

## AGRILINKS









# Building A Safe Food System: The Role of Cold Chain Logistics in Food Safety of Perishable Food

**Speakers:** Dr. Lourdes Martinez Romero, USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security

Douglas Taren, University of Arizona

James "Rusty" Eason, Bright House Consulting and Training

Moderator: Julie MacCartee, USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security

Date: September 30, 2020









# Dr. Lourdes Martinez Romero, USAID Bureau for Resilience and Food Security

Dr. Lourdes Martinez Romero is an agricultural economist in the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, Food Safety Division. She specializes in market and food system development. Currently, Dr. Martinez Romero works on low-income consumers and micro, small and medium enterprises access to safe, nutritious food systems in local and international markets.





## Building A Safe Food System: The Role of Cold Chain Logistics in Food Safety of Perishable Food







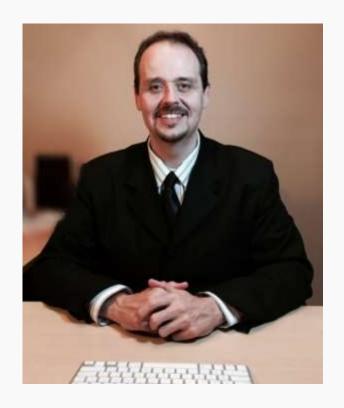






Douglas Taren, PhD
Professor, Mel & Enid Zuckerman
College of Public Health,
University of Arizona





James "Rusty" Eason
Senior Technical Advisor in Third
Party Logistics and Cold Chain
Management, Bright House
Consulting and Training



# Food Safety and Nutrition within a Food System



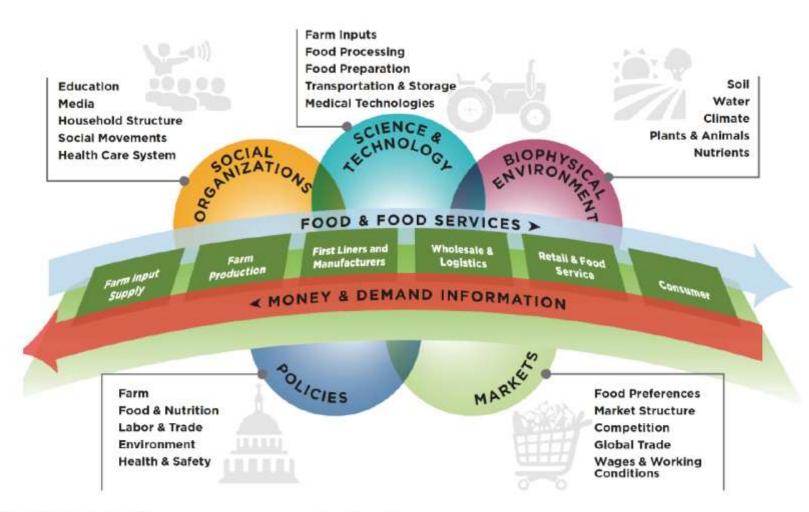
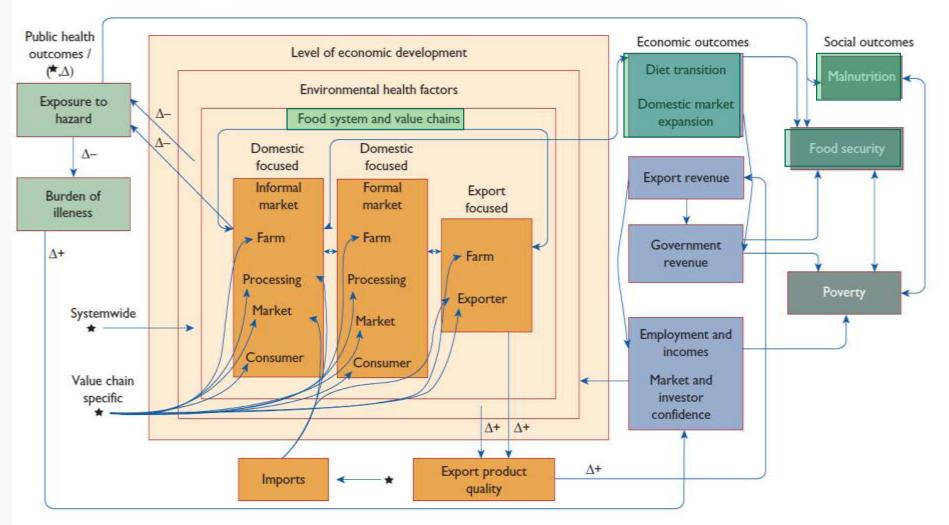


FIGURE 2-2 The components of a food system. SOURCES: Presented by Kate Clancy on August 7, 2019, from IOM and NRC, 2015.

