Process Verification for Slaughter



Generic *E. coli* (Livestock and Ratite) & Sampling to Demonstrate Process Control in Poultry Slaughter

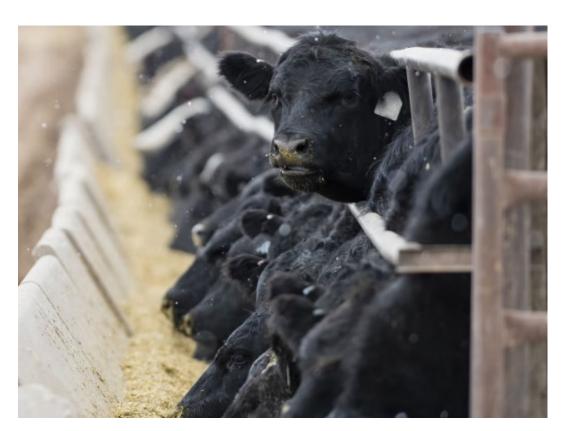
Generic *E. coli* Verification 310.25(a)(1),381.94(a)(1)

- Slaughter establishments must test for generic *E. coli*:
 - Livestock and Ratites
- Criteria are guidelines not enforceable
- Test species slaughtered in greatest number



Generic *E. coli* Verification Sampling Requirements

- 310.25(a)(2)(ii), 381.94(a)(2)(ii) -
 - Collect samples
 - Analyze results
 - Maintain records



Generic *E. coli* Verification Written Procedures

- 310.25(a)(2)(i), 381.94(a)(2)(i)
 - Identify employee
 - Location of sampling
 - Sampling randomness
 - Sample integrity





Generic E. coli Verification Sampling Requirements



- 310.25(a)(2)(ii), 381.94(a)(2)(ii)
 - Samples taken from chilled carcasses, except hot boning
 - Sponging/excision for meat
 - Updated Regulations for Modernization of Swine Slaughter 310.18(c)
 (NSIS)





- EIAO should first collect information on:
 - Establishment's written sampling procedures
 - Justification for any alternative sampling procedures
 - Laboratory assurances about methodology
 - Records of recent test results

• EIAO should:

- Verify elements of sampling procedures by observing establishment employees performing them, if the samples are being taken
- Verify that the regulatory requirements are met
- Verify test results for a recent period of at least 60 days

• EIAO should:

- Verify that the slaughter sanitary dressing process is in control for prevention of fecal contamination
- Review fecal NRs or deviations from the zero tolerance CL for the same time period; look at corrective actions/preventive measures

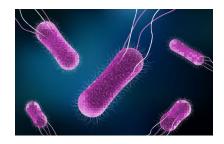
- EIAO should discuss the sampling results that do not meet criteria with establishment officials to see:
 - If they have any thought about what might have caused them, and
 - Anything they may have done to improve the situation



Other Testing

If, by chance, the Agency was sampling and testing for Salmonella during the 60-day period, the EIAO should seek those results

If, by chance, the establishment's product was sampled and tested for *E. coli* O157:H7 or implicated in a recall during the same 60-day period, the EIAO should seek those results



Other Testing

If there are significant correlations, the EIAO needs to analyze them further to be sure regulatory requirements are met.





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