



Workshop on:

Microbiological Sampling and Testing in Food Safety Management



“Securing Global Food Safety”

Sebel Albert Park Hotel, Melbourne, Australia
September, 2011



THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
FOOD SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
INCORPORATED



International Commission on
Microbiological Specifications
for Foods (ICMSF)



International Association for
Food Protection

Sampling and monitoring: 2

Sampling Workshop, Maastricht, September 2011

Pdefective sample: distribution !

$P(C>m)$

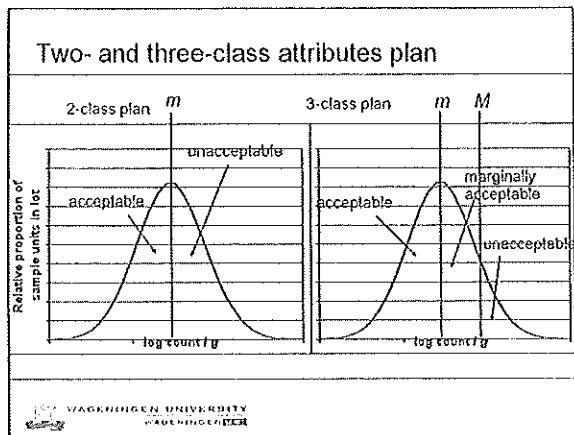
- Bacteria are often distributed LOG-NORMAL
- Most products: large standard deviation (σ)
 - raw meat, fish, vegetables, eggs
 - dry products
- Well mixed products: smaller standard deviation (σ)
 - Liquids, hamburger meat, pooled eggs

Products and distributions: example

TVC air, meat factories: mean log 3.4, s.d. 0.7

log cfu/m³	percentage of samples
2.5	0.18
2.8	0.22
3.0	0.24
3.2	0.21
3.4	0.23
3.6	0.22
3.8	0.18
4.0	0.08
4.2	0.05
4.5	0.02
4.8	0.01
5.0	0.01

log (mean) = 4.0



When to apply which plan ?

Degree of concern	Conditions expected after sampling		
	Reduce concern	No change	Increase concern (growth)
Utility	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Indicator	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6
Moderate hazard	Case 7	Case 8	Case 9
Serious hazard	Case 10	Case 11	Case 12
Severe hazard	Case 13	Case 14	Case 15

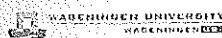
 Increase stringency

Degree of concern	Conditions expected after sampling		
	Reduce concern	No change	Increase concern (growth)
Moderate hazard	Case 7: $n=5, c=2$	Case 8 $n=5, c=1$	Case 9 $n=10, c=1$
Serious hazard	Case 10 $n=5, c=0$	Case 11 $n=10, c=0$	Case 12 $n=20, c=0$
Severe hazard	Case 13 $n=15, c=0$	Case 14 $n=30, c=0$	Case 15 $n=60, c=0$

Microbiological Criteria in Relation to Mean Concentration

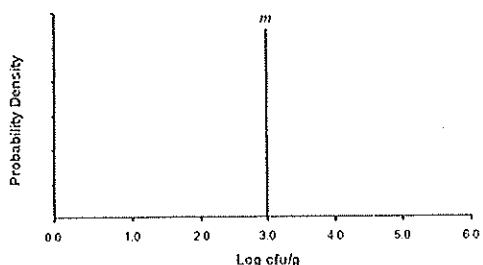
Distributional assumption for sampling results
e.g. log-normal with standard deviation known from previous experience

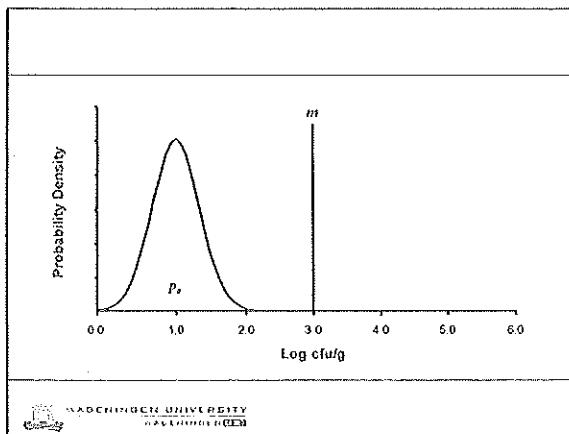
- Determine proportions acceptable, (marginally acceptable), and defective for possible mean $\log \text{cfu/g}$
 - Calculate acceptance probabilities and plot against mean $\log \text{cfu/g}$



