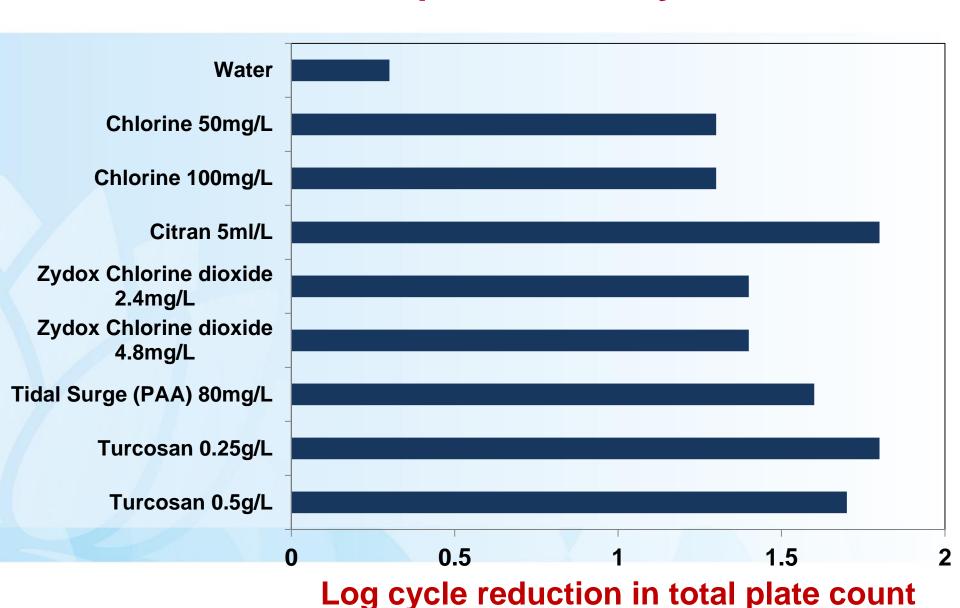
Reduction in total plate count by sanitisers





Postharvest Practices to Mitigate Food Safety Risks in Rockmelons

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^b Yanco Agricultural Institute, Yanco

Presentation Outline

- Background: food safety hazards
- Microbial risks: sources and routes
- Industry practices: a snapshot
- Research on sanitisers
- Conclusions

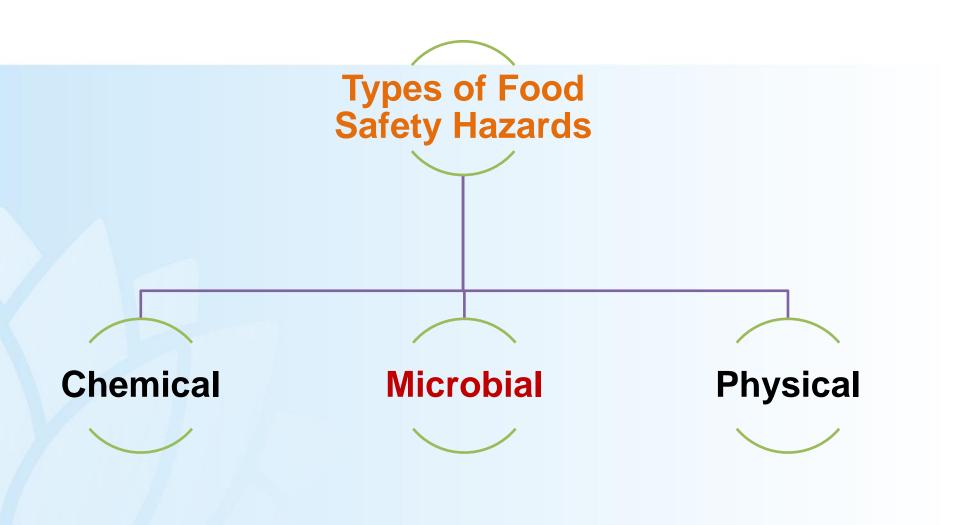
Background

- Food safety is a continuing challenge
- Horticultural products linked to foodborne illnesses outbreaks

