

# Food Safety Assessment-FSA

#### The FSA: Purpose

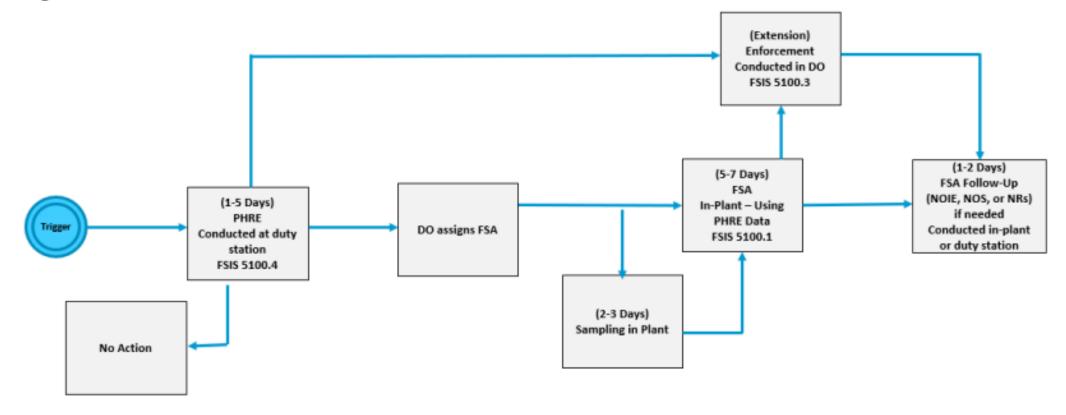
- Focus on certain processes based on the PHRE
- Assess and analyze a plant's food safety system as a whole
- Prepare a written report with a <u>supportable</u> recommendation focusing on documenting vulnerabilities and noncompliance.

#### The FSA: Purpose - 2

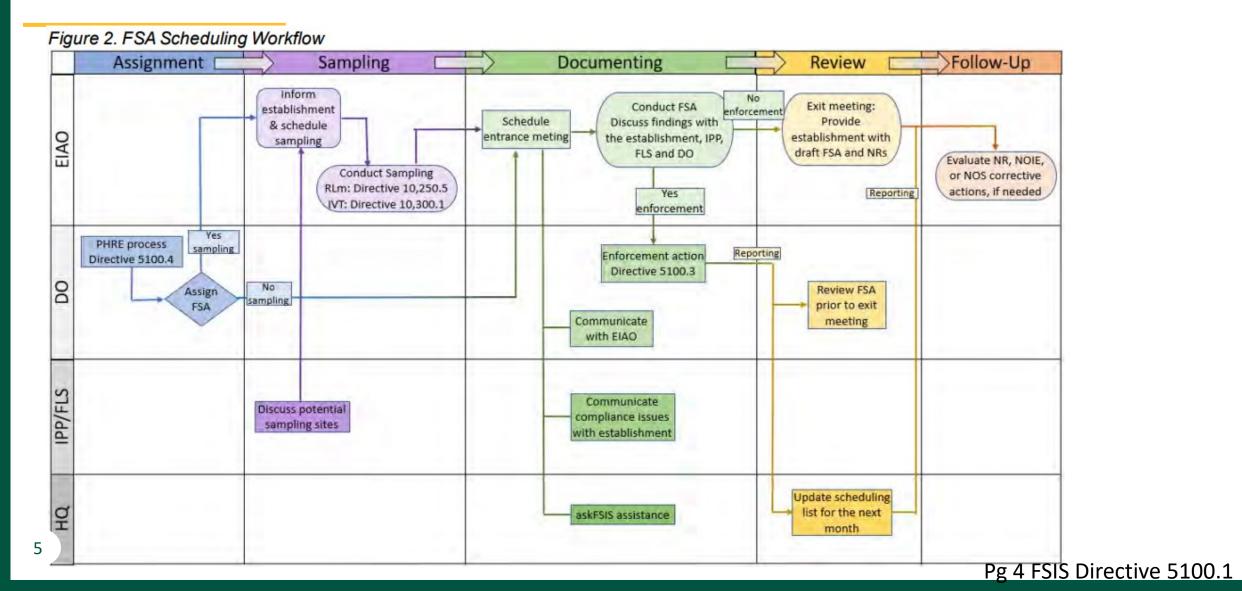
- FSA Methodology
  - Focus based approach.
    - Allows for EIAOs to focus time and resources on vulnerable portions of the Establishment's Food Safety System.
    - Allows for EIAO's to focus their observations, review and analysis to focus on public health risk.
    - Increases consistency of FSA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

# Process from PHRE to Finalizing FSA

Figure 1. EIAO Process Overview



# FSA Scheduling Workflow



# 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 - 2

- 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



#### **FSA 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 1-2 weeks advance notice of the visit; and

Give the FLS and IPP 1-2 weeks advance notice of the

establishment visit.



