

Food Safety Assessment-FSA

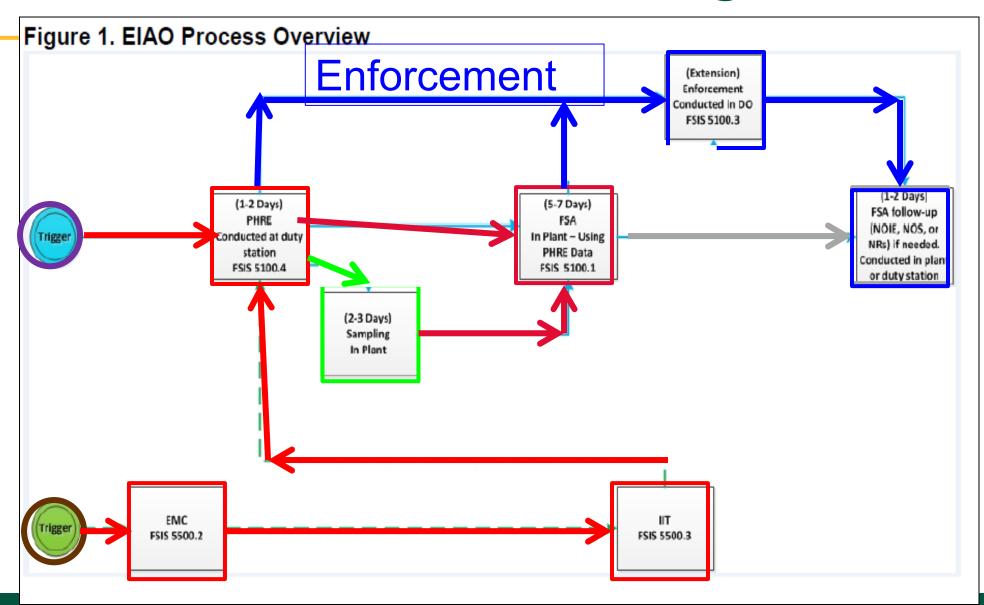
The FSA: Purpose

- Focus on certain processes based on the PHRE
- Assess and analyze a plant's food safety system as a whole
- Prepare a written report with a <u>supportable</u> recommendation focusing on documenting vulnerabilities and noncompliance.

The FSA: Purpose

- FSA Methodology
 - Focus based approach.
 - Allows for EIAOs to focus time and resources on vulnerable portions of the Establishment's Food Safety System.
 - Allows for EIAO's to focus their observations, review and analysis to focus on public health risk.
 - Increases consistency of FSA in time, analysis and documentation.

Process from PHRE to Finalizing FSA



Preparing for the FSA

- Define the scope and the tools to be completed.
- Develop a plan for conducting the FSA.
- Complete the General tool for every FSA.
- Any additional tools to complete will depend on the specific scenario.



Preparing for the FSA

- Situations when >2 tools are completed:
 - New establishments coming under inspection
 - All applicable tools
 - Criteria in Directive 5100.4 spans multiple HACCP categories
 - STEC positive in raw non-intact
 - *Lm* positive in RTE
 - Any issues identified during the FSA or PHRE
 - Add tool associated with the issue identified



Tools

Product Types	HACCP Category	Tool to Use
Raw Poultry	Slaughter; Raw Intact; Raw Non-Intact	Poultry Tool
Raw Meat	Slaughter; Raw Intact; Raw Non-Intact	Meat Tool
NRTE Meat or Poultry	HT SS; NHT SS; HT NFC NSS; Secondary Inhibitors NSS	RTE/NRTE Products Tool
RTE Meat or Poultry	HT SS; NHT SS; FC NSS; Secondary Inhibitors NSS	RTE/NRTE Products Tool
Thermally Processed Meat or Poultry	Thermally Processed Commercially Sterile	Thermally Processed Commercially Sterile Tool
Egg Products	Raw, non-intact HT SS; FC NSS	Egg products Tool
Siluriformes Fish Products	Raw, intact meat Raw, non-intact meat	Fish Tool

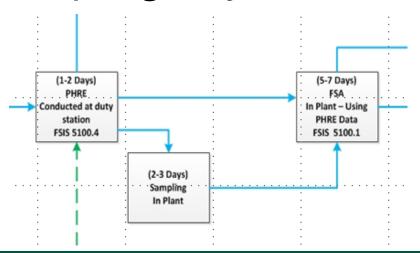
Scope of the FSA



- Determine if pathogen sampling is to be performed.
 - <u>RLm</u>- sample during the week prior to the FSA and consider the results in the FSA outcome.
 - <u>IVT</u>- Intensified Verification Testing will be discussed later in this course
 - <u>IIT</u>- If an Incident Investigation Team is formed, it will include subject matter experts who will focus on the unique issue of concern.