FIGURE 1.1 Public Health, Economic, and Social Outcomes of Unsafe Food



Source: World Bank.

# Effects of Electromagnetic Radiation (Light)

- 1. Quality Effects: Odors, Flavors, Discoloration
- 2. Nutritional Effects: Loss of Nutritional Value
- 3. Human Health Risk Effects

# Electromagnetic Radiation (Light) and Nutrients

Light, especially UV light leads to the creation of free radicals that react with chemicals, especially those with double-bonds in the molecular structure.

#### **Nutrients**

Riboflavin - Vitamin B2,
Pyridoxine - Vitamin B6
Cobalamin - Vitamin B12
Folate - Vitamin B9
Ascorbate - Vitamin C
Retinol - Vitamin A
Ergocalciferol - Vitamin D2
Cholecalciferol, Vitamin D3
Tocopherols - Vitamin E
Fatty Acids
Proteins and Amino Acids

#### **Other Food Compounds**

Carotenoids

Chlorophyll

Flavanoids

Anthocyanins

Quercetin

Myoglobin (UV & Visable)

Duncan & Chang Advances in Food Science, 2012.

#### Pasteurization vs. Light

Treatment	Loss of vitamin in milk (%)								
	A		$\mathrm{B}_2$		C		E		
	Cow milk	Goat milk	Cow milk	Goat milk	Cow milk	Goat milk	Cow milk	Goat milk	
Pasteurization	0-17	0-8.8	1-10	1.8-4.0	9.0-44	35-47	1.9-14	0-22.4	
UV, 1 pass	8.0-13	1.0 - 9.0	3.0 - 10	1.0-2.0	45-74	75-91	16-33	1.0-48	
UV, 3 passes	12-20	2.85 - 20	10.9 - 17.2	11-11.3	78.4 - 91.2	91.2 - 96.6	43.2 - 57.8	3.5 - 42.7	
UV, 5 passes	20-27.5	12.8 - 28.9	14.1 - 26.9	11.9 - 15.1	90.7 - 100	96.3-100	52.9-67.5	11.5 - 61.5	
UV, 7 passes	30-32	18.6 - 42.2	20.3-31.2	17.8 - 22.6	91.4 - 100	96.3-100	66.3-70.3	24.2 - 65.6	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The milk samples are cow milk (C1, C2, and C3) and goat milk (G1, G2, and G3) samples.

Guneser and Karagul Yuceer, Journal of Dairy Science, 2012.

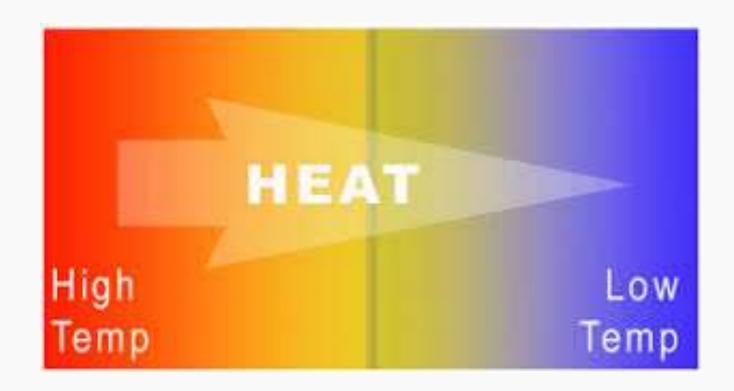


Table 1-Optimal storage temperature of common perishable food products (Anonymous 1989, 1990)

Food product	Optimal storage temperature
Deep-frozen food	
Meat	−25 °C or colder
Poultry	—24 °C or colder
Fish	−29 °C or colder
Fruits and concentrated juices	−18 °C or colder
Vegetables	—18 °C or colder
Frozen food	−20 °C or colder
Frozen butter	
Chilled food	
Fresh meat	−1.5 °C
Meat products	−2 °C
Manufacturing meat	-2 °C
Poultry	−1.5 °C
Fish	in melting ice (0 °C to -0.5 °C)
Dairy products	0°C to 2°C
Fruits and vegetables	ALTS A.T. STATE S.T.
Low temperature (apple, blueberry, carrot, lettuce, etc.)	0 °C to 2 °C
Moderate temperature (carambola, melon, pumpkin, etc.)	6 °C to 9 °C
High temperature (banana, cucumber, grapefruit, etc.)	12 °C to 16 °C

