

Technical Seminar



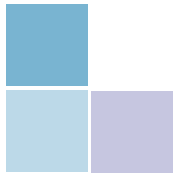
Application of pH Adjuster

“KEEP LONG”

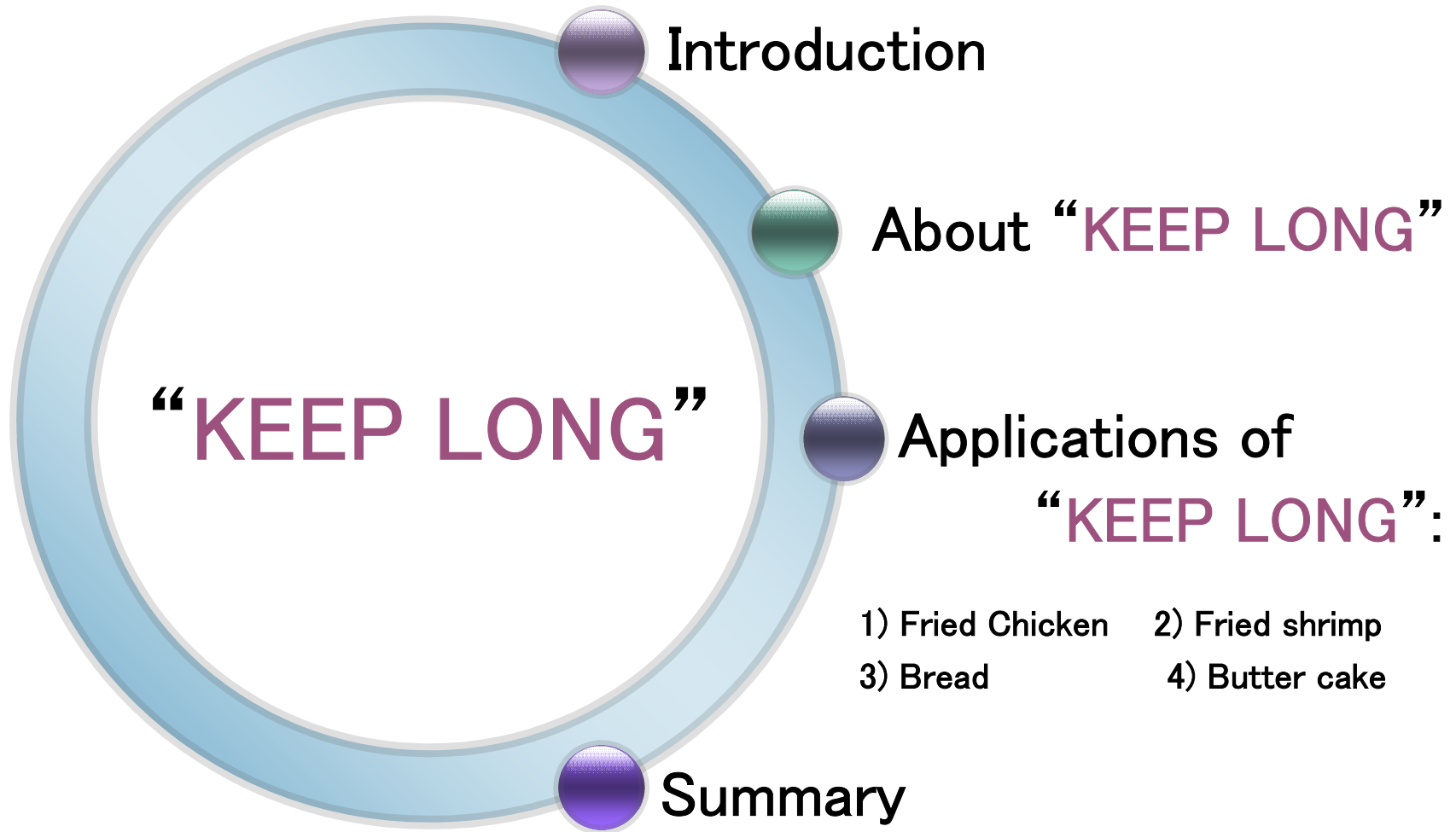
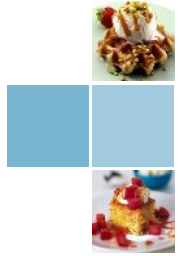
December 2, 2011