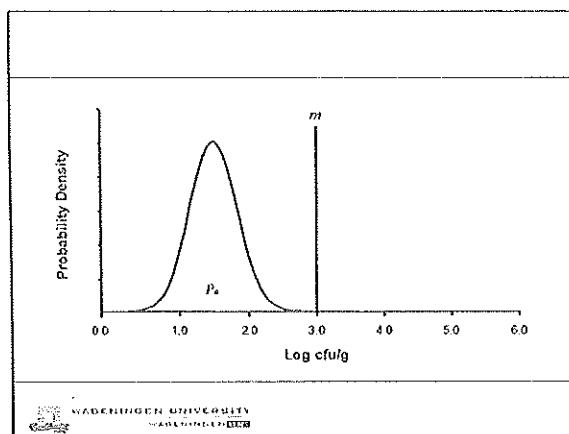
Procedure

- Lognormal distribution (μ, σ) > m : proportion defective P_d
 - With n, c : P_d of the lot

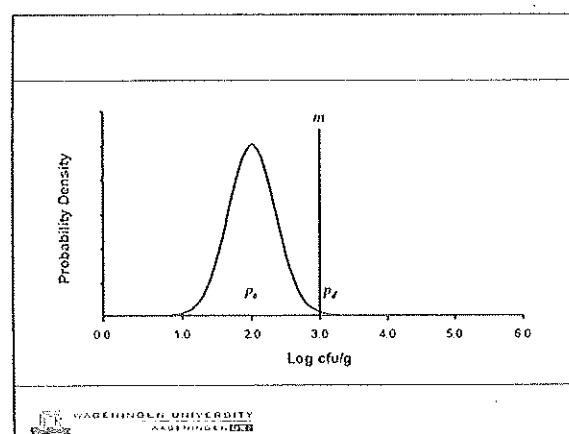




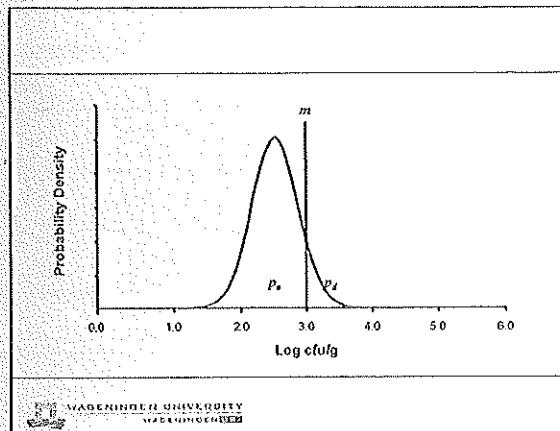
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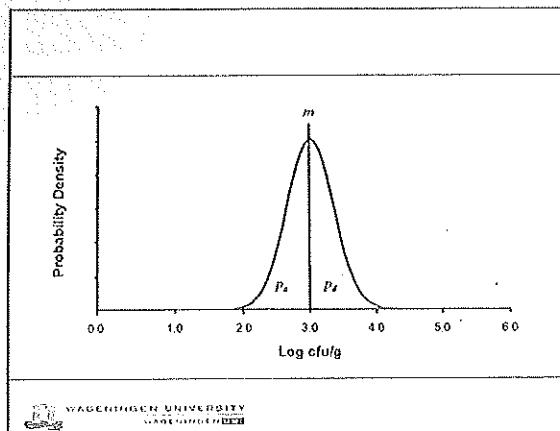
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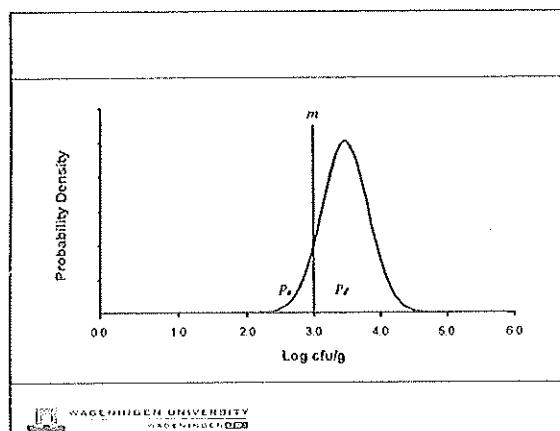
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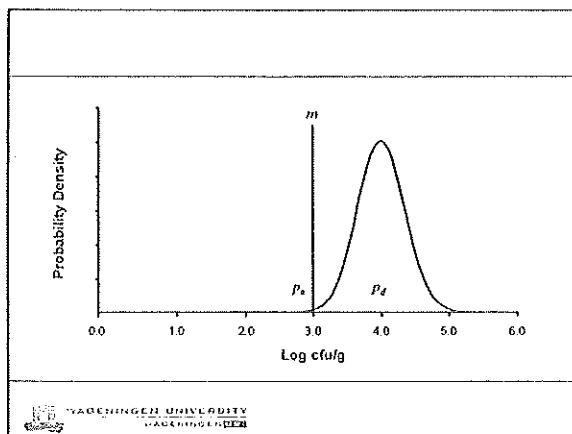