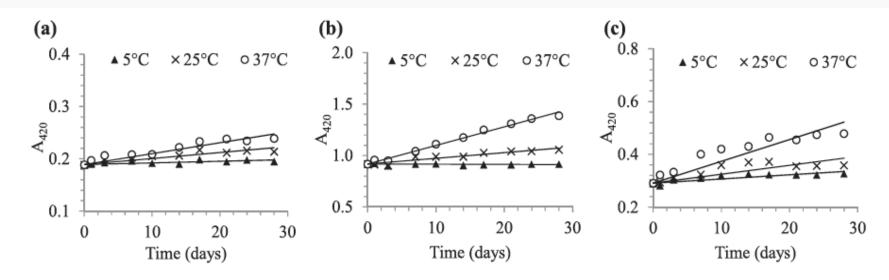


FIG. 1. EFFECT OF STORAGE TIME AND TEMPERATURE ON BROWNING INDEX OF ORANGE (A), PEAR (B) AND GRAPE NECTARS (C)

Touati et al, Journal of Food Quality, 2016.

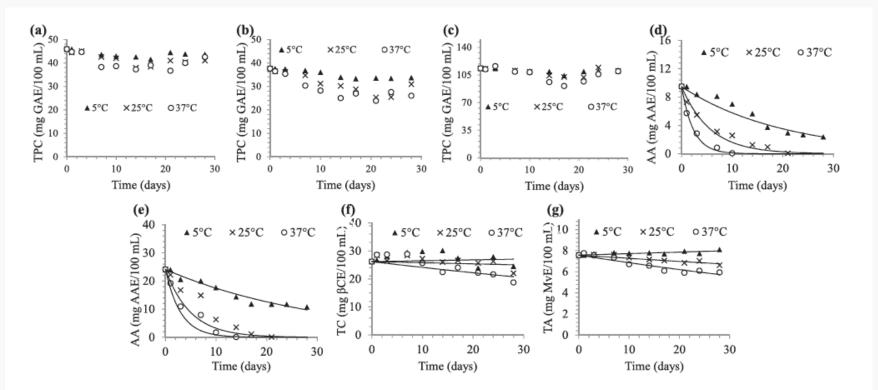


FIG. 2. EFFECT OF STORAGE TIME AND TEMPERATURE ON TOTAL PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS (IN ORANGE (A), PEAR (B) AND GRAPE NECTARS (C)), ASCORBIC ACID (IN ORANGE (D) AND PEAR NECTARS (E)), TOTAL CAROTENOIDS (IN ORANGE NECTAR (F)) AND TOTAL ANTHOCYANINS (IN GRAPE NECTAR (G))

Touati et al, Journal of Food Quality, 2016.

## Let's Talk About A Dry Heat

I Do Not Mean Tucson







#### Issues Related To Drying Food

- Nutritive value, as well as flavor and appearance, is best protected by low temperature and low humidity during storage.
- Sun-dried foods can be pasteurized by heating them in an oven at 175 degrees Fahrenheit (10 minutes for vegetables cut small, 15 minutes for fruits).

#### Issues Related To Drying Food

- Dried foods can be stored for a long period.
- Conventional methods (long time at elevated temperatures) lead to loss of nutritional value and and sensory characteristics
- Improper use of the preservation methods after dehydration may create food safety risks, quality deterioration, and a short product shelf life.

## Nutritional Issues Related To Drying Food

- Vitamins A and C content decreased by heat and air.
- Sulfite treatment prevents the loss but causes the destruction of thiamin.
- Blanching reduces the loss of thiamin and vitamins A and C during dehydration and storage but results in some loss of vitamin C and Bcomplex vitamins as well as the loss of some minerals, because these are all water soluble.
- Dried foods have more calories on a weight-for-weight basis because of their nutrient concentration. For example, 100 grams of fresh apricots has 51 calories, whereas 100 grams of dried apricots has 260 calories.

## The Market for Dry Fish

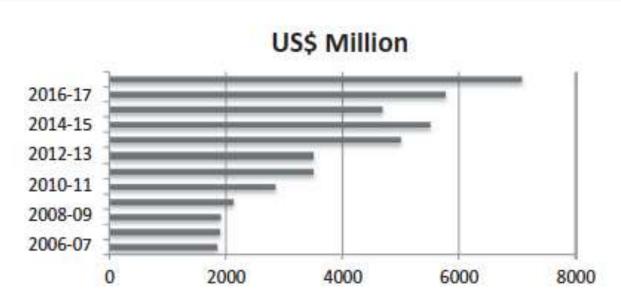


Figure 1. Export data (value wise) of dry fish from India.

