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HACCP FOR TABLE BUTTER

This bulletin includes technical information, latest development on products, systems, techniques etc. reported in journals, companies' leaflets, books and based on studies and experience. The technical information would be on different areas of plant operation in different issues. It is hoped that the information contained herein, if employed in the factory, will help in making dairy plant operations more efficient.

Your contributions and suggestions will make the bulletin more useful and are welcomed.

The theme of information in this issue is HACCP for Table Butter. It may be understood that the information given here is by no means complete.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Table butter is one of those milk products which are common on the dining table of the Indian consumer. More than 25 dairy plants in cooperative sector alone produced approximately 30,000 tonnes of table butter during 1997-98.

Butter making is comparatively a simple process, and batch butter churns are still very commonly used. Butter has comparatively long shelf life if made from good quality cream under excellent sanitary conditions and stored at low temperatures. However, post-pasteurization environmental contamination of cream or butter presents the greatest risk to butter contamination and spoilage. There have been incidences of food poisoning associated with butter consumption.

The pathogenic microorganisms that have been shown able to grow in butter are *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonel-*

la spp., *Streptococcus* spp., *Mycobacterium* spp., and *Yersinia enterocolitica*. Microbiological spoilage of butter is caused by *Pseudomonas* spp., moulds and yeasts.

Thus, the quality of butter depends on the microflora present in cream from which it is made, water used to wash it, salt used, sanitary conditions of process equipment, manufacturing environment, process hurdles that limit microbial growth and survival, and conditions under which the product is stored.

Most important intrinsic and extrinsic factors to control the microflora of butter are

- (a) fine and uniform dispersion of the moisture phase,
- (b) addition and uniform dispersion of salt,
- (c) low temperature,
- (d) high quality cream, its pasteurization,
- (e) wash water of high microbial quality,

- (f) effective sanitation of equipment, and
- (g) effective control of micro-flora in processing and packaging environment.

A hazard analysis critical control point (HACCP) plan will address these issues effectively. Principles of HACCP and HACCP plans for pasteurized milk and skimmed milk powder were presented in 11th (November-December 1997), 12th (January-February 1998) and 17th (November-December, 1998) issues of the 'Technews'. A HACCP plan for butter is presented in this issue in items 2 to 5. The detailed and elaborate process required to arrive at the results is not detailed here, only the results are presented.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The application of HACCP to table butter considers biological, chemical and physical

hazards throughout the entire process and till the product distribution. All the hazards throughout the entire process till the distribution have been controlled.

The product is considered to be safe to consume up till the 'use by' date taking into account the storage temperature.

The packaged table butter needs to be stored at or below -20°C as the product is perishable and could potentially be rendered unsafe by improper handling/storage. The product should remain under refrigeration, i.e., at or below -20°C till it reaches the consumer.

The HACCP plan presented here includes steps from cream to product storage only. The HACCP plan for the earlier process steps, i.e., from milk reception to cream separation is detailed in Technews issue 12 on 'HACCP for Pasteurized Milk', and hence is not repeated here.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PRODUCT

Table 1 describes the product.

Table 1
Description of pasteurized table butter

Product description : Pasteurized Table Butter	
Facility	The dairy factory produces a variety of dairy products including pasteurized packaged table butter for sale to consumer.
The Product	The product is pasteurized table butter packaged in 100 gm, dry vegetable parchment paper (treated 24 hr with 0.5% sorbic acid) cartons. The main component of the product is the cream which is pasteurized. However, it contains unpasteurized components like food colour and salt. The packaged product is kept under refrigeration at -20°C till it reaches the consumer. Consumer can keep it for about 3 months at -6°C. All packages are marked with batch number and date of manufacture.
Manufacture	The product is standardized to minimum 80% fat, maximum 16% moisture and 2 to 2.5% salt. Pasteurized cream is aged, churned in a stainless steel batch churn at about 9°C.
Intended use	The product is fit for consumption by normal, healthy consumer, upto 'use by' date.

4. FLOW DIAGRAM FOR MANUFACTURE OF TABLE BUTTER

Fig 1 presents the simplified flow diagram for the manufacture of table butter.