UENO FINE CHEMICALS INDUSTRY (THAILAND), LTD

Y. Furukawa (R&D Manager)



Contents





Introduction

❖ Definition of food hygiene

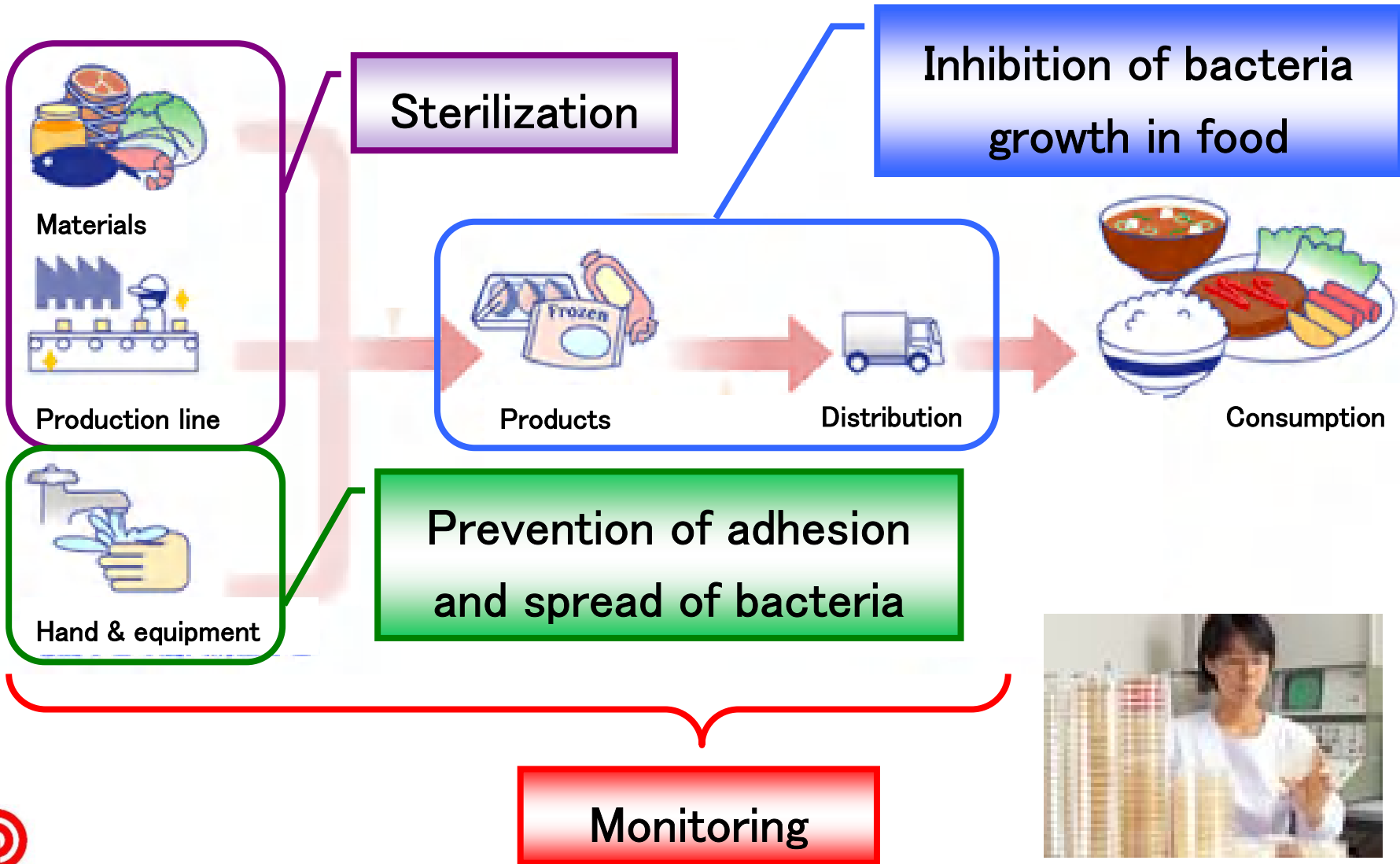
“Food hygiene” means all measures necessary for ensuring the safety, wholesomeness, and soundness of food at all stages from its growth, production or manufacture until its final consumption.

WHO



Introduction

❖ Total sanitation of UENO



Introduction

❖ Sanitation by “CIDALLY” & “KILLBACT”

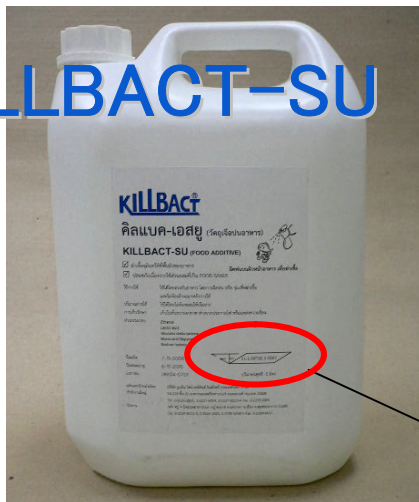
CIDALLY



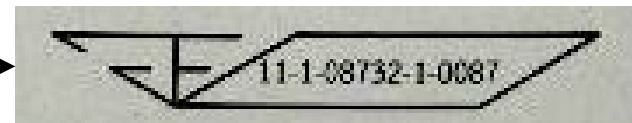
- Easy to use as 2 in 1 (Cleaning & Disinfection)
- High efficiency in low concentration
- No problem of corrosiveness for most of materials