Feb 2016, 143 cases due to pre-packed leafy veg

salad





Bacteria, parasites, and viruses

- Listeria monocytogenes
- Salmonella species
- E.coli (pathogenic strains)
- Campylobacter
- Cryptosporidium
- Noroviruses
- Hepatitis virus

Listeria monocytogenes

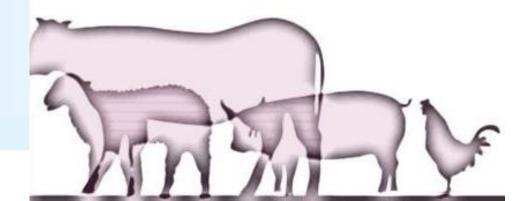
- bacteria found in soil, water, & animals
- causes listeriosis in older people, pregnant women and immuno-compromised people
- can survive and grow even in cold store

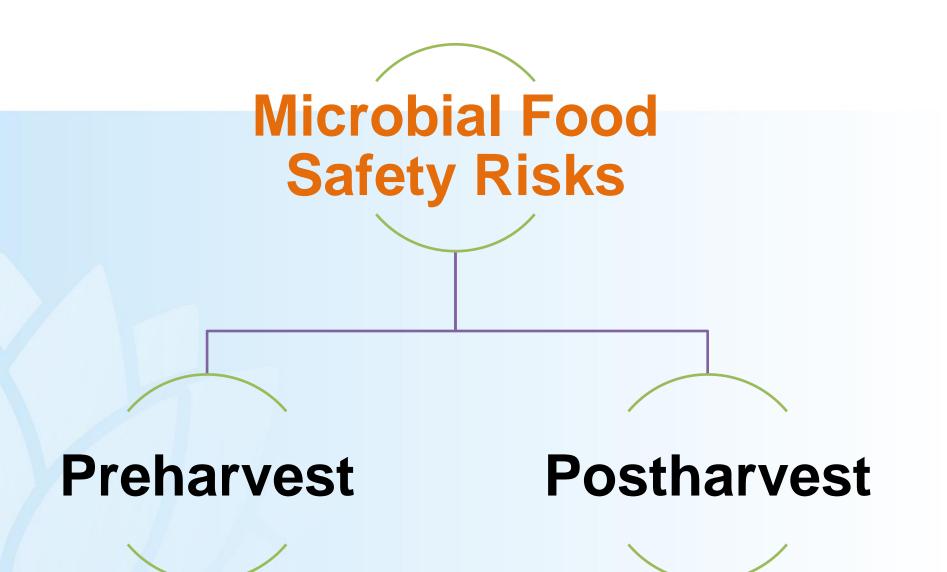
rockmelons under scanner during the Listeria-

outbreak in 2010

Salmonella species

- live in the intestinal tracts of animals and humans
- causes gastroenteritis
- severe symptoms in children and elderly
- rockmelons linked to a Salmonella-outbreak in 2006





Pre-harvest contamination

- Proximity to soil, surface netting
- Organic fertilisers (raw manures)
- Contaminated irrigation water (sprinklers)
- Run off from nearby livestock operations
- Livestock and wildlife access to the paddock



Postharvest contamination

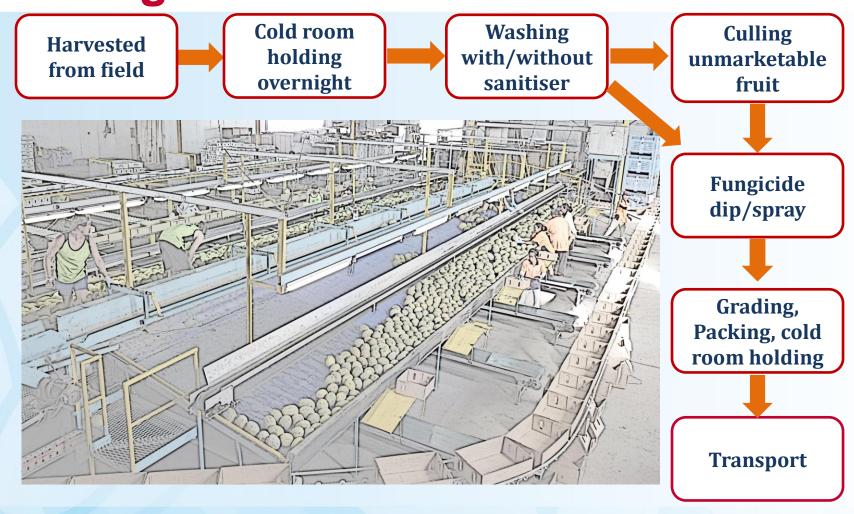
- Dump tank-cross contamination
- Wash water without a sanitiser
- Fungicide tank contaminated with bacteria
- Wet surface on packing line
- Workers hygiene and sanitation
- Packing house equipment and cold storage