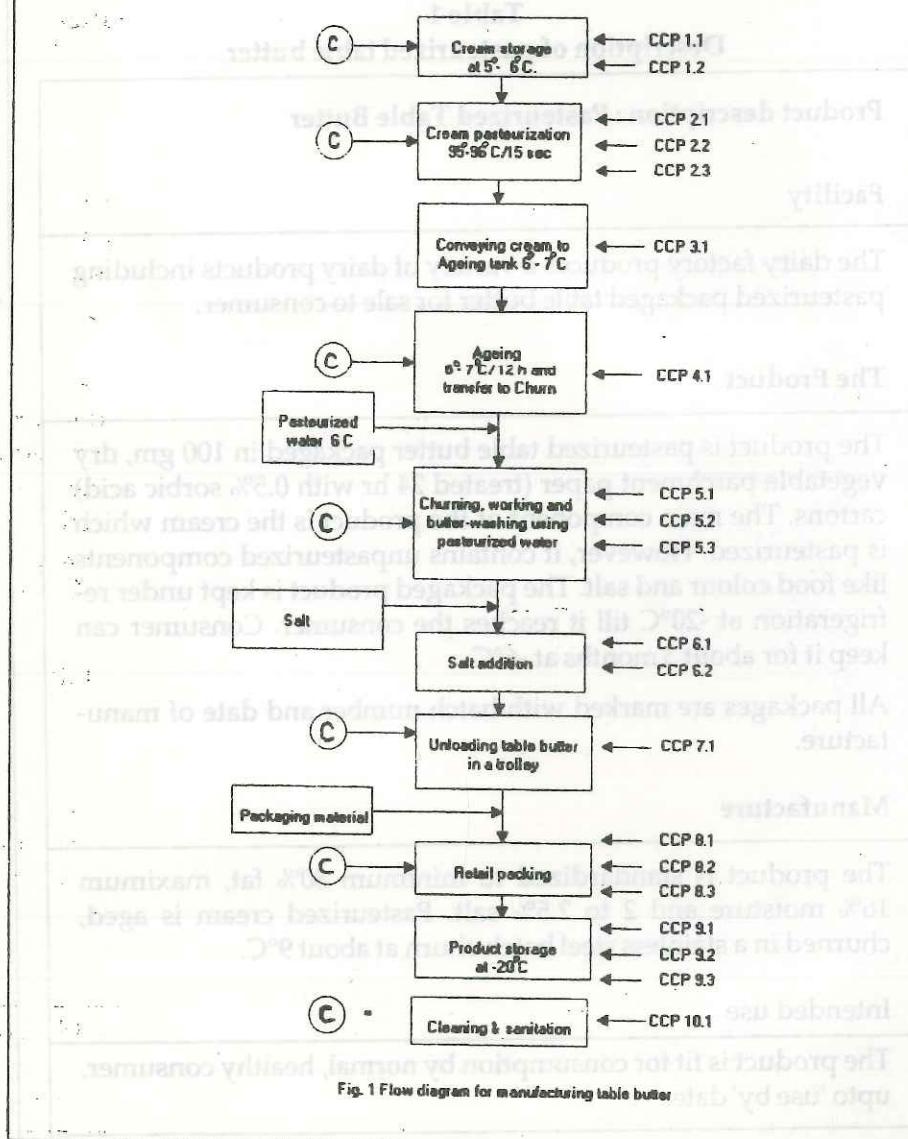


Fig. 1 Flow diagram for manufacturing table butter

5. HACCP CHART FOR TABLE BUTTER

The HACCP chart for table butter is given in Table 2.

Table 2 HACCP Chart for table butter

Process Step	Potential Hazard	Preventive Measure	CCP No.	Critical Control Point	Critical Limits	Monitoring Procedure & Frequency	Responsibility	Corrective Action	Verification	Record
1	Lipase enzyme activity	Ensure automatic safety system to maintain desired temp. range of the hot water and in turn temp. of milk.	2.2	Flow-Diversion-Valve (FDV)	FDV to operate to divert the milk back to balance tank at temperature below 95°C.	Check diversion valve before starting the pasteurizer	Re-set the FDV for diversion below 95°C.	Section In-charge to ensure correct FDV operation at start of each run is monitored every day.	Logsheets	
	Ensure periodic inspection of the plate for cleaning and to observe holes of the plates, if any.					Check accuracy of temp. gauges before starting.		Periodic specialists examination and maintenance of plant manufacturers/experts		
	Ensure use of fat resistant gaskets.					Check condition of equipment (worn gaskets, etc.) regular once in a year				
	CIP after every 8 hours of running					Pasteurizer operator	Calibration/validation records.			
	Ensure all control valves are closed.					Ensure adequately trained operators available at all times				
	Periodic calibration of all the instruments.		2.3	Instrument calibration	Temp. device accuracy of +0.5°C	Calibrating the instruments every 3 months.	Maintenance technician	Arrange for calibration immediately.	Calibration record.	Calibration records.