## Notifying Establishment of FSA - 2

- Exception to 1-2 week advance notice
  - "For Cause" FSA prompted by
    - Positive sample results
    - Shipment of adulterated product
    - Other high priority food safety incidents
  - See FSIS Directive 5100.4

## Notifying Establishment of FSA - 3

- 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 5-7 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
- Review relevant agency issuances that pertain to plant processes, compliance guidelines, training and AskFSIS questions
- Correlate with the Case Specialist about issues and discuss strategy

# Prior to Visiting the Plant -2

- 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
  - Discuss Public Health Regulations
  - How an FSA differs from day-to-day inspection verification
  - Typical work schedule
  - Accessing production areas and special rules
  - Where EIAO will work
  - Where records are stored and access to them
  - Photographs as an extension of inspection authority

## Entrance Meeting -2

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



Do not predict the FSA outcome!



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

#### IMPORTANT

- EIAO communicates with in-plant team and FLS throughout the FSA
- 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 communicated to plant management and documented for issuance at the exit meeting.





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



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

**Due Process** 



- EIAO provides frequent updates to SEIAO, DDM, or DM on FSA progress and strategy
- Frequent updates to IIC and FLS on findings and any recommendations
- DDM may request additional info or provide resources



- Request, 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

# Objective Check-Up -2

- 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.



# FSA Methodology Overview

- 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



#### FSA Methodology Overview -2

- Evaluate the HACCP System as a whole.
  - Use <u>system-based approach</u> to determine adequacy
- Focus on:
  - Vulnerabilities and noncompliances their effect on the food safety system
  - The establishment's ability to produce a safe and wholesome product

# FSA Methodology Overview -3

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

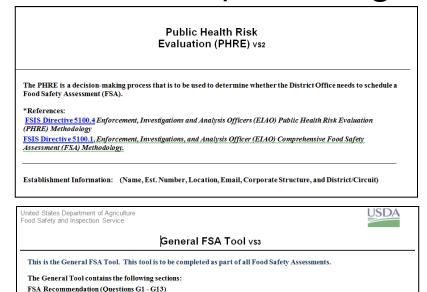


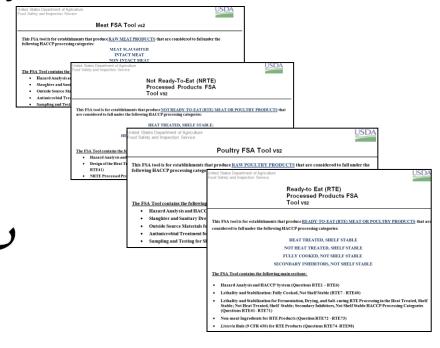


- Every FSA must have:
  - PHRE & General Tool

General Sanitation (G14 – G28)
Other General Questions (G29 – end)

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 to include information from other categories unless the information has a bearing on the category being evaluated as part of the focused FSA.

- 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 – General Tool Overview

- 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)

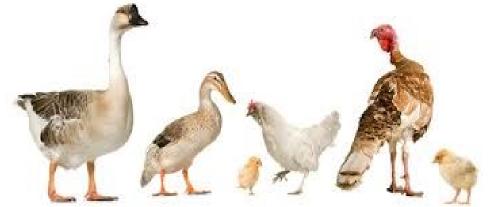
General Sanitation (G14 - G28)

Other General Questions (G29-end)

#### The FSA Tools – Meat and Poultry Tools Overview

- 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





#### The FSA Tools – RTE Tool Overview

- 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







#### The FSA Tools-NRTE Tool Overview

- 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





#### The FSA Tools – Thermally Processed Tool Overview

#### Thermally Processed:

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







#### 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

#### Guidance

Use AskFSIS to obtain expert advice on scientific and technical issues.
 <a href="https://www.fsis.usda.gov/contact-us/askfsis">https://www.fsis.usda.gov/contact-us/askfsis</a>