ACIAR sub-project objectives

- Assessment of the current food safety practices followed by the melon industry
- Evaluation of new sanitisers and sanitation systems to mitigate food safety risks in melons
- Improve the industry practice

Postharvest practices in a rockmelon packing house



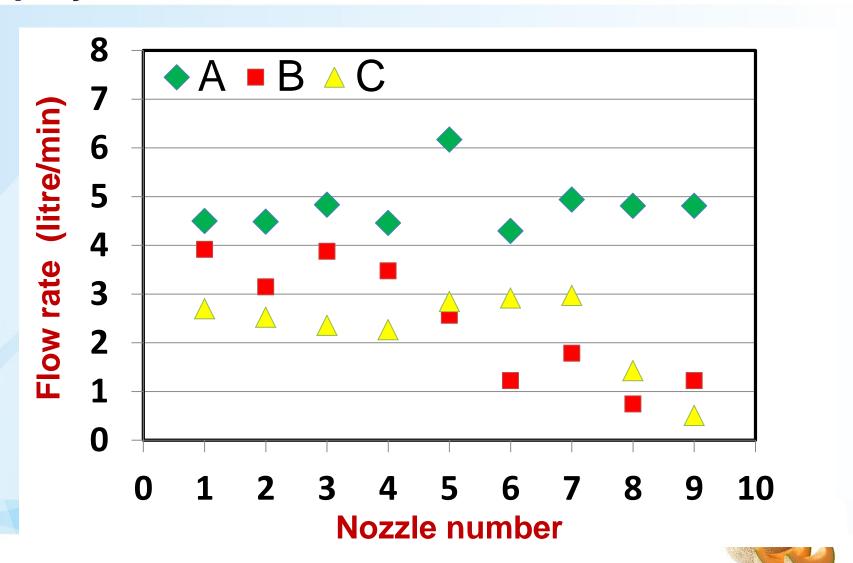
	A	В	C
Wash water source	Filtered channel water	Town water	Channel water
Wash water run to waste	V	V	X
Sanitiser used	V	X	X
High pressure washing	V	X	X
Monitoring & recording	V	X	X
Food safety certification	\sqrt	V	7

- Washing
 - High pressure (?? psi)
 - Normal pressure (?? psi)





Sprayer (Number and positioning, and flow rate uniformity)



