
How Processors are Embracing U.S. Dairy Traceability Protocols

Innovation Center for U.S. Dairy Traceability Project

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Innovation Center background

- Funded by the dairy farmer checkoff
- Forum for industry to address pre-competitive barriers, opportunities to foster innovation and sales
- Commissioned globalization studies in 2009, 2011 conducted by Bain & Co.



Spinach Recall



2006-07

- E. Coli
- 5 deaths
- \$350 million in lost sales

Food safety: No guarantees



205 people were sickened by E. coli and five died after eating fresh spinach last September. The victims included 2-year-old Kyle Allgood of Chubbuck, Idaho.



USA TODAY

Photo by Richard Green, The Californian

Tomato Recall

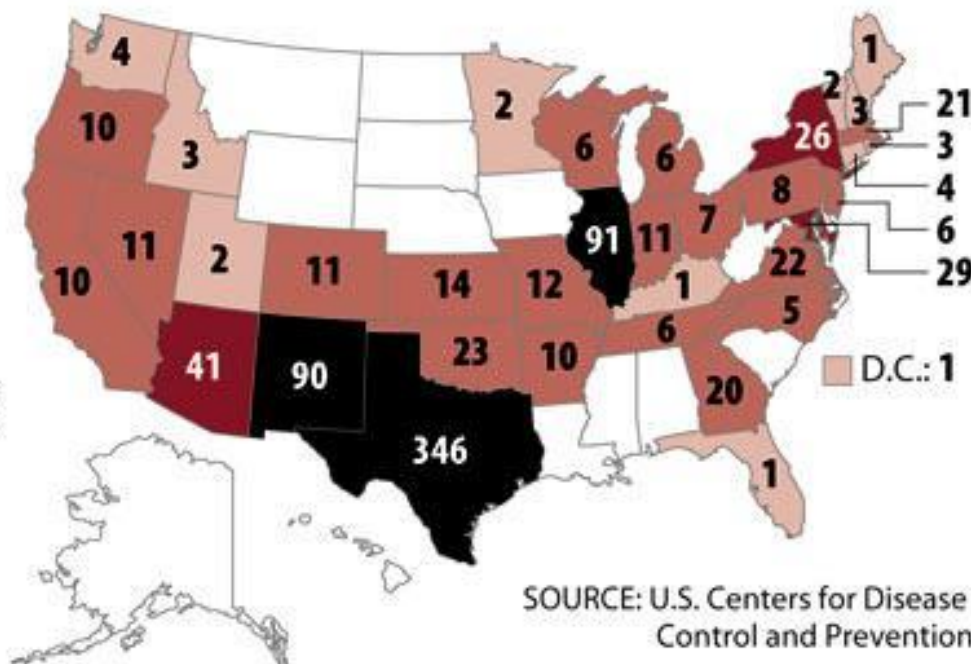
Looking beyond tomatoes

The investigation into the outbreak of salmonella illness will now include items commonly eaten with tomatoes; more than 860 people have fallen ill since mid-April.

States with identified cases



NOTE: Most recent case reported was June 20, implying that the outbreak is ongoing.



SOURCE: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
MCT graphic/Melina Yingling



2008

- Salmonella
- 1,500 cases
- \$250 million in lost sales

Enter Washington...

FSMA

FDA

A Choice for Dairy Industry

Reactive or

PROACTIVE?

Industry-led Effort

TRACEABILITY SUBCOMMITTEE



Dermot Carey
Chairman



Jeff Acker



Barney Krueger



Clay Detlefsen



Edith Wilkin



Jeremy Travis



Goal

- Ensure U.S. industry meets legislation, while meeting needs of global buyers and competition

Deliverable

- Recommended *voluntary*, enhanced practices

Metric

- Degree of *voluntary* industry adoption to preempt FSMA

Research Findings

Research analyzed by the Innovation Center task group showed that the U.S. Dairy industry:

- Lacked lot-specific information
- Failed to provide consistent information throughout the supply chain
- Did not meet FDA documentation requirements

Source: 2007 DMI Vulnerabilities Audit Report, 2009 OIG Report Traceability in the Food Supply Chain

Global Competitors Gaining



For example, Oceania's traceability practices exceeded the U.S. in:

- Use of technology
- Government standards
- External communications

3 Pillars of U.S. Dairy Traceability



1. Modeling physical plants
2. Creating lot-identifying mark
3. Enhancing record keeping

Pilot Study Tested Our Protocols

- Pilot program involved six processing companies, representing 30 percent of U.S. milk production
- Feedback and comments shaped final protocols, released Sept. 10

Participants:



Helpful measuring stick

“Comprehensive,
straightforward and helpful.”

— *Helena Soedjak, senior director of quality assurance and compliance*



Fresh Perspective

“Created more awareness of the impact of the various unit processes involved.”

— *Dermot Carey, senior vice president, ingredients division*



New Insights

“Led us to evaluate milk receipts,
where we gained clarity on recall
responsibility with our vendors.”

— *Scott Hall, corporate quality manager*



Do Your Own Gap Analysis



Receiving

- Farms on each load can be identified by receiving record or shipper.
- For cream, condensed sugars and others the Lot Identifying Mark ties to shipper's records.
- Loads are recorded with silo destinations.

Warehouse

- Lot Identifying Marks recorded when received matches shipper's records.
- Lot Identifying Marks recorded is same as is used by all operators at time of process use.

Process Areas

- KDEs – Lot Entry Points are identified and listed.
- Lot Identifying Marks are being recorded as ingredients are added.
- Critical Tracking Events are identified and listed.
- Critical Tracking Events
 - (Example: Silos, Tanks, Mixers) are not filled and emptied at the same time.
- Critical Tracking Events are documented.

Clean-in-Place (CIP)

- CIP type designated for Critical Tracking Event equipment.
(Full, Sanitize)
- CIP occurs on raw silos before refilling.
- CIP resets Critical Tracking Event lot when complete.

Final Products

- Product Lot Identity clearly identifies manufacturing lot.
- Lot Identity is human readable, and electronically readable to the customer.
- Lot Identifying Marks are recorded for packaging materials.

Records

- Critical Tracking Event listings are current.
- KDE – Lot Entry Point records are current.
- Final products can be linked to Lot Identifying Marks they contain.
- Lot Identifying Marks recorded are consistent throughout the facility.
- Common points of convergence in products (Lot Identifying Marks) can be identified.

If You Don't Know the Gap is There, How Can You Fix it?



Companies That Have Signed Commitment



UNITED DAIRYMEN
OF ARIZONA



Our Ambitious, but Attainable, 2014 Goal

Commitment Level of

80%



Window for Industry Action



How does this help your business?

6 Business Reasons to Embrace Enhanced Dairy Traceability

- | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|
| CREATE
our own rules
instead of
reacting to
pending FDA
regulations | PROTECT
our brands
by quickly
pinpointing
and isolating
a “bad
apple” | MANAGE
our risk
instead
of having
our risk
manage us | PAY
the new
“price of
admission”
to compete
in global
marketplace | POSITION
our products
with a
value-added
premium | ENJOY
a competitive
advantage
that provides
long-term
ROI |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

What You Can Do Next

1. Take the 21-point checklist back to your plant
2. Conduct a gap analysis
3. Urge your company to sign the U.S. Dairy Traceability Letter of Commitment



Resources for Information and questions



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www.dairytraceability.com
For More Information

Thank You

dairytraceability.com