KILLBACT-SU



- Consists of alcohol and water, with food additives
- Possible to sterilized hand, utensils, work table and also food directly
- To be effective even though under wet condition



Introduction

❖ Sanitation by “CIDALLY” & “KILLBACT”



During
manufacturing

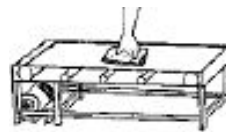


Sterilization of Operator's Hands, Equipments & Food surface by **KILLBACT-SU**

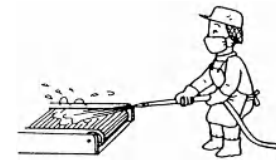
After
manufacturing



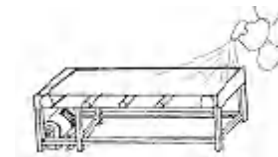
Remove dust



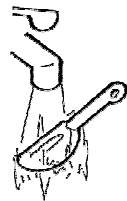
Scrub with **CIDALLY**



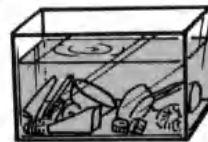
Rinsing



Spray **KILLBACT-SU**



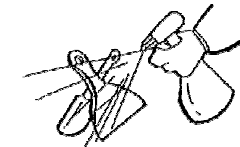
Remove dust



Scrub and soak with
CIDALLY overnight



Rinsing



Spray **KILLBACT-SU**

Introduction



❖ Typical bacteria involved in food hygiene

Classification	Type of food	Growth inhibitor				Heat resistance	Remarks
		Low-Temp	Low-Aw	Low-pH	Low-O2		
Bacteria	All food	○	○	○	○	○	
<i>Bacillus</i>	Heated food (Rice, beans)	×	×	×	×	○	Spore formation
<i>Staphylococcus</i>	All food	×	○	△	△	×	
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	Fish, Meat	○	×	×	×	×	
<i>Vibrio</i>	Seafood	×	×	×	△	×	
Enterobacteriaceae	Livestock products (Meat, Milk, Egg)	×	×	△	△	×	<i>Coliform</i> , contamination index
Lactic acid bacteria	Cool-stored foods (Dairy products, Pickles)	○	△	○	△	×	
<i>Clostridium</i>	Packed foods (Sausages, Canned foods)	△	×	×	○	○	Anaerobic Spore formation
Mold	Low-moisture foods (Bakery, Fruits)	×	○	○	×	△	Spore formation
Yeast	Beverage, Seasoning	×	△	○	△	×	Anaerobic fermentation

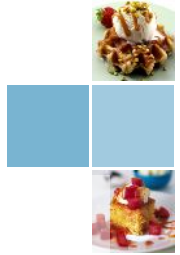
Introduction

❖ Food poisoning bacteria



Bacteria name	Characteristics of symptom	Distribution	Countermeasure
<i>Salmonella</i> Enterobacteriaceae	Consumption for illness: $\geq 10^2$ Incubation period: 12–24 Hr Symptom: Diarrhea, Vomiting, Fever Recovery time: 2–3 days	Animal feces Contaminated materials: Egg, Meat, Milk	Heating process Cold storage Heating before eating
<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	Consumption for illness: $\geq 10^6$ Incubation period: 8–20 Hr Symptom: Diarrhea, Stomachache, Fever Recovery time: 2–3 days	Seafood	Washing with Freshwater Heating process Cold storage: ≤ 10 °C Heating before eating
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Consumption for illness: $\geq 10^5$ Incubation period: 1–5 Hr Symptom: Diarrhea, Vomiting Recovery time: 1–2 days / Mild	Operator: Wound, Cough Contaminated materials: Milk	Heating process Cold storage: ≤ 10 °C (The toxin is heat-resistant)
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> Enterobacteriaceae	Consumption for illness: $\geq 10^3$ Incubation period: 6 Hr – 10 Weeks Symptom: Meningitis, Sepsis Recovery time: Opportunistic infection Notices: 20–30 % / Fatality rate	Soil Animal feces	Removal of soil Heating process Cold storage: ≤ 4 °C Heating before eating
<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>	Consumption for illness: $\geq 10^2$ Incubation period: 12–36 Hr Symptom: Neurological Recovery time: 2–3 Weeks / Mild Notices: 20 % / Fatality rate	Soil Animal feces	Removal of soil Cold storage: ≤ 3 °C Heating before eating