Postharvest washing

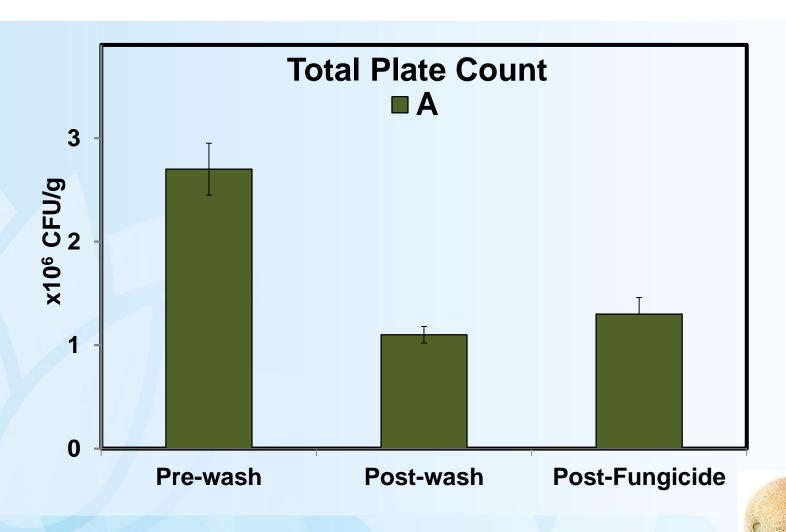
Brushing: Overhead versus flatbed

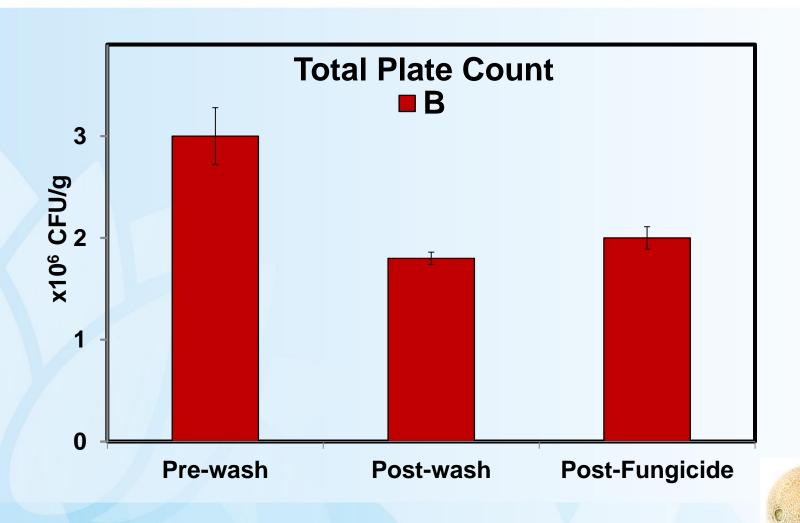


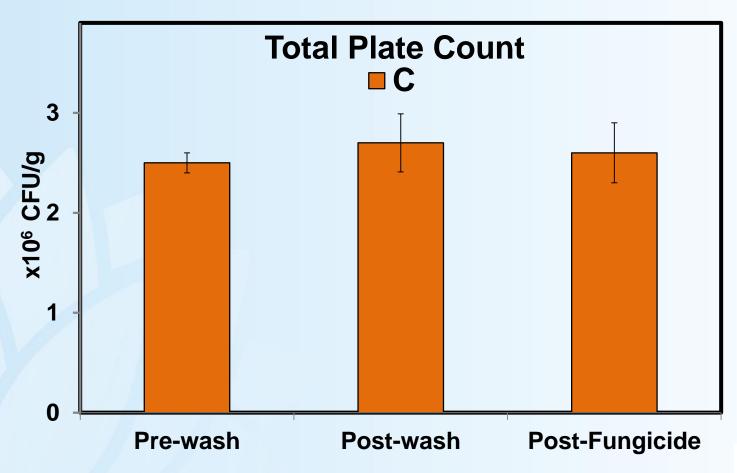


Wash water	A	В	C
Chlorine (ppm)	17.6	0.15	0.0
ORP (mV)	763	432	349
рН	7.7	8.7	8.0
Exposure time (sec)	90	45	45

ORP-Oxidation reduction potential- an indirect measure of the sanitation potential







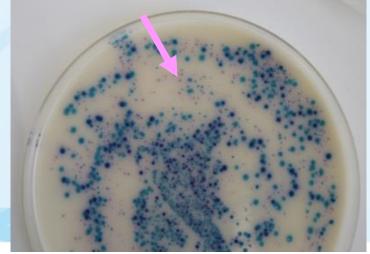


Detection of human pathogens on rockmelon fruit









Salmonella spp



Listeria monocytogenes

Do we need to change?

