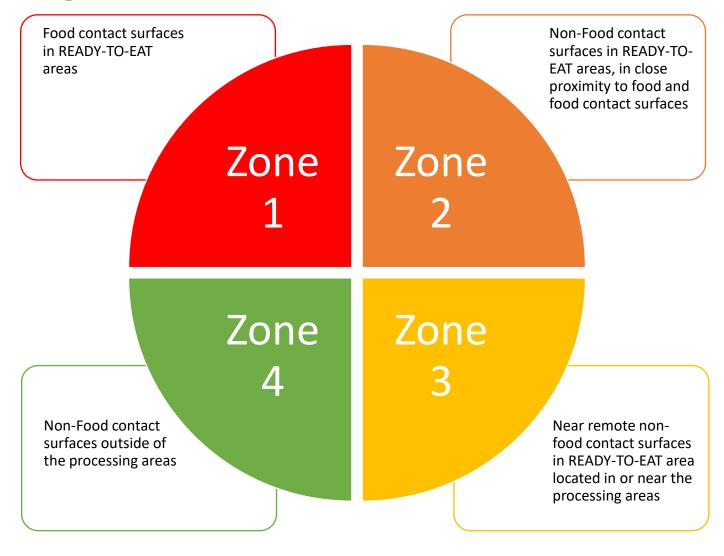
Red – High risk
Exposed product
microbiologically
sensitive product







Swabbing Zones







Step 3 – Create a master swabbing schedule

EMP Team to Walk the High Care Barrier on Low risk and High Care Look for gaps in the barrier and the activities that takes place

Here are some examples of what could breach the barrier:

- Product ovens/tunnels/batch cookers exit
- Product pipework
- Sanitising tunnels
- Rack returns

- Packaging hatches/airlocks
- Factory changing room barriers
- Maintenance tools and activities
- Cleaning chemicals and equipment
- Waste





Step 4 – Establish Routine Documentation

Master Swabbing Schedule

Informs sample collector

When to sample

Where to sample

What method to use and what to test for





Master Cleaning Verification Swabbing Schedule

Swab		Entero	Week Number												
Reference Number	Description		Littero	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12





Master Pathogen Swabbing Schedule

Swab Reference Number		Zone	Type of	Week Number											
	Description		Swab Stick /Sponge	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12





Master Pathogen Swabbing Schedule

Swab Reference Number	Location	Zone	Type of	Wee	ek Nu	mbei	ſ								
	Description		Swab Stick /Sponge	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Washing area In entrance	3	Sponge												
21	Line 1 Meat slicer	1	Stick												
24	Line 2 Assembly Tables	2	Stick												
34	Low Risk Decant/Debag Floor	4	Sponge												



During Production

After Cleaning



Step 5 – Determine frequency of testing and when to take the test

Sampling Zone	When to collect Samples	Timeframe
1	Collect samples weekly after 3 hours of production	Test all sample locations within the month
2	Collect samples weekly after 3 hours of production	Test all sample locations within three months
3	Collect samples every other week	Test all sample locations within three months
4	Collect samples monthly	Test all sample locations within three months

Adapted from FDA Guidance document on Listeria Pg 37-38





Step 6 – Establish trending documentation

Receive results from lab

Change schedule to red or green

Add a coloured dot to the failing sample point on the factory map





Trending Data

Swab	Location	Zone	Type of	We	ek Nu	mbei	ſ								
Reference Number	Description		Swab Stick /Sponge	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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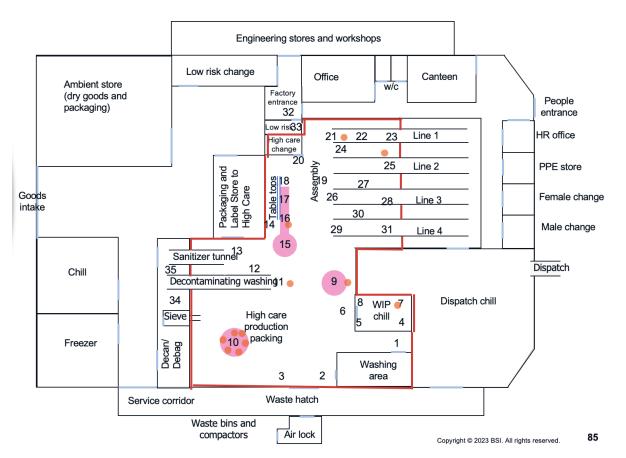






