

Meeting Minutes
June 8, 2022
10:00 AM to 12:00 PM

David Haywood, Chair • Klarissa Karas, Vice Chair
Janet Valdezian, Treasurer • Erin Thompson, Secretary

2021-22 Board:

Remote Meeting Hosted by County of Orange Environmental Health

Meeting Link:

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/89852234761?pwd=rllbFixRYD1OWYz1LN3tqpzjl_GV96.1

1. **Meeting Called to Order – 10: 02 AM, David Haywood**
2. **Introductions by the OC FSAC Board, All**
3. **Approval of Minutes – Erin Thompson, meeting minutes approved by Al Baroudi and second by David Haywood**
For more information regarding FSAC minutes and updates visit
<http://www.ochealthinfo.com/aboutca/public-health-services/environmental-health-division/food/general/food-safety-advisory>
4. **Treasurer’s Report – Klarissa Karas filling in for Janet Valdezian, stated no change, per last report: \$1,994.17**
5. **OC Environmental Health Updates – Darwin Cheng, Assistant Director and Bao-An Huynh, Food Safety Program Manager**
 - OCEH transitioned to a new data base system Health Space. Outputs such as the inspection report layout will look the same. The data base features a new citizens portal where new and existing businesses can interface and submit plans online and make payments.
 - SB 972- California Retail Food Code – new definition of Compact Mobile Food Facilities (MFF). Some changes are how and where food is prepared and handled, health permits required for most operations, and inspectors will inspect food prep locations (field, people’s homes or commissary). California Environmental Health Directors opposed, and this information was also submitted to the OC Board of Supervisors.
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB972
 - SB 1290- Sidewalk Vendors – This amends the Government Code. Adds specifics to how a local authority can regulate sidewalk vendors, including administrative fines.
https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220SB1290
 - SB 1276- Single-use Foodware Accessories and Standard Condiments – Utensils and condiments cannot be bundled, only provide to consumers if they request the utensil(s) or condiment(s) or provided as needed for consuming food or preventing spillage. Facilities

can continue to provide utensils from a dispenser if it dispenses only one at a time or condiments from a bulk dispenser. Education will be provided for the remainder of this year 2022. Beginning January 2023 OC Environmental Health will enforce, and when observed, a violation will be documented in the inspection report.

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB1276

6. Presentation provided by U.S. Food and Drug Administration Office of Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Safety, “Recalls” – Rochelle Blair, Compliance Officer Rochelle.blair@fda.hhs.gov

- FDA Website visit - [ORA Recall Coordinators | FDA](#) Email - Orahafwest5recall@fda.hhs.gov
- FDA provides guidelines for manufacturers and distributors to follow with respect to their voluntary removal or correction of marketed violative products during a recall per 21 CFR Part 7, Enforcement Policy.
- Recalls are placed into three different classifications. Class I – reasonable probability of serious adverse health consequences or death. Class II – may cause temporary or medically reversible adverse health consequences or risk of serious consequences is remote. Class III – not likely to cause adverse health consequences.
- “Firm Initiated” wherein firm initiates independently versus “FDA Initiated” wherein firm initiates when informed by FDA.
- Firm identifies recalled product and will be responsible to send press release using a media outlet to notify consumers of the product. Press release will also describe the issue, state how it was discovered, and provide direction.
- FDA posts recall information on their website and works with other enforcement agencies such as California Department of Public Health and California Department of Food and Agriculture to notify local health jurisdictions. FDA assists firm’s recall strategy and will monitor and determine termination of the recall when complete. The termination form must be a written request by the firm.
- FDA Mandatory Recall Authority – Section 423 of FD&C Act which is added by section 206 of FDA Food Safety Modernization Act of 2011. When FDA determines no adulteration or misbranding, FDA may exercise mandatory recall when use of exposure to such article will cause serious adverse health consequences or death to humans or animals (SAHCODHA).
- Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) program/FDA.
- Sesame seeds are being added to the list of common allergens.

7. Presentation provided by Food Track Inc. Food Safety Intelligence, “Recall Trends in U.S.” – Christina Melesius, Chief Operating Officer cmelesius@foodtrack.net

- Uses proprietary meta data to monitor food recall trends, send out public alerts on recall, keep the consumers informed by using over 300 sources globally.
- Food recall data presented for 2020 – 2022 and includes foodborne illness outbreaks, recalls, pesticides, allergens, and influenza.
- Top 5 reasons for recalls – pathogens, allergens, foreign matter, mislabel, product was not inspected.
- Upcoming information will include email subscription and online bulletins.

8. California Department of Public Health Food and Drug Branch, Emergency Response Unit, “Food Recalls & Food Effectiveness Checks” – Mary Buan-Ignacio, Food Recall Coordinator and Michael Needham, Chief, Emergency Response Unit fdberu@cdph.ca.gov

- California Food Emergency Response Team (CALFERT) – includes CDPH, FDA, and CDFA on a weekly call for food recalls.
- Recalls triggered by firm’s in-house or third-party product testing, surveillance sampling, inspections, environmental sampling, outbreak investigation.
- CDPH’s authority is found in the CA Health and Safety Code and Sherman Law. CDPH identifies how product is distributed and gathers distribution list.
- The distribution list is sent to the Local Health Jurisdictions (LHJ) in an email and provides all pertinent information: firm name, product name and description with product being recalled, reason for recall, product identification, preliminary list of retailers, and link to the CA Recall information sheet.
- CDPH does not recall pet food. Recalls are usually Class I and can include allergens, pathogens, and foreign material.
- Recall effectiveness checks from LHJ can include site visit, telephone or email and all feedback is returned to CDPH. There is not a template for the effectiveness checks, however a list of questions can be provided.

9. Next OC FSAC Meeting Wednesday, September 7, 2022 – David Haywood

10. Meeting Adjournment at 11:51 AM – David Haywood