# Food Safety - Introduction



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# Introduction

Contaminants in food:

- Worldwide public health concern.
- Leading cause of trade problems internationally.
- Contamination may occur through air pollution, water and soil.







# How is our food contaminated?



Pesticides & fertilizers









Livestock (Treatment / Prevent diseases)



**Processing & preparation** 

### Types of hazardous substances



Chemical













Physical



# Physical contaminants in food

- Hair
- Dirt
- Metal items
- Fingernails
- Bandages
- Insects







# **Biological contaminants in food**

- Bacteria Salmonella, E.Coli
- Virus Hepatitis A, Norfolk virus
- Parasites Toxoplasma, Giadia spps.
- Fungus









# Chemical contaminants in food

- Antibiotics/Hormones
- Pesticides
- Fertilizer
- Coloring agents
- Preservatives
- Plastics









### **Pesticides and fertilizers**

Pesticides are used to protect food from pests such as insects, rodents, weeds, and mold.

- Insecticides To control insects
- Rodenticides To control rodents
- Herbicides To control weeds
- Fungicides To control mold and fungi





### Health risks of chemicals

- Birth defects
- Nerve damage
- Cancer
- Unique health risks to children

These effects depend on how toxic the pesticide is and how much of it is consumed..

How does antibiotics/hormone residues enter into the food chain?

#### **Antibiotics/Hormones**

Treatment / growth promotion





Allergies Toxic effects Carcinogenicity mutagenicity











# Antibiotic resistance

### Food additives:

Any substance that become part of a food product.

Intentional additives: To improve the quality of food product.

Unintentional additives: Insecticides, fungicides herbicides plant growth regulators hormones.



Intentional additives: Food industry uses about 3000 food additives.

- Preservatives prevent growth of spoilage organisms
- Emulsifiers/Stabilizers prevent mixed food from separation



### Intentional additives:

- Antioxidants
   Prevent fat and oils from spoiling
- Colors
   Improve color of processed food
- Sweeteners/Flavor enhancers
   Bring out the taste of food
- Enrichment restore lost nutrients to food
- Fortification Increase nutritional value of food





- Chemical cleaners, food sprays and fungicides used during shipping and storage
- Chemicals absorbed into our food from the way we cook
   Non stick pans, pots, bake-ware contains Teflon, which is made from perflurinated compounds
   (linked to cancer and reproductive problems)





Plastic containers, food wrappers
 Chemicals can be leached in to the food from the plastic containers and wrappers.

**BPA:** 

- Estrogenic compound- Interfere with body hormones.
- More suscepptible groups are infants and pregnant women.
- Linked with early puberty, cancer risk, nerve diseases.
- In EU and Canada, BPA is banned in infant feeding bottles.



# Prevention of chemical residues in food

- At farm level
- By regulatory activities
- By laboratory analysis with surveillance
- Educating the public and younger generation

# How to minimize exposure to pesticides

### Sensible food practices:

Washing



#### Peeling and trimming



### Selecting a variety of foods

### Organically grown food



How to minimize exposure to chemicals from plastics

### Sensible food practices:

- When possible it is best to avoid plastics especially for children's food.
- Select plastics which does not contain BPA.
- Find glass versions of baby bottles.
- Avoid use of plastic containers to heat food in microwaves. Ceramic, glass, and other microwaveable dishware are good alternatives.







Understanding Plastic Recycling Codes

Code	Name	Common Use	Recycle Rate	Recommendation
23	PET Polyethylene Terephthalate	Plastic bottles (soft drink, single-use water bottles, sport drinks), food jars, cosmetic containers.	23%	Be careful with producs labeled No. 1. Designed for single use only. Extended use increases risk of leaching and bacterial growth.
22	HDPE High density polyethylene	Grocery Bags, detergent bottles, milk and juice jugs.	27%	Appears to be Safe
23	PVC Polyvinyl chloride	Garden hose, cable sheathing, window frames, blister packs, blood bags, meat wrap.	< 1%	Avoid Nicknamed the Poison Plastic, contains many dangerous toxins.
22	LDPE Low density Polyethylene	Heavy duty bags, drycleaning bags, bread bags, squeezable bottles, plastic food wrap.	< 1%	Appears to be Safe
25	<b>PP</b> Polypropylene	Medicine bottles, cereal liners, packing tape, straws, potato chip bags.	3 %	Appears to be Safe
265	PS Polystyrene	CD and video cases, plastic cutlery, foam packaging, egg cartons.	< 1%	Avoid May leach styrene, a possible human carcinogen. May be a hormone disruptor.
23	Other PC Polycarbonate	Baby bottles, water cooler bottles, car parts	< 1%	Caution Concern with leaching of Bisphenol A which appears to cause chromosonal damage.

Useful Tips:

- Store food and water in glass or stainless steel containers whenever possible
- Minimize or eliminate exposure to plastics with code 1, 3, 6, or 7
- \* Do not use products (especially Baby Bottles) identified with No. 7

#### www.PlasticFreeBottles.com

Your source for alternatives to plastic bottles

### Summary

- Contaminants enter the food chain through water, soil, air, during processing or treating farm animals.
- Contaminants in food can cause health risks to human consumers, due to careless food practices and improper usage of chemicals in food industry.

# Summary

- These effects depend on how toxic the chemical is and how much of it is consumed and how long a person exposed to it.
- We can prevent unnecessary contamination of food through sensible food practices.





http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cmHS1Ze-Fdk&feature=related

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IEvI\_PIn9HU&feature=endscreen &NR=1

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tRLQ-p0PEzU&feature=related

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iMzXMICSNkw&feature=related

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hD5NchP-B8I&feature=fvsr

#### <u>Videos</u>

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