Process Step	Potential Hazard	Preventive Measure	CCP No.	Critical Control Point	Critical Limits	Monitoring Procedure & Frequency	Responsibility	Corrective Action	Verification	Record
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	Conveying cream to aging tank	Post-pasteurization contamination from tank	3.1	Cleaning and sanitation	Refer to cleaning and sanitation procedures.	Log-sheet	Butter-churn operator	Re-clean & sanitize as necessary	Cleaning & sanitation register, Physical Inspection by Section In-charge	CIP register
4	Ageing and growth transfer	Microbial growth in jacketed tank which will make insulation wet.	4.1	Cleaning & sanitation of transfer pump, and tank.	Refer to approved cleaning and sanitation procedures.	Butter-churn operator	Re-clean & sanitize as necessary	Log-sheet and SPC test result records	Thermo-graph inspection by Section In-charge	Log-sheet
	Contamination from transfer pump.	Ensure transfer pump (+ve displacement) in cleaned & sanitized, especially its back plates.	4.2	Cream temperature and ageing period	Inspection of thermograph by operator during and at the end of the ageing period.	Butter-churn operator Sec-tion-in-charge	Temperature measurement	Temperature measure-ment records	Temperature measurement	Log-sheet
	Ensuring time-temperature combination applied.	Fit holding tank with thermograph.		6-7°C for maximum 12 hours.	Temperature gauge on the tank and log sheet, time of ageing.	Butter-churn operator	Adjust the cream temp. by adjusting chilled water flow rate as desired.	Analysis of end product	Analysis of end product	Log-sheet
	Ensuring trained and experienced personnel		Q.S.	Completed, written.						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Wash

Holding

Washing

Wash

Holding

Washing

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Process Step	Potential Hazard	Preventive Measure	CCP No.	Critical Control Point	Critical Limits	Monitoring Procedure & Frequency	Responsibility	Corrective Action	Verification	Record
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5 Churning, Microbial contamination in butter-churn washing	Cleaning & sanitization according to conformed procedures.	5.1	Cleaning and sanitation procedures.	Refer to cleaning and sanitation procedures.	Log-sheet and periodic swab test.	Butter-churn operator	Re-clean & sanitize as necessary	Log-sheet and periodic swab test by section in-charge, daily	Log-sheet Log-sheet	Logsheets, QA records, Calibration records
Chemical residues	Microbiologic contamination through wash-water	5.2	Tine-temp. combination for pasteurization	Refer to cleaning and sanitation procedures	Log-sheet and periodic swab test.	Butter-churn operator	Re-clean & sanitize as necessary	Log-sheet inspection daily by section in-charge	Quality of end product.	Logsheets, QA records, Calibration records
Use of pasteurized water	Butter must be correctly textured and homogenous with no free moisture	5.3	Wash water storage temperature	Pasteurizatio n Thermograph indicating past temperatures.	Water stor- age at 5-6°C.	Pasteurizer operator	Re-pasteurize	Calibration of automatic moisture control equipment.	Calibration of automatic moisture control equipment.	Logsheets, QA records, Calibration records
Using Churn	Ensure churn correctly filled, drained at correct time and worked for correct period.									Examination of plant records daily and records on the above at least monthly.

Process Step	Potential Hazard	Preventive Measure	CCP No.	Critical Control Point	Critical Limits	Monitoring Procedure & Frequency	Responsibility	Corrective Action	Verification	Record
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	Salt addition: Foreign material, Chemical residues	Suppliers' assurance, Proper storage	6.1	Salt specification	Salt conforming to specification	Certifying every batch of salt for conforming to specification	Quality Control Officer	Reject sub-standard material/batch of the salt.	Lab results of salt and proper labeling of the batch indicating its use.	Lab-records of salt
7	Unloading of trolley-butter in trolley	Chemical residues	7.1	Cleaning & sanitization of the trolley according to conformed procedures	Cleaning and sanitization according to test	Log-sheet and swab test	Butter-churn operator	Re-clean & sanitize as necessary	Swab test by QA Officer, weekly.	Log-sheet