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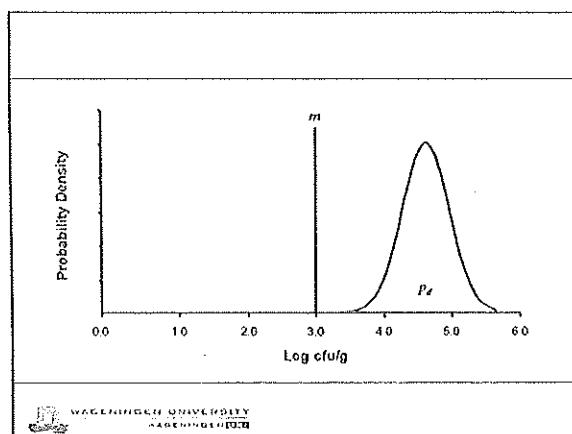
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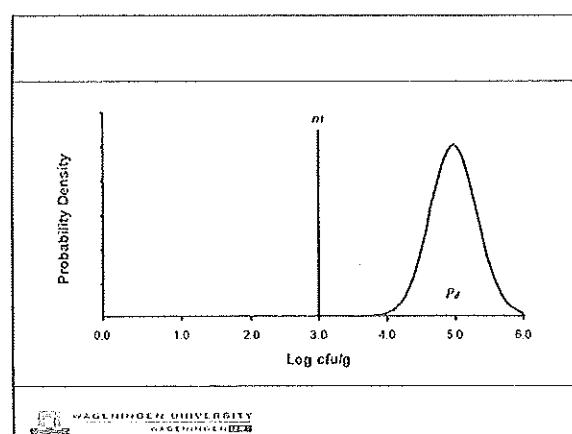
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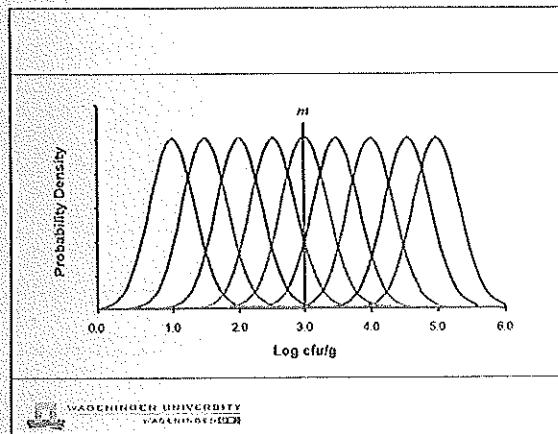
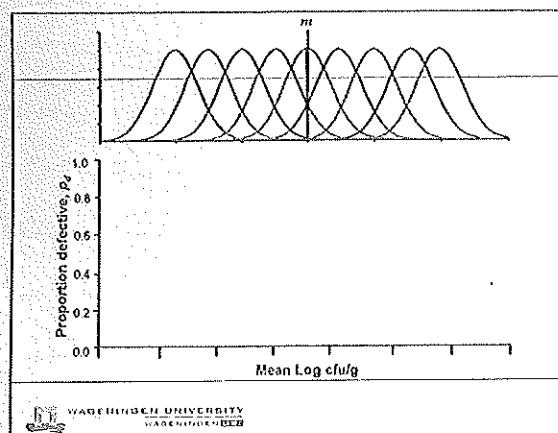
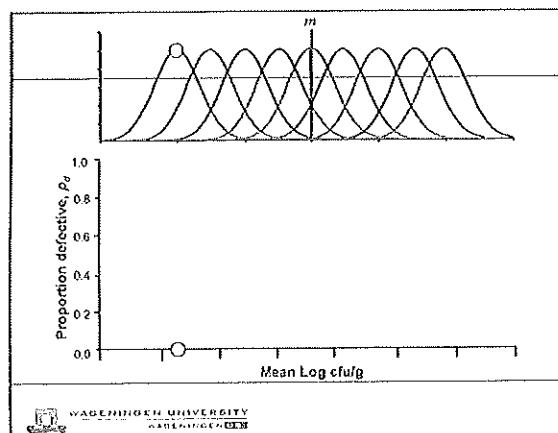
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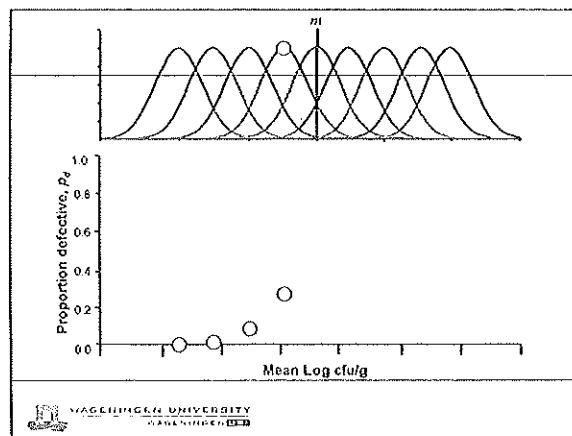
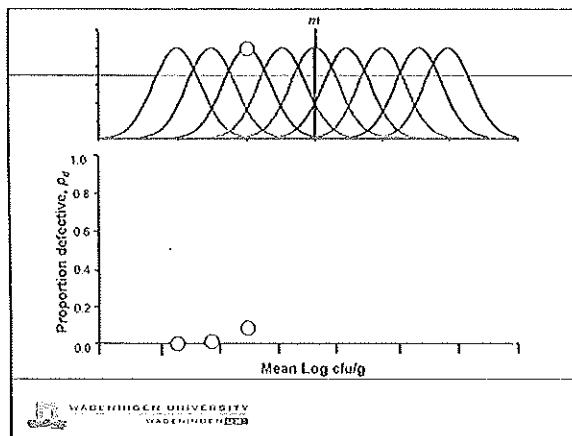
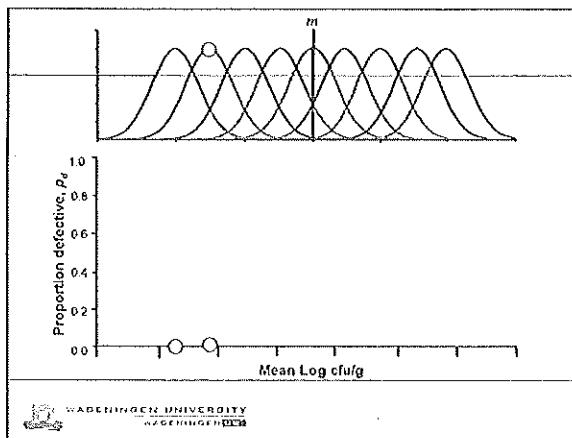