Introduction

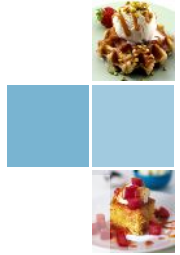


❖ Japanese social background & UENO

Background	Demand	Problem	UENO
1940–1960 Postwar rise	Quantity	Ensuring safety	Preservatives
1960–1980 Rapid economic growth	Safety Abundance	Extension of shelf life Degradation during storage	New preservatives Improving agent
1980–2000 Age of satiety	Healthy (Chemical free)	Low salt, Low sweet Non sugar (Non preservatives)	Sanitation Analysis service pH adjuster Oxygen absorber
2000– Present Age of confusion	Natural Domestic	Misunderstanding for food additives	Providing accurate information

About “KEEP LONG”

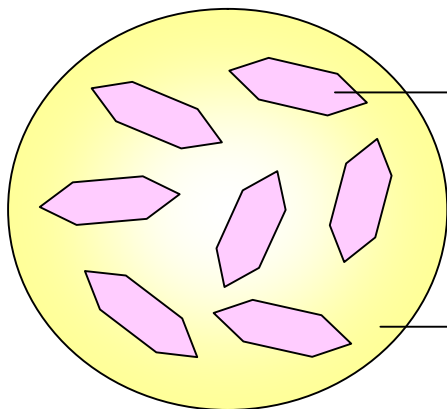
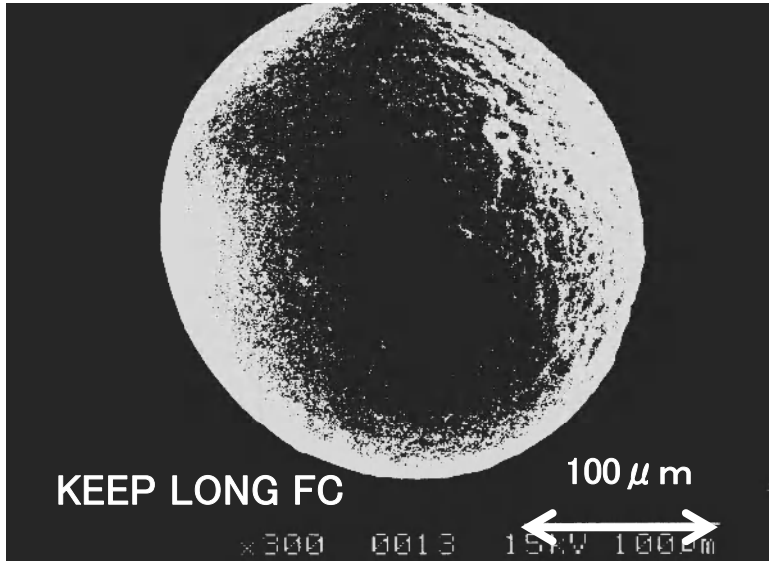
❖ Active ingredients in “KEEP LONG”



Main component	Properties	Antibacterial activity
Sodium acetate $\text{CH}_3\text{-COO}\cdot\text{Na}$	The antibacterial activity is the strongest among organic acids. Crystalline powder pH of solution: >8	Inhibition effect (pH6 or less) Wide range of antimicrobial activity spectrum
Fumaric Acid HOOC-CH=CH- -COOH	The force of the pH control in food is the strongest among organic acid. Crystalline powder pH of solution: 3	Sterilization effect by low pH (Improvement of heat sterilization effect) Improve the antibacterial activity of other organic acids

About "KEEP LONG"

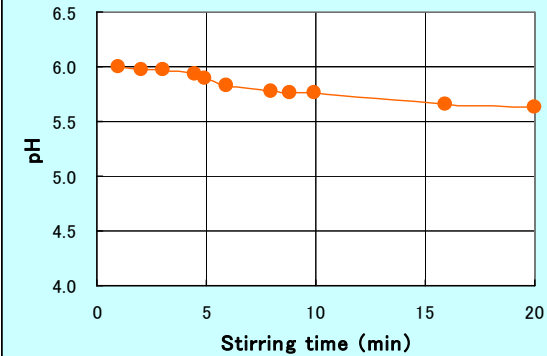
❖ Coating technology



Fumaric acid

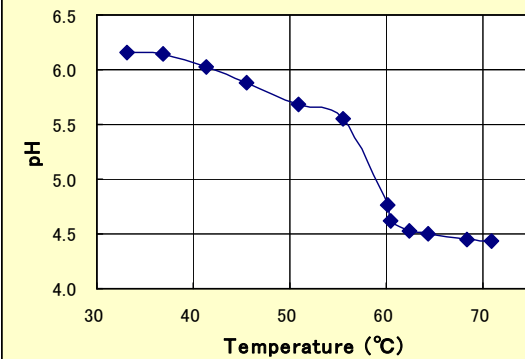
Hydrogenated Palm Oil (m.p. 60°C)

Elution pattern at 35°C



pH is not change in water.

pH at each temp.



pH decreases at high temp.



