		FOOD SAF	MUR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM					
Title: Spore Pasteurization								
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Spore Pasteurization

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SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to set forth standard guidelines for performing spore pasteurization for the determination of spore counts in raw, pasteurized, and powdered dairy products.

1.2 Scope

This SOP applies to the Food Safety Lab and the Milk Quality Improvement Program. The protocols may also be used by laboratory members from other locations.

1.3 Definitions

- SP- Spore Pasteurization
- MSC- Mesophilic Spore Count
- TSC- Thermophilic Spore Count
- PSC- Psychrotolerant Spore Count
- TC- Temperature Control

1.4 Safety

Wear gloves, safety glasses, and other appropriate personal protective equipment for the entire procedure.



SECTION 2 MATERIALS

- Shaking water bath capable of reaching and maintaining 80°C
- Ice
- Thermometer
- Sterile 250 mL glass bottles with screw on cap if more than 50mL of sample is needed for plating
- Sterile 50 mL glass vials with screw on cap if less than 50mL of sample is needed for plating
- Temperature control glass bottle with hole in cap



SECTION 3 PROCEDURES

3.1. Sample preparation

- 3.1.1. Ensure uniform samples, shake 25 times in a 1-foot arc within 7 seconds prior to transferring sample to sterile bottles in accordance with *Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products* (Laird et al., 2004).
- 3.1.2 Aseptically transfer 100 mL (or 35 mL if using a 50 mL glass vial) of raw milk or raw, pasteurized, or hydrated powder product to a 250 mL sterile glass bottle (or a 50 mL glass vial) with screw cap.
- 3.1.3. Prepare a TC with the same volume of raw, pasteurized, or hydrated powder product to be processed in a 250 mL glass bottle (or a 50mL glass vial) with hole in the screw cap for thermometer.

3.2. Spore Pasteurization

3.2.1. Set a water bath at 80°C and ensure the water level will exceed the level of the product in the bottle by 4 mm.

3.2.2. Place samples and temperature control in water bath and turn on the shaking mechanism.

3.2.3. Start timing the 12-minute hold time when the temperature of the TC has reached 80°C. Maintain the temperature at $80^{\circ}C \pm 1^{\circ}C$ for the duration of the hold time.

3.2.4. At the end of the hold time, immediately remove samples and TC from the water bath and place on ice.

3.2.5. When the temperature of the samples and TC cool to 6° C or lower proceed with sample analysis.

3.2.5.1. SP treated samples plated and incubated at 32° C for 24-48 hours constitutes an MSC.

3.2.5.2. SP treated samples plated and incubated at 55° C for 24-48 hours constitutes a TSC.

3.2.5.3. SP treated samples plated and incubated at 6° C for 10 days constitutes a PSC.



SECTION 4 TROUBLESHOOTING

SECTION 5 REFERENCES

- Huck, J.R., N.H. Woodcock, R.D. Ralyea, and K.J. Boor, 2007. Molecular subtyping and characterization of psychrotolerant endospore-forming bacteria in two New York State fluid milk processing systems. J. Food Prot. 70:2354-2364.
- Laird, D. T., A. Gambrel-Lenarz, F. M. Scher, T. E. Graham, and R. Reddy. 2004. Microbiological Methods for Dairy Products. Pages 249–252 in Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products. 17th ed. H. M. Wehr and J. F. Frank, ed. Am. Public Health Assoc., Washington, DC.
- *Wehr, H.M. and J.F. Frank eds. 2004. Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products.* 17th ed. American Public Health Association, Washington, D.C.

SECTION 6 METHOD VERSION & CHANGES

VERSION	DATE	EDITOR	COMMENTS
Version 1	11/21/2011	Nicole	Original SOP
Version 2			Edited to fit the new formatting style. Also added
			details for using 50 mL glass vials
Version 3			