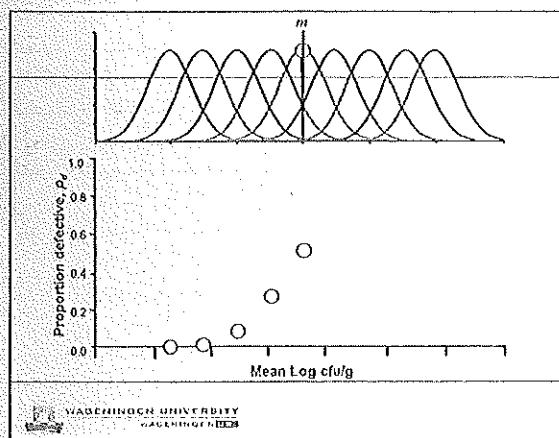
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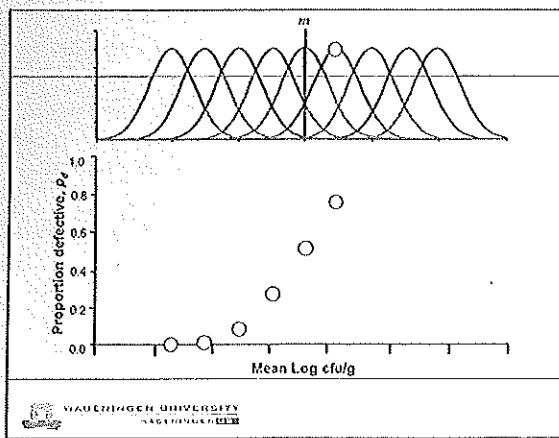