RLM, IVT, or IIT

- Sampling is completed prior to an FSA.
- Not a part of the 7-day window.
- Provide the establishment with at least 1-week notice that RLm sampling will occur,
- Delay in results or sampling may extend FSA



Notifying Establishment of FSA

 Give the establishment up to 2 weeks advance notice of the visit; and

 Give the FLS and IPP up to 2 weeks advance notice of the establishment visit.



Notifying Establishment of FSA

- During the Discussion with Est./ FLS/ IPP
 - Communicate documents needed
 - SSOPs, HACCP Plan, HA, PRP, Supporting Documents, Testing Records, etc.
 - At least the last 60 days of records
 - At least 13 productions days for very small plants.
 - Must express the need for these documents to be available to accomplish FSA within 7-day time frame.
 - May follow up discussions with a MOI to assure clear communication.

Objective Check-Up

What is the overall purpose of an FSA?



Pre-FSA Correlation

Prior to Visiting the Establishment



Prior to Visiting the Plant

- Review PHRE that contains
 - All relevant data available regarding the establishment including any previous FSAs

Correlate with the District Case Specialist about issues and discuss strategy

Prior to Visiting the Plant

- EIAO should also review relevant
 - Policy issuances
 - Guidance materials
 - Training materials



Professionalism reminder:

Being prepared improves your credibility

Pre-Entrance Meeting

- EIAO should meet with FSIS personnel first to discuss the process and any issues
- Advise that EIAO role is not to resolve disputes
- EIAO assesses food safety systems and formulates an agency supportable recommendation based on findings

Professionalism reminder:

 contact IIC and reach out as a team member



Entrance Meeting

- Conduct entrance meeting with management, inplant inspection team, FLS and discuss:
 - Reason for and scope of the FSA
 - How an FSA differs from day-to-day inspection verification
 - EIAO's work schedule
 - Procedures for accessing production areas and special rules
 - Where EIAO will work
 - Where records are stored and procedures to access to them
 - Photographs as an extension of inspection authority

Entrance Meeting

- Explain
 - EIAO role is not to resolve disputes
 - Communication with in-plant inspection team and establishment management about findings
 - Possible outcomes
 - Exit conference held upon completion of FSA
 - Draft copy of FSA report will be provided at exit conference.
 - Final copy provided by the EIAO or DO.
- EIAO Contact Information
- Document entrance meeting in the General Tool





Performing the Assessment



On-going Communication

• FSIS must provide due process to the plant through ongoing communication with plant officials throughout the course of the FSA.

Due Process



- FSIS expects the EIAO to communicate establishment management throughout the FSA process.
- Remain fair and objective.
- Bring attention to and discuss non-compliances and vulnerabilities as they are identified.



- Request information, don't demand!
- Be able to explain statutory authority to examine facilities and copy records
- If EIAO encounters resistance
 - Contact SEIAO or DO to develop strategy
 - DO may contact EARO who may then contact OIEA to get administrative subpoena to obtain records

Do not predict the FSA outcome!





- EIAO provides frequent updates to SEIAO, DDM, or DM on FSA progress and strategy
 - DDM may request additional info or provide resources
- Frequent updates to IIC and FLS on findings and any recommendations
 - Describe noncompliances and vulnerabilities
 - Discuss establishment production practices
 - Document in the FSA report any information provided by FLS or inplant team that may affect outcome if not already captured in NR or MOIs

 The EIAO, in-plant inspection team, and FLS work collaboratively to ensure all noncompliances are documented for issuance at the exit meeting.





- Noncompliances will be documented in the FSA even if the establishment comes into compliance after notification
 - NRs by IPP
 - NOIE or suspension letter

IMPORTANT

- Example
 - Contacts DDM and SEIAO to discuss prior to sending draft FSA for review.
 - EIAO recommends in-plant team issue NRs
 - After concurrence EIAO contacts FLS and works with IIC and in-plant team to ensure NRs are issued



Objective Check-Up

- What are the reasons an FSA is scheduled at an establishment?
- What are the timeframes involved in preparing for, notifying other parties, conducting, and concluding an FSA.



- Complete FSA with-in 7 days
- If additional time needed explain to DO
- If a delay is necessary, discuss reasons with establishment and when it will resume
- Possible reasons for an extension:
 - Enforcement
 - 3 or more tools



- Evaluate the HACCP System as a whole.
 - Use <u>system-based approach</u> to determine adequacy