About “KEEP LONG”



❖ Lineup

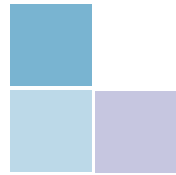
KEEP LONG	Components			Properties	
	Fumaric Acid		Na acetate		Others
	normal	FC			
FC		○			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It reduces pH, and extends the shelf life of food. ➤ It doesn't affect the physical properties of foods.
SAF		○	○		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The preservation activity of sodium acetate is enhanced by coated fumaric acid. ➤ It doesn't affect the physical properties of foods.
IM	○		○	○	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The preservation activity of sodium acetate is enhanced by uncoated fumaric acid. ➤ Soluble in water.

About “KEEP LONG”

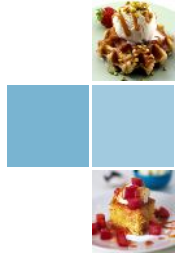


❖ Applications

Classification	Food	Process	KEEP LONG
Meat products	Sausage, Ham	Mixing	FC, SAF
Seafood products	Crab stick, fish ball	Mixing	FC,SAF
	Frozen seafood, Seasoned seafood products	Soaking	IM
Ready to eat	Fried food (pork, chicken, fish, shrimp)	Soaking	IM
		Pre-dust	SAF
		Butter	SAF
	Roasted chicken (Yakitori)	Soaking	IM
		Seasoning sauce	IM
	Processed food	Hamburg steak, Okonomiyaki, Takoyaki, Rolled cabbage, Stewed pork	Mixing
Meat bun, Dumpling		Mixing	SAF,IM
Bakery products	Bread, Cake & Cream	Mixing	SAF
Others	Pickle	Seasoning sauce	IM
	Noodle	Mixing	SAF, IM



Application of “KEEP LONG”



Deep fried chicken

- ❖ Soaking → KEEP LONG IM
- ❖ Pre-dust → KEEP LONG IM or SAF



Application of “KEEP LONG” Deep fried chicken



How to cook

- 1) Chicken (cut ~ 1 inch)
~ 500 g./condition
- 2) Soaking (30 min)
Soaking solution: Chicken = 1:1
- 3) Pre-dust (Wheat flour)
~ 150 g./condition
- 4) Deep fried (175° C, 4 min)
~ 3 liter/test (5 conditions)
- 5) Wait in room temp ~ 30 min.
Cool down before keep and microbial check
- 6) Microbial test
Storage at 30°C 3 days

Application of “KEEP LONG” Deep fried chicken

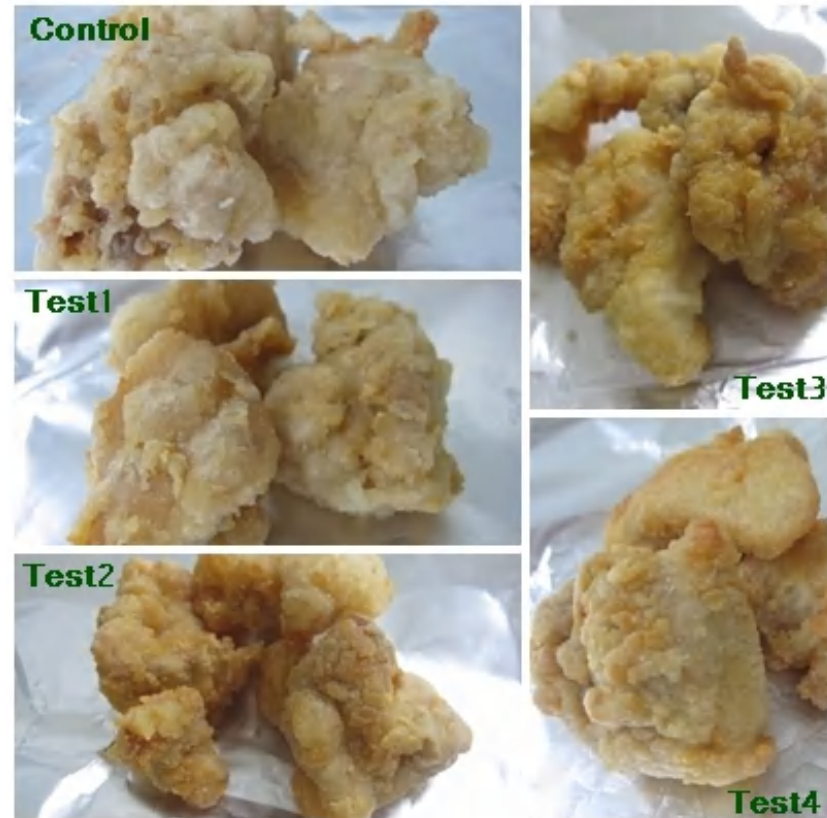


Test item

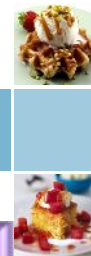
- Food hygiene point
 - Insufficient heating, Heat resistance spore
- Selection of “KEEP LONG”
 - IM for soaking, IM or SAF for pre-dust
- Analysis item
 - Microbial test (TPC), Sensory test