Trending data using a hot spot map for L. monocytogenes







When to Review EMP Sampling schedule

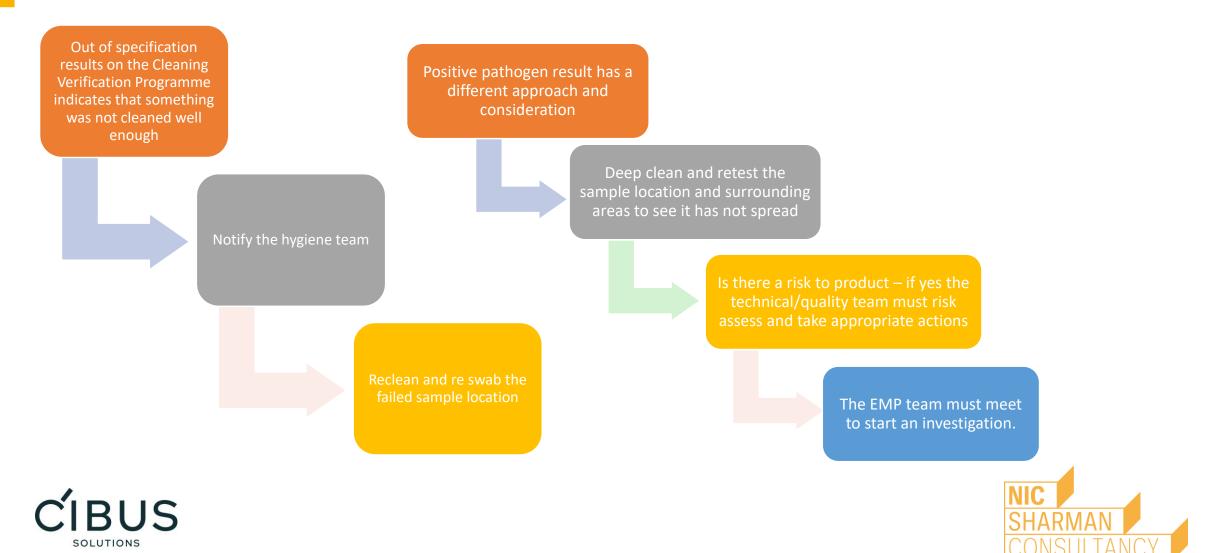
- Raw Material changes
- Different production hours
- Change in cleaning methods, time, or move to zone cleaning
- Introduction of new or used equipment

- Building work to extend, repair or replace structural parts of the building
- Invasive Line Maintenance
- Roof Leaks
- Blocked Drains
- Flooding





Step 7 – Establish corrective action procedures



Tips for where to look...

Hygiene

Engineering

Observe cleaning

Damage to equipment

Gasket Seals

Cracks

Aerosols

Floor contact

Disassembly





Investigation Data

Record all investigative swabs separately to the routine swabs, so progress can be seen.

Swab Reference	Location description	Zone	Type of swab	Day of Month									
Number			Stick/Sponge	1	2	3	4	5	6				
1	Pipe interior	1	Stick										
2	Slicer Blade	1	Stick										
3	Conveyor	1	Stick										
4	Screw on Blade	1	Stick										
5	Blade holder	1	Stick										
6	Inside Plastic & Metal Block	1	Stick										
	Daily Percentage Pass Rate					50%	66%	66%	83%				





Summary

Follow the 7 steps to creating an environmental monitoring programme

- Step 1 Create an EMP Team
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Any Questions?

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