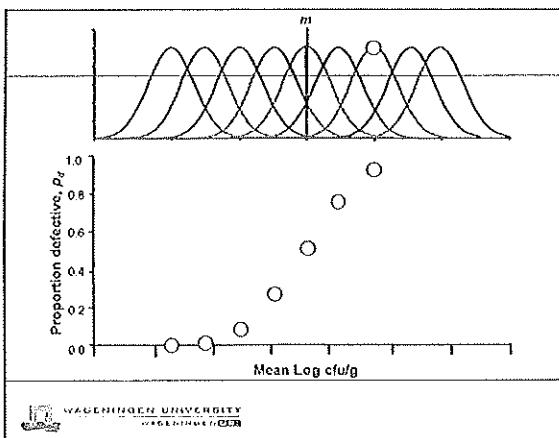
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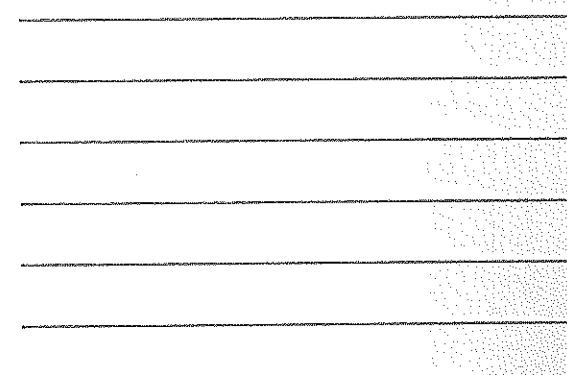
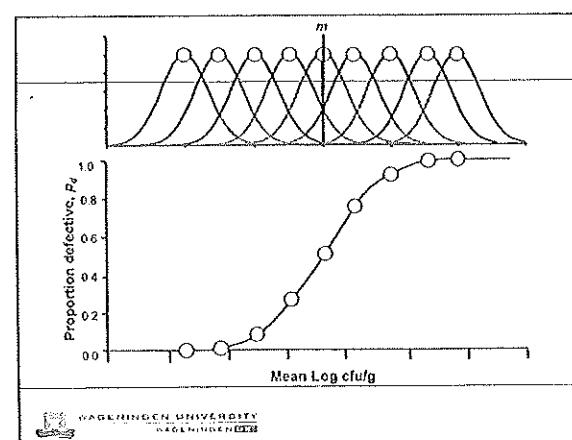
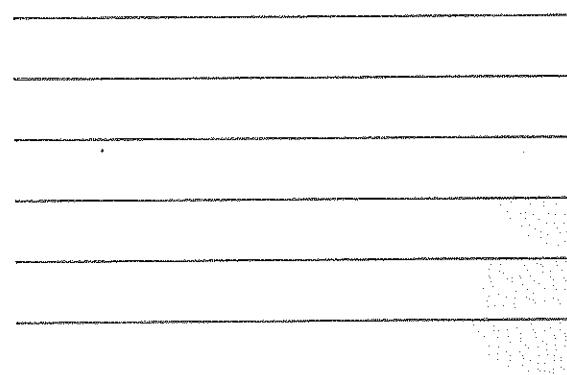
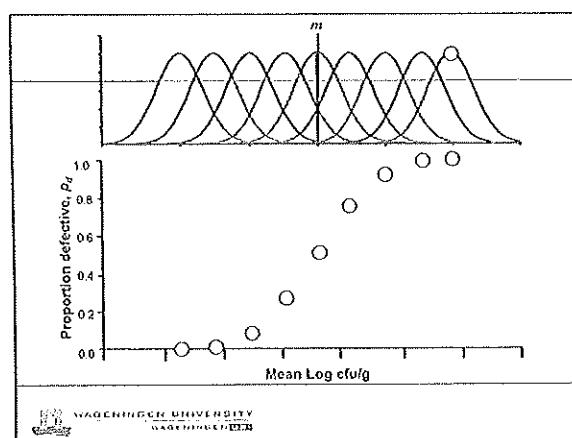