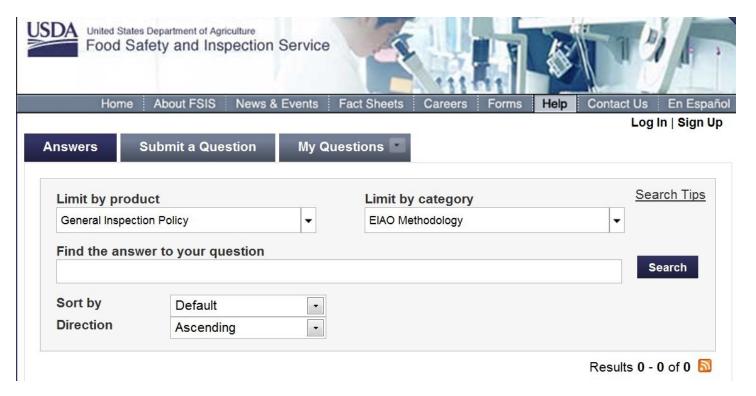
- Focus on:
 - Vulnerabilities and noncompliances that affect the food safety system and establishment's ability to produce a safe and wholesome product

- FSA is conducted by:
 - Records review
 - Direct observation of establishment operations

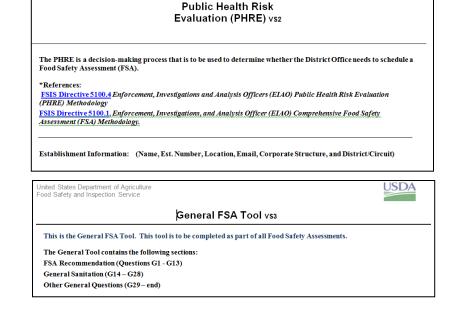


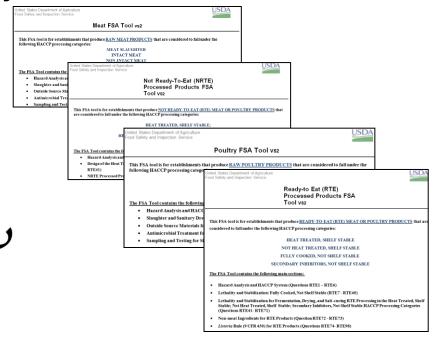


Use AskFSIS to obtain expert advice on scientific and technical issues.



- Every FSA must have:
 - PHRE & General Tool
 - At least one of the processing category tools





- Function of FSA tools questions
 - Provide a structured format
 - Aid in gathering all necessary info
 - Aid in determining risk relative to other establishments



Each tool is only completed once

• For example, if an establishment produces products under multiple HACCP processing categories that fall under the same tool such as raw intact and raw non-intact the tool should be completed once with an assessment of both HACCP categories included throughout.

- Be familiar with the tool questions.
 - Enhances your ability to complete FSA in 7 days
 - Limits redundancy.
- Document all noncompliance and vulnerability findings.
 - Vulnerability- a less than perfect finding that may lead to noncompliance if it is not addressed
- Several questions could have similar responses
 - Respond to each question individually.
 - May copy and paste but use caution.



- Limit responses in the tools to information related to the HACCP categories being evaluated
- Do not include information from other categories unless the information has a bearing on the category being evaluated as part of the focused FSA.



- General Tool:
 - The General Tool contains the following sections:
 - FSA Recommendation
 - General Sanitation
 - Other General Questions

United States Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Inspection Service



General FSA Tool vss

This is the General FSA Tool. This tool is to be completed as part of all Food Safety Assessments.

The General Tool contains the following sections:

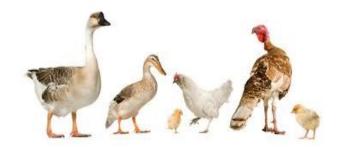
FSA Recommendation (Questions G1 - G13)

General Sanitation (G14 - G28)

Other General Questions (G29-end)

- Meat Tool & Poultry Tool contains:
 - Hazard Analysis and HACCP System
 - Slaughter and Sanitary Dressing
 - Outside Source Materials for Further Processing
 - Antimicrobial Treatment for Slaughter and Further Processing
 - Sampling and Testing for Slaughter and Further Processing





- Ready-to Eat (RTE) Processed Products FSA Tool:
 - Hazard Analysis and HACCP System
 - Lethality and Stabilization: Fully Cooked, Not Shelf Stable
 - Lethality and Stabilization for Fermentation, Drying, and Salt-curing
 - Non-meat Ingredients for RTE Products
 - Listeria Rule (9 CFR 430) for RTE Products







- Not Ready-To-Eat (NRTE) Processed Products:
 - Hazard Analysis and HACCP System
 - Design of the Heat Treatment, Fermentation, or Other Processes for NRTE Processed Products
 - NRTE Processed Products: Appearance





- Thermally Processed:
 - Hazard Analysis and HACCP System
 - Following Canning Regulations as Pre-Requisite Program to Prevent Biological Hazards
 - Chemical and Physical Hazards







- Use tools to document all findings
 - Do not keep outside notes
 - If an enforcement is recommended, any notes outside FSA Report must be forwarded to DCS



The FSA Tools – Analysis Sections

- EIAO analyzes findings to reach an agency supportable recommendation
- Summary documented as part of each tool
- Analysis is summarized in the Decision- Making Analysis
 Question in the General Tool
- · The Executive Summary is documented in the General Tool