

Use of Peracetic Acid in Fruit and Vegetable Processing

Fruit and vegetable are divided into two main classes during processing. The first class, Raw Agricultural Commodities (RACs), is defined by 40 CFR § 180.1(d) fresh fruits, whether or not they have been washed and colored or otherwise treated in their unpeeled natural form; vegetables in their raw or natural state, whether or not they have been stripped of their outer leaves, waxed, prepared into fresh green salads, etc.; grains, nuts, eggs, raw milk, meats, and similar agricultural produce. It does not include foods that have been processed, fabricated, or manufactured by cooking, freezing, dehydrating, or milling. The other classification is non-raw agricultural commodity which is simplistically defined as fruit or vegetables that are alter from their natural state such as; peeled, sliced, diced, etc. The two classes become important during processing because the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates antimicrobial interventions used on RACs and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates non-RACs.

The three primary PAA formulas manufactured by Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc. approved for use in fruit and vegetable process water are; Perasan A, BioSide HS 15%, and Perasan MP-2. The limitation of the individual PAA formulas varies depending on whether the fruit or vegetable product is a RAC or non-RAC. The chart below specifies the maximum concentration of PAA approved for RAC and non-RAC products as well as the corresponding regulation for Enviro Tech's PAA products.

Applications	PERASAN[®]A	BIO-SIDE[®]HS-15%	PERASAN[®]MP-2	
Raw Agricultural Commodity (RAC)	100 ppm PAA	100 ppm PAA	NA	40 CFR 180.1196(a)
Non-RAC "processed"	25 ppm PAA	80 ppm PAA	80 ppm PAA	FCN 447 21 CFR 173.315(a)(5)
Approved for Organic Production	✓	✓	✓	7 CFR 205.605(b)

Selecting a Peracetic Acid Treatment Parameters

Selecting treatment parameters such as contact time and concentration for PAA can be difficult. There are many variables that must be taken into account when selecting PAA treatment parameters such as;

Product Being Treated – RAC or Non-RAC

Microbial Load - Does the product contain high counts of organisms?

Type of Application - Spray, dip, etc.?

Organic Load - Process water containing a high organic load such as dirt can increase the demand for PAA therefore, higher concentrations of PAA are required.

Target Organism(s) - Different organisms can respond differently to antimicrobial interventions.

Product aesthetics - In some cases the organoleptic properties of a product may be affected by higher concentrations of PAA or longer contact times. While a change in the organoleptic properties of a product poses no food safety risk, it is undesirable to customers.

Desired Results - Depending on the application a certain bacterial reduction must be achieved.

Compliance - It is very important that when choosing a concentration that it does not exceed the maximum limit set by the governing bodies. The label, FCNs, and Code of Federal Regulations are the best sources of information on the highest allowed concentrations of peracetic acid on fruits and vegetables

Each of the aforementioned variables as well as other variables that may not be listed can influence the concentration of PAA needed as well as the treatment time.

The best and only way to determine if specific treatment parameters for a certain plant application are sufficient is with in-plant microbiological testing. While there are numerous laboratory studies on the efficacy of PAA, plant applications will differ due to variables that are present in laboratory studies. Therefore, having in-plant microbiological results are necessary in order to determine if the antimicrobial intervention being employed is sufficient at reducing pathogens. Most microbiological validation studies are simple and relatively inexpensive.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JSD', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

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