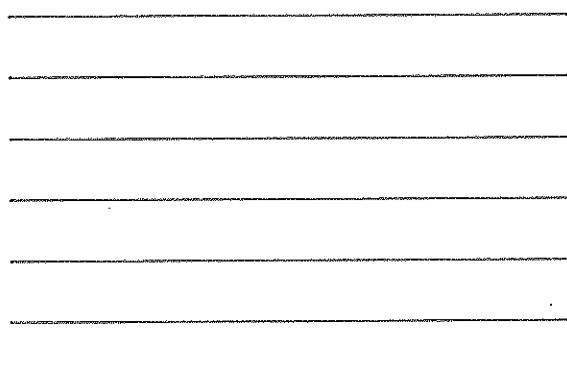
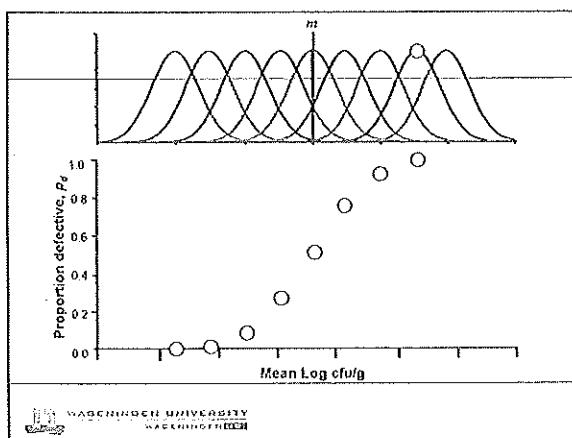
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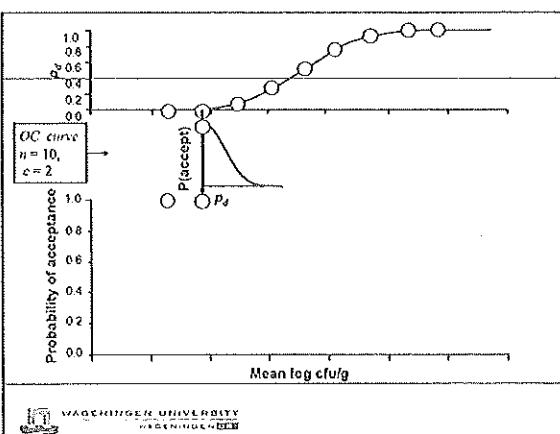
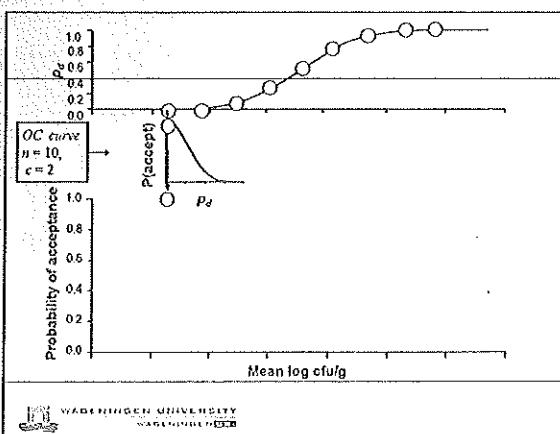
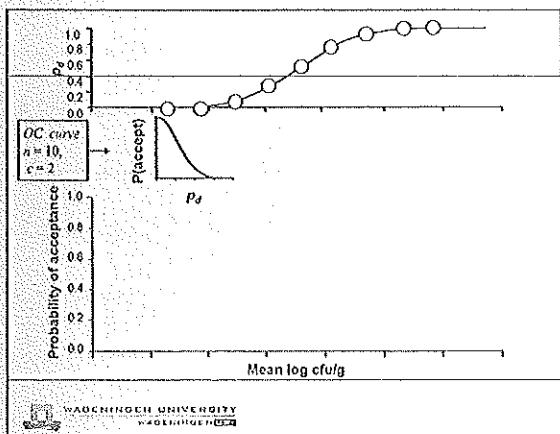