Process Step	Potential Hazard	Preventive Measure	CCP No.	Critical Control Point	Critical Limits	Monitoring Procedure & Frequency	Responsibility	Corrective Action	Verification		Record
									1	2	
8	Off-flavour in the packaging material	Suppliers assurance Ensure packaging used provides adequate protection and is not itself a source of taints or contamination.	8.1	Packaging material's specifications	Packing material conforming to specifications	Certifying every batch of packing material for conforming to specifications	Quality Control Officer Operator	Reject packaging materials not meeting specifications	Lab. results and proper labeling of the batch for its use.		
	Foreign material, microbial contamination from packaging materials		8.2	Room Temp. & RH	Storage of the material on the pallets with proper labelling regarding its use, in well maintained store.	Storage of the material on the pallets with proper labelling regarding its use, in well maintained store.	Butter section In-charge	Ensure proper storage of the packaging material.	In-use assessment of performance of packaging material.		
	Contamination from packaging machines and environment.	Ensure packaging material is stored in storage maintained clean.	8.3	Room sanitation & personnel hygiene.	Room temp. of <15°C and RH <60%.	Room temp. of <15°C and RH <60%.	Monitor butter handling equipment for correct operation.	Ensure correct packaging room temperature & RH before operation.	Examination of all records of plant (daily).		
		Ensure good environmental sanitation (clean air, no standing or stagnating water or entrapped wet residues; dry) in packaging room, personnel hygiene, low temp., GMPs			Clean, dry room.	Clean, dry room.	Thermograph and, humidity-graph, records continuously.	Packaging room air swab by Production Manager weekly, swab records.	Packaging room air swab by Production Manager weekly, swab records.		

Process Step	Potential Hazard	Preventive Measure	CCP No.	Critical Control Point	Critical Limits	Monitoring Procedure & Frequency	Responsibility	Corrective Action	Verification	Record
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9	Product storage	Off-flavour absorption by table-butter	Proper cleaning of cold store	9.1 Cleaning of cold-store	Cleaning of cold store once in six months	Product temp. and cold store temp. using thermograph	Operator/ butter section in-charge	Have cold store cleaned and fumigated before use.	Examination of thermo-graph & all other store records, by section in-charge/ fumigation system corrected, ensure correct temp. of cold store before use.	Store records, thermograph & all other store records, by section in-charge/ fumigation system manager daily/weekly.
	Yeast and mold development	Proper periodic fumigation of butter	Storage at low temp.	9.2 Fumigation of cold-store	Fumigation of cold store once in six months	Fumigation on a continuous basis, by operator.	Have refigeration system corrected, ensure correct temp. of cold store before use.	Have refigeration system corrected, ensure correct temp. of cold store before use.	Store records, thermograph & all other store records, by section in-charge/ fumigation system manager daily/weekly.	
	Psychrotropic microorganisms	Ensure storage temp. correct throughout storage	Protect butter from any form of contamination during storage	9.3 Storage temp.	Storage temp. of -20°C ± 1°C	Ensure butter is stored away from smelling food, butter section in-charge.	Arrange for separate storage of butter from smelling food, such as cheese.	Inspection of cold store for slackening, cleanliness, etc. by manager weekly/monthly.	Store records, thermograph & all other store records, by section in-charge/ fumigation system manager daily/weekly.	
10	W.H.C.	Storage equipment	Storage equipment	10.1 Cleaning equipment	Initial cleaning. Cleaning to initial stage.	Initial cleaning. Cleaning to initial stage.	Quality assessment of end product by QA manager regularly.	On completion of cleaning.	Store records, thermograph & all other store records, by section in-charge/ fumigation system manager daily/weekly.	

Process Step	Potential Hazard	Preventive Measure	CCP No.	Critical Control Point	Critical Limits	Monitoring Procedure & Frequency	Responsibility	Corrective Action	Verification	Record
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10 All processes/involving product in contact with production equipment not cleaning	Microbial/ toxin contamination on due to poor cleaning	Effective cleaning procedures	10.1	Cleaning parameters	Approved cleaning procedures, no residues.	Visual inspection, temp., solution concentration, time, frequency etc. as approved.	Operator and section-in-charge	Re-clean as necessary	Examination of cleaning and plant operation records by QA Manager and section-in-charge	Cleaning records