Siddhnath et al, Food Reviews International, 2020.

## The Market for Dry Fish

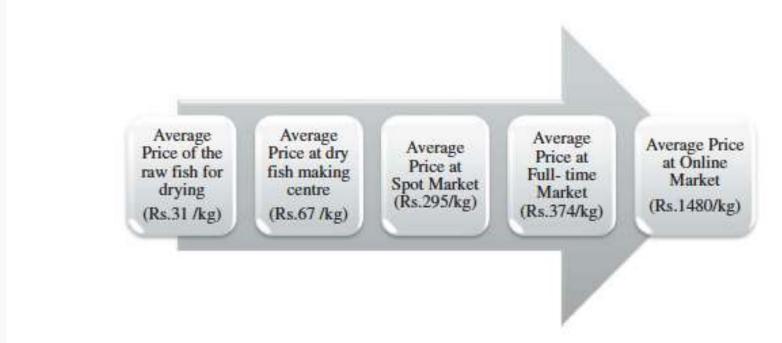
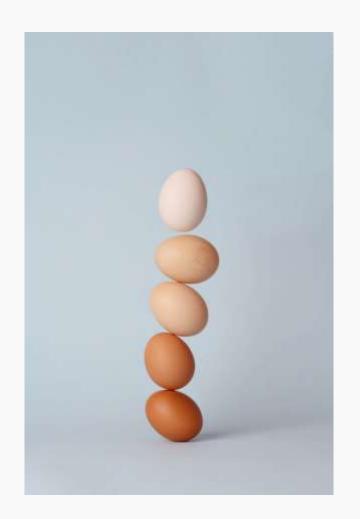


Figure 4. Market prices for different dry fishes in and around Kolkata (India).

Siddhnath et al, Food Reviews International, 2020.

# Egg Production, Processing and Storage: A Balancing Act for Nutritionists



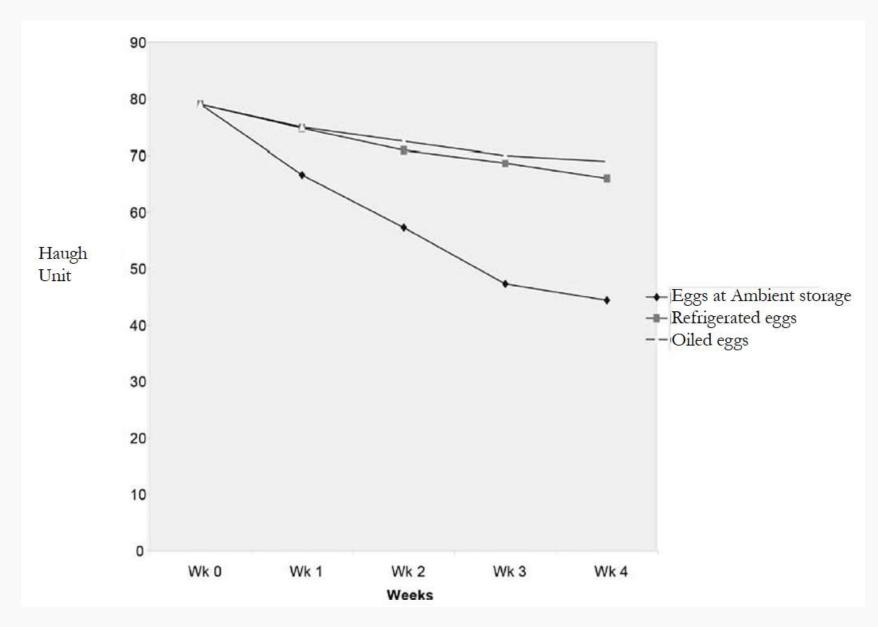
Overall shell eggs lose very few nutrients when stored properly.

Quality of eggs stored at room temperature deteriorates at a much faster rate than does the nutritional value.

Thiamin can deteriorate over time.

Protein not effected by appropriate drying. Xanthophylls in yolk decrease with storage.

Drying with too much heat can lead to Maillard Reaction and decrease protein availability.



Eke et al, Nigerian Food Journal, 2013

Table 3: Microbial profile of eggs during storage

Treatment	WK0 (CFU/ml)	WK2 (CFU/ml) TPC	WK4 (CFU/ml)
Ambient	$5.0 \times 10^{3}$	$1.4 \times 10^5$	$2.8 \text{x} \ 10^7$
Refrigerated	$5.0 \times 10^3$	$2.0 \text{x} \ 10^4$	$1.1 \times 10^4$
Oiled	$5.0 \times 10^3$	$3.0 \times 10^{3}$	$7.2 \times 10^4$
		YMC	
Ambient	$9.0 \times 10^{2}$	$3.0 \times 10^5$	$1.2 \times 10^5$
Refrigerated	$9.0 \times 10^{2}$	$1.0 \times 10^4$	
Oiled	$9.0 \times 10^{2}$	$9.0 \times 10^{2}$	$1.5 \times 10^3$

TPC = Total plate count, YMC = Yeast and Mould Count, CFU/ml = colony forming unit per ml.

#### Summary

- Food Processing Has Mixed Effects on the Nutritional Value of Food and Depends of Type of Processing and Food Components.
- Product Quality and Nutritional Status Are Intimately Associated with each other during Food Processing.

#### Thank You

taren@arizona.edu



Douglas Taren, PhD
Professor
Mel & Enid Zuckerman College of Public Health
University of Arizona

Mel & Enid Zuckerman
College of Public Health

#### Food Safety and the Cold Chain





#### Introduction

The Cold Chain & Food Safety Meet

"WHO's first ever global estimates of foodborne diseases find children under 5 account for almost one third of deaths (World Health Organization: WHO, 2015)"



Temperature Control is Critical in Food

#### Cold Chain

Cold chain is a temperature-controlled supply chain.

#### Cold Chain Starts on the Farm or Sea Harvest times

- Shading
- Plastic Crates for Air Circulation
- Precooling
- Blast Freezing
- Cold Storage
- Refrigerated Vehicles



Example of Shading in Egypt



Example of Crates Kenya



Example of Cold Room Kenya

## Four Key Elements of Food Safety

#### Quality-Safety Culture

- Leadership is engaged in planning and monitoring the FSMS.
- The company commits visible resources to quality and safety.
- Employee perception surveys show genuine buy-in with safety and quality values.
- People take ownership of quality and safety issues they see.

# HACCP Internal Audit Food Spoilage GLPs Control PRPs Supplier Audits GlobalGAP Document control and record keeping

#### Compliance

Regulatory Agencies Requirements

## Four Key Elements of Food Safety Cont...

#### Traceability

- Link production, shipping and receiving data to trace food forward and backward in the food supply.
- Connect Supplier Management tools to track and resolve supplier-related issues for improved supply chain visibility
- Record the history of compliance-related activities for better visibility into source and scope of potential problems.

#### The FSMS as the Foundation

- Documents
- Employee training
- Audits
- Reporting
- Corrective Action



#### Critical Areas for Contamination



## **Business Reason for Food Safety**

- Safe & Quality Food Extends life of Human
- Reduce Food Borne illness Economically burdens many countries
- Market Access Export Market Higher
   Return on product
- Brand Advantage Over local competitor



#### **Cold Chain Solutions**

- Mobile Precooler & Mobile Blast Freezer
- Aldelano Solar Cold Box/Water Maker
- CloudTrack Temperature Monitoring & Fleet
   Management Software
- GPS Tracking of Reefer Trucks
- Verizon Connect GEOFENCE









#### Conclusion



Mr. James Rusty Eason
Cold Chain Technical Consultant
<a href="mailto:rustyeason@gmail.com">rustyeason@gmail.com</a>
<a href="mailto:www.brighthouseconsultancyservices.com">www.brighthouseconsultancyservices.com</a>

#### **Thank You**



#### References

World Health Organization: WHO. (2015, December 3). WHO's first ever global estimates of foodborne diseases find children under 5 account for almost one third of deaths. Https://www.Who.Int/News-Room/Detail/03-12-2015-Who-s-First-Ever-Global-Estimates-of-Foodborne-Diseases-Find-Children-under-5-Account-for-Almost-One-Third-of-Deaths. <a href="https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/03-12-2015-who-s-first-ever-global-estimates-of-foodborne-diseases-find-children-under-5-account-for-almost-one-third-of-deaths">https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/03-12-2015-who-s-first-ever-global-estimates-of-foodborne-diseases-find-children-under-5-account-for-almost-one-third-of-deaths</a>

#### THANK YOU!

Q & A













# AGRILINKS

Follow us for the latest development news, event resources & to comment on today's topic!







Contact: Julie MacCartee jmaccartee@usaid.gov www.agrilinks.org