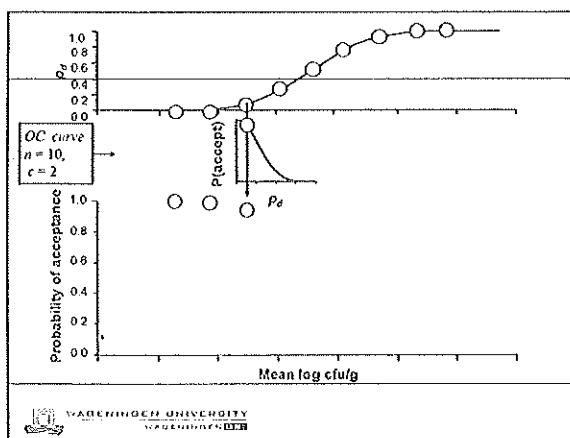


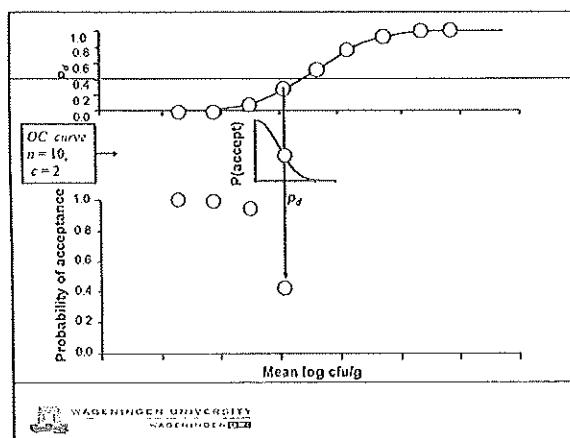


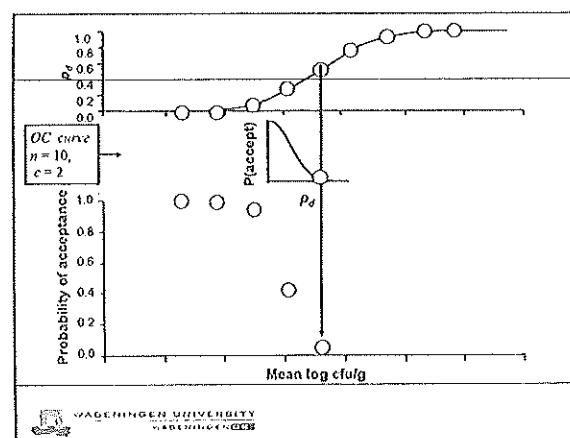


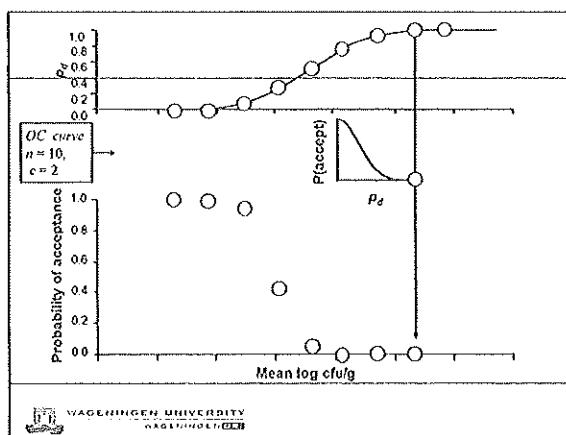
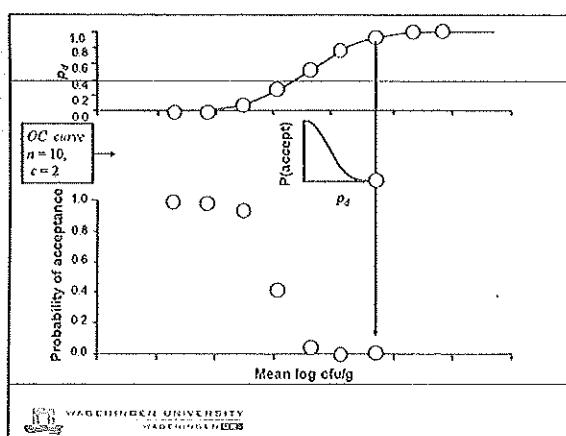
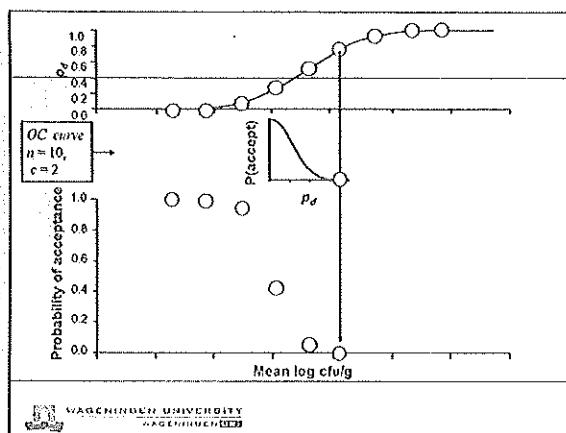