Change is possible if D x V x F > R

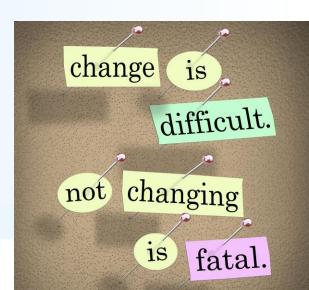
D = Dissatisfaction with current practice

V = Vision (what is possible)

F = First concrete steps towards the vision

R = Resistance to change

- If D/V/F = 0, then $D \times V \times F = 0$
- Resistance to change



Postharvest sanitation

Selection of a sanitiser

- Chlorine (sodium hypochlorite liquid)
- Chlorine (calcium hypochlorite powder)
- Peroxyacetic acid (PAA)
- Bromo-chloro-dimethyl hydantoin (Nylate)
- Chlorine dioxide
- Organic sanitisers
- Ozone



Postharvest sanitation

Selection of a sanitiser

- Water source (Town water, Channel water, Dam water etc)
- Water quality
 - pH of water
 - organic load
- Sanitiser application (manual or automatic dosing)
- Sanitiser monitoring (digital meter or paper strips)
- Packing-line machinery (corrosiveness)
- Requirement of the buyer
- Economics



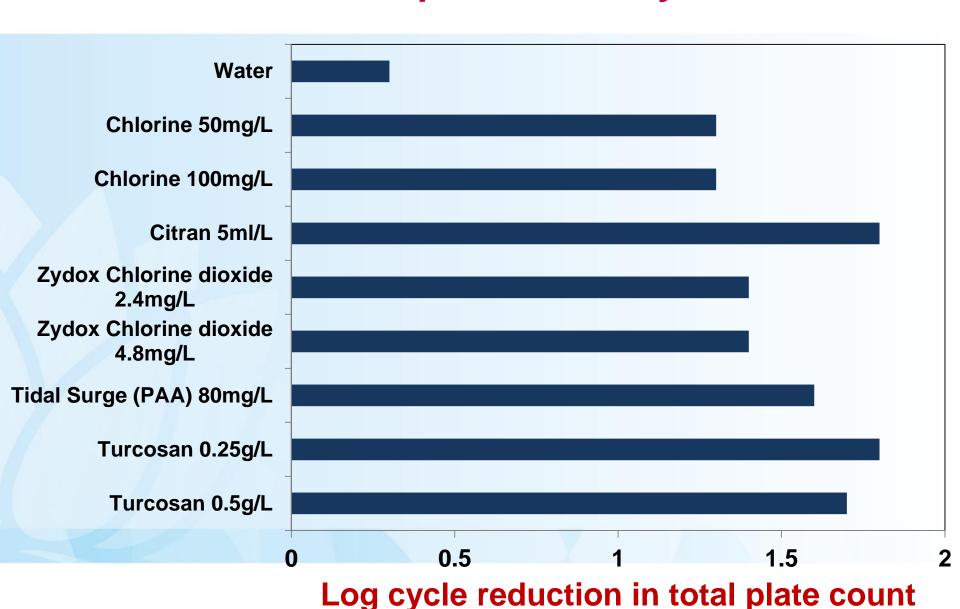
Laboratory trials on postharvest sanitisers

2015 season (2016 ongoing experiments)

- Sodium hypochlorite liquid
- *Calcium hypochlorite powder (Frexus)
- Peroxyacetic acid (Tidal Surge)
- *Bromo-chloro-dimethyl hydantoin (Nylate)
- Chlorine dioxide (Zydox)
- *Chlorine dioxide (Vibrex)
- Organic sanitiser (Citran 1)
- Dichloro isocyanuric acid (Turcosan)

* Included in 2016 trials

Reduction in total plate count by sanitisers



Mixing of sanitiser and fungicide?

- Not recommended
- Incompatible tank mix: chlorine and imazalil

	рН	ORP (mV)	Measured chlorine (ppm)
Chlorine (100 ppm)	7.2	707	92
Chlorine (100 ppm) + Imazalil (500 ppm)	8.7	487	43

After 1 hour					
Chlorine (100 ppm)	7.3	690	60		
Chlorine (100 ppm) + Imazalil (500 ppm)	8.5	480	10		



Monitoring, validation and record-keeping of good practices

- Monitoring of processes
 - Wash water quality (pH, ORP, organic load etc.)
 - Sanitiser concentration
 - Sprayers flow rate, positioning
 - Brushes
 - Fungicide concentration
 - Sanitation of packing machinery
 - Cool room hygiene