Condition	Soaking	Pre-dust
Control	No	No
Test 1	No	IM 5%
Test 2	No	SAF 5%
Test 3	IM6% KB-SU 2% MU-45 5%	IM 5%
Test 4	IM6% KB-SU 2% MU-45 5%	SAF 5%

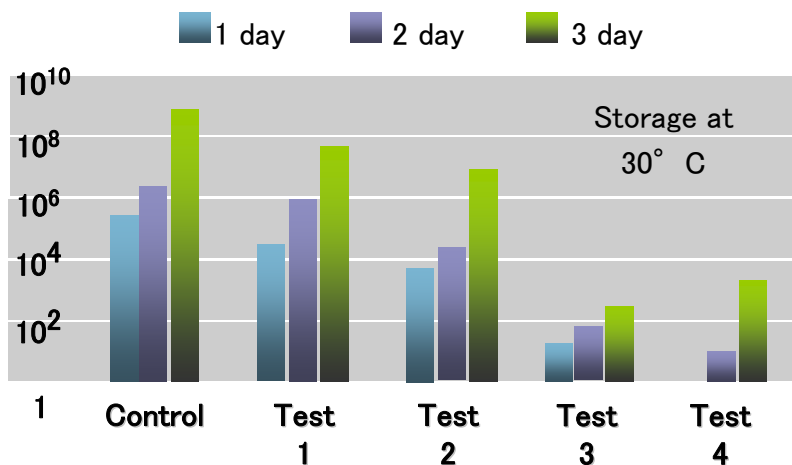
Appearance



Application of “KEEP LONG” Deep fried chicken



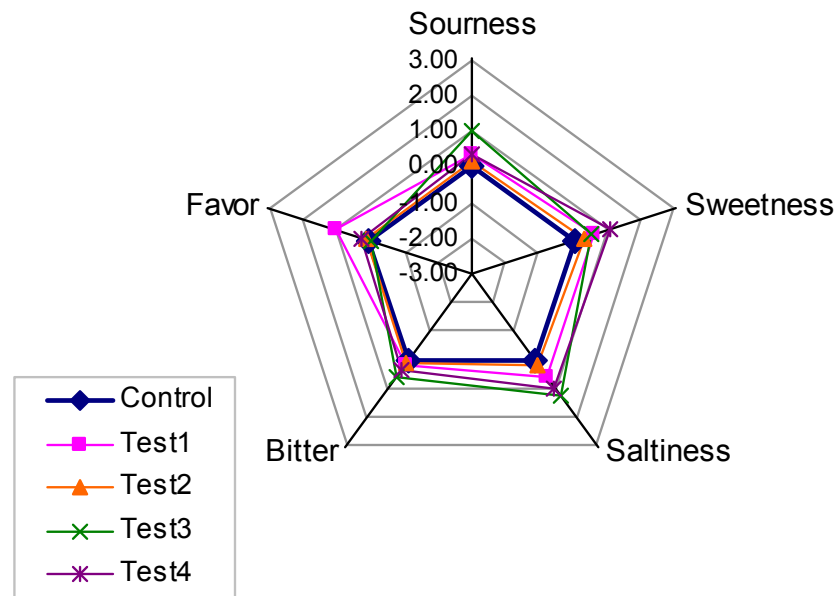
Microbial test: TPC (cfu/g)



Condition	Soaking	Pre-dust
Control	No	No
Test 1	No	IM 5%
Test 2	No	SAF 5%
Test 3	IM6% KB-SU 2% MU-45 5%	IM 5%
Test 4	IM6% KB-SU 2% MU-45 5%	SAF 5%

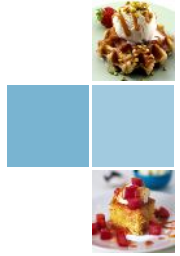
Sensory test

Spider web chart of chicken



- Preservation (TCP < 10⁵ / 30°C 2 days)
- Test 2,3,4 OK
- Sensory
- Test 1, 2, 3, 4 OK

Application of “KEEP LONG”



Fried shrimp

- ❖ **Soaking → KEEP LONG IM**
- ❖ **Pre-dust → KEEP LONG IM or SAF**
- ❖ **Butter → KEEP LONG IM or SAF**