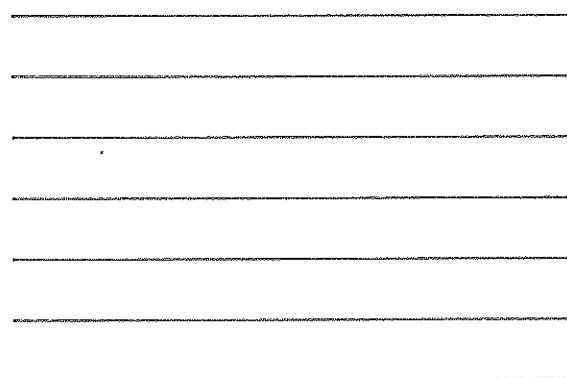
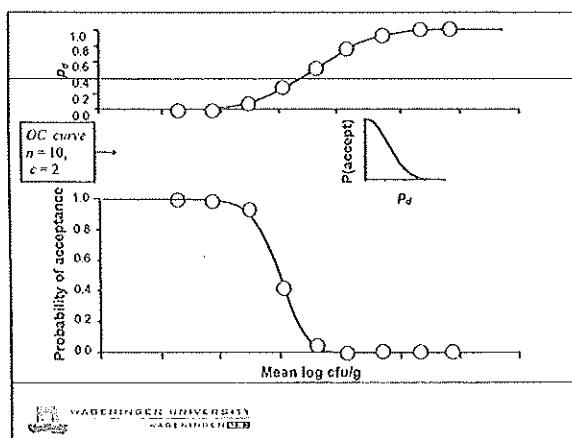
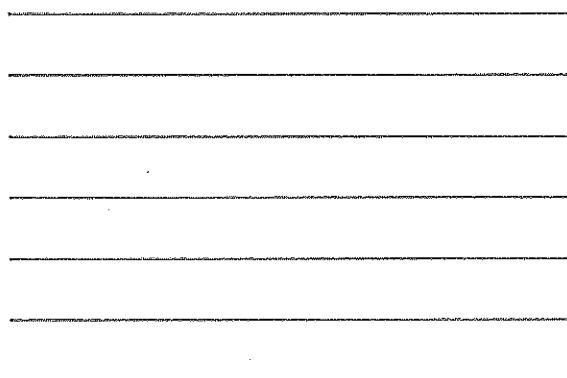
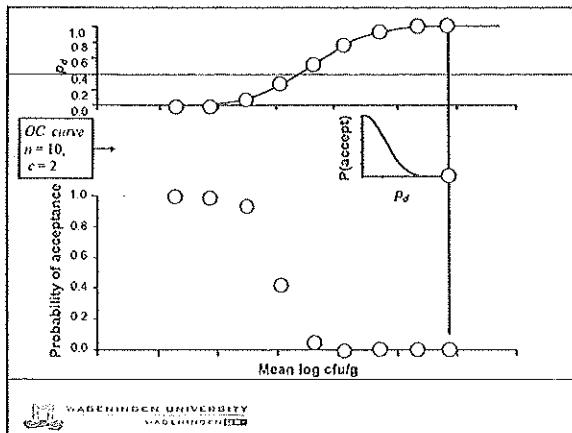












Procedure

- Lognormal distribution $(\mu, \sigma) > m$: proportion defective P_d
 - With n, c : P_a of the lot
 - Performance of a plan depends on n, c, m , sample size
 - but also on σ