Validation

Microbiological testing of water, produce and equipment

Manual Digital Monitoring Tools



pH and ORP meter





Chlorine meter



Test strips

pН



Chlorine



Peracetic acid



Chlorine dioxide



Disclaimer: No endorsement of products and brands, for information only

Automated Monitoring Tools



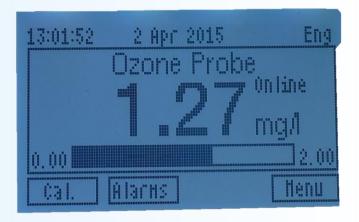
Chlorine



Peracetic acid



Ozone



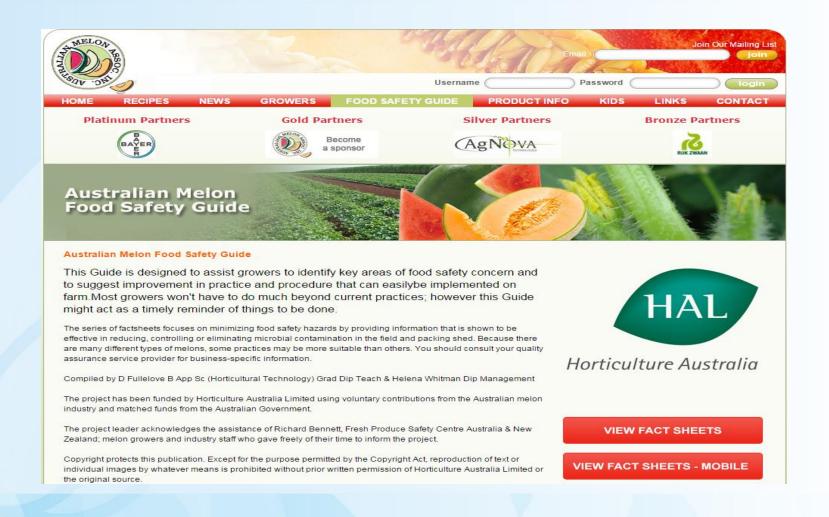
Conclusions

- Industry practices are variables.
- The lack of a sanitiser (chlorination) and recirculation of contaminated wash water linked to higher microbial load
- Maintaining and monitoring critical parameters to prevent pathogen survival and cross-contamination
- Research to explore new sanitation technologies to mitigate food safety risks in rockmelons

Some food safety facts

- Microbial food safety risks can not be ELIMINATED, but can be MINIMISED.
- Microbial contamination can occur at ANY POINT along the farm-to-fork food chain.
- Contamination is IRREVERSIBLE.
- PREVENTION is better than reliance on corrective actions once contamination has occurred.

Resource: Australian Melon Food Safety Guide



No more bad news.

BREAKING NEWS







Materials Handling

Food Design

Rockmelons kill 30 in the US

By Janette Woodhouse Monday, 19 December, 2011

With a final death toll of 30 people, including one miscarriage, the US's most deadly outbreak ever of food poisoning has been declared over. In total, 146 people across 28 states became ill after eating Listeria monocytogenes contaminated whole rockmelon. While the number of deaths was not the largest ever recorded for a food poisoning outbreak, the greater than one in five death rate makes the outbreak of listeriosis the deadliest food poisoning incident in the US. The outbreak was also the first

Sustainability





LOCATION: Sydney, NSW Change -

⚠ Just In Australia World Business Sport Analysis & Opinion Fact Check Programs

Old rockmelons linked to salmonella outbreak

Posted 28 Oct 2006, 12:16am

Health authorities are investigating a possible link between a salmonella outbreak in Australia's eastern states and rockmelons from north Queensland.

BREAKING NEWS

There has been a dramatic surge in salmonella food poisoning around the country, with about 100 confirmed cases in the past month.

New South Wales has been hardest hit with 50 cases and four confirmed cases in the ACT.

Acknowledgements





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- Kevin Lew, Henkel Australia Pty Ltd (Turcosan)
- Organic Farming Systems (Citran 1)
- Lionel Freedman (Zydox Chlorine dioxide)
- Sarah Bliss, Wobelea Pty Ltd. (Nylate)

Thanks!

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