Application of “KEEP LONG” Fried shrimp



How to cook

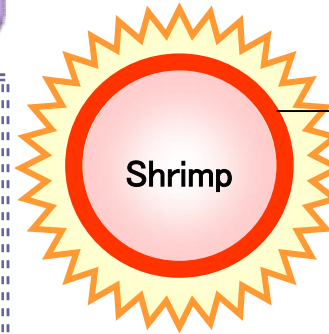
- 1) Prepare shrimp
 - 1.1 Raw shrimp
 - 1.2 Take off head & cover
 - 1.3 Pull off black line at the back
 - 1.4 Cut (across) abdomen then bend to straight
- 2) Wash
- 3) Soaking
 - Soaking solution: Shrimp = 1:1
- 4) Pre-dust (dip in wheat flour)
- 5) Dip in batter mix
- 6) Dip bread crumbs
- 7) Fried (180° C, 2 min)

Application of “KEEP LONG” Fried shrimp



Test item

- Food hygiene point
 - Heat resistance spore, Danger zone
- Selection of “KEEP LONG”
 - IM for soaking, IM or SAF for pre-dust and batter mix
- Analysis item
 - Microbial test (TPC), Sensory test



Danger zone

Appearance

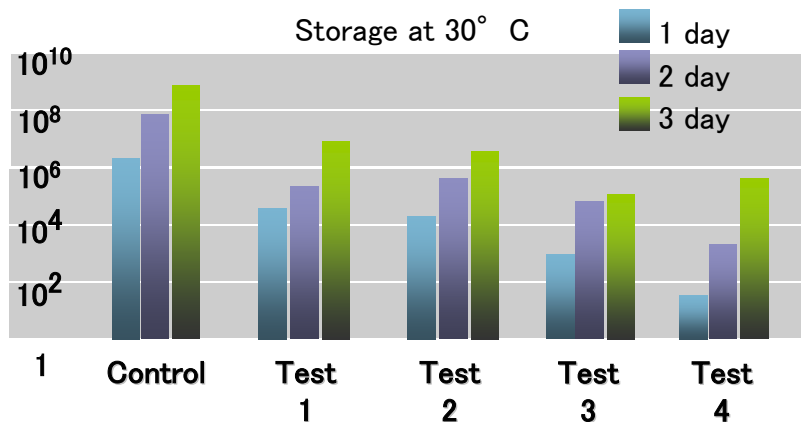


Condition	Soaking	Pre-dust	Batter mix
Control	No	No	No
Test 1	No	IM 10%	IM 2%
Test 2	No	SAF 10%	SAF 2%
Test 3	IM6% KB-SU 2% MU-45 5%	IM 10%	IM 2%
Test 4	IM6% KB-SU 2% MU-45 5%	SAF 10%	SAF 2%

Application of “KEEP LONG” Fried shrimp

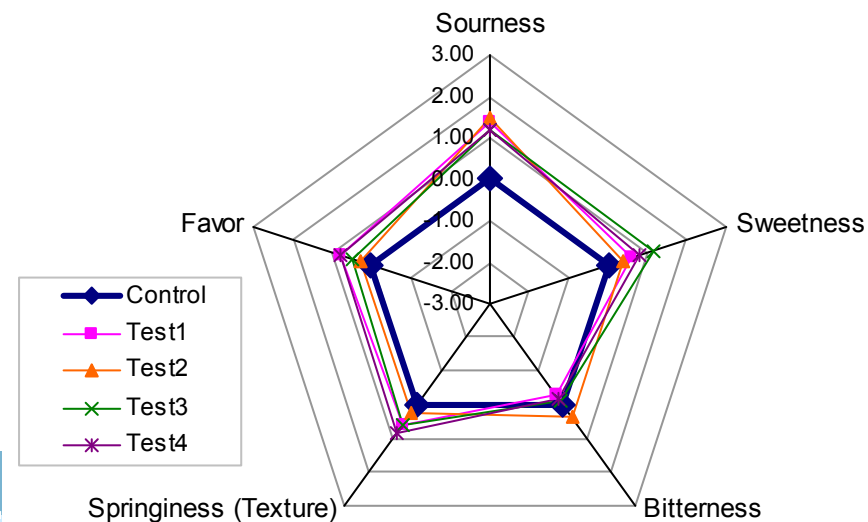


Microbial test: TPC (cfu/g)



Condition	Soaking	Pre-dust	Batter mix
Control	No	No	No
Test 1	No	IM 10%	IM 2%
Test 2	No	SAF 10%	SAF 2%
Test 3	IM6% KB-SU 2% MU-45 5%	IM 10%	IM 2%
Test 4	IM6% KB-SU 2% MU-45 5%	SAF 10%	SAF 2%

Sensory test

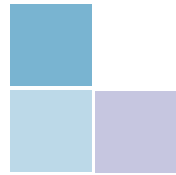


➤ Preservation (TCP < 10⁵ / 30°C 2 days)

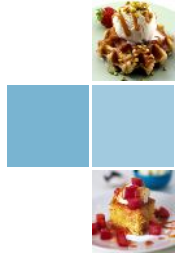
Test 3,4 OK

➤ Sensory

Test 1, 2, 3, 4 OK



Application of “KEEP LONG”



Bread

- ❖ Performance enhancement of preservatives by KEEP LONG FC
- ❖ Non preservative by KEEP LONG SAF



Application of “KEEP LONG” Bread



How to make



1. Prepare yeast solution: dry yeast + water (3 teaspoon) + sugar (~0.5g), incubate ~ 37° C, 10 min
2. Flour + water + milk + sugar, mix together in bowl
3. Add yeast solution (from 1) in the center of mixing flour, then mix together
4. Incubate ~ 37° C, 15–20 min
5. Add butter, salt, vanilla, then use high speed mixture 5 min
6. Thresh flour (by hands) until its can set film
7. Incubate ~ 37° C, 1 hour
8. Spread dough and press 2–3 min, then roll to the mold (already spread shortening at mold)
9. Incubate ~ 37° C, 45–60 min
10. Warm oven, then bake at 165° C, 45 min

Application of “KEEP LONG” Bread

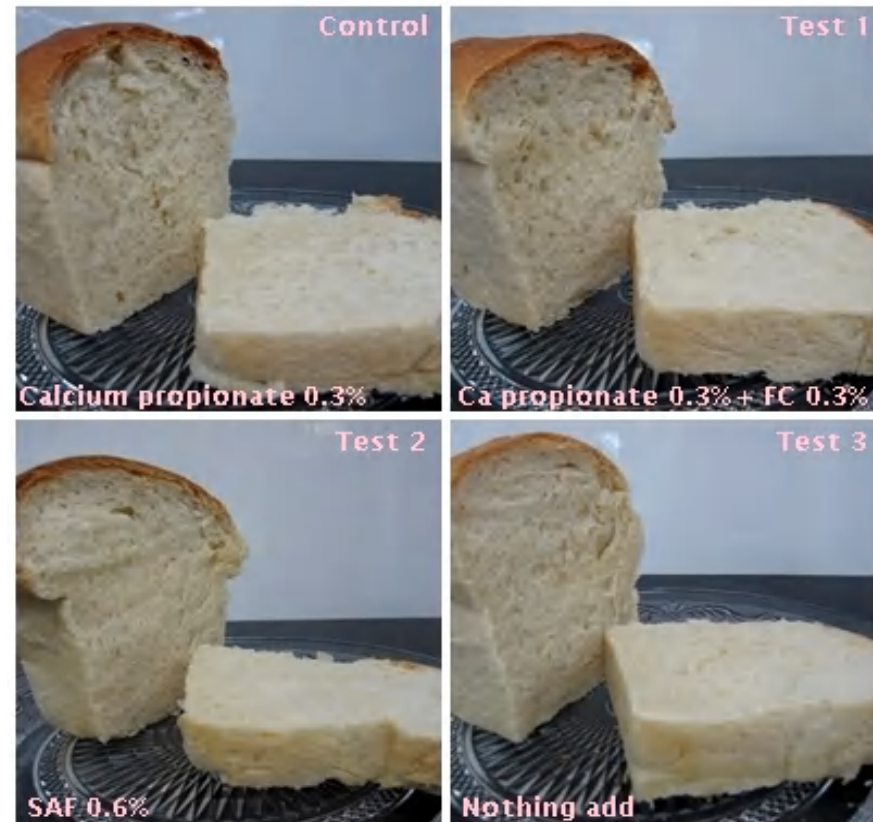


Test item

- Food hygiene point
 - Heat resistance spore, Mold (2nd contamination)
- Selection of “KEEP LONG”
 - Preservative + FC, SAF
- Analysis item
 - Bulk density
 - Microbial test (TPC), Sensory test

Control	Calcium propionate 0.3%
Test 1	Calcium propionate 0.3% + FC 0.3%
Test 2	SAF 0.6%
Test 3	Nothing add

Appearance



Application of “KEEP LONG” Bread



Bulk density



Test method:

- 1) Pour tapioca pearl into a bowl until full
- 2) Measure the volume of full bowl of tapioca pearl
(Record = Vol.A)
- 3) Weight the bread
(Record = Weight of bread)
- 4) Pour tapioca pearl into that bowl
- 5) Measure the volume of tapioca pearl
(Record = Vol.B)

Calculation:

Bulk density (g/ml)

$$= \text{Weight of bread} / \text{Volume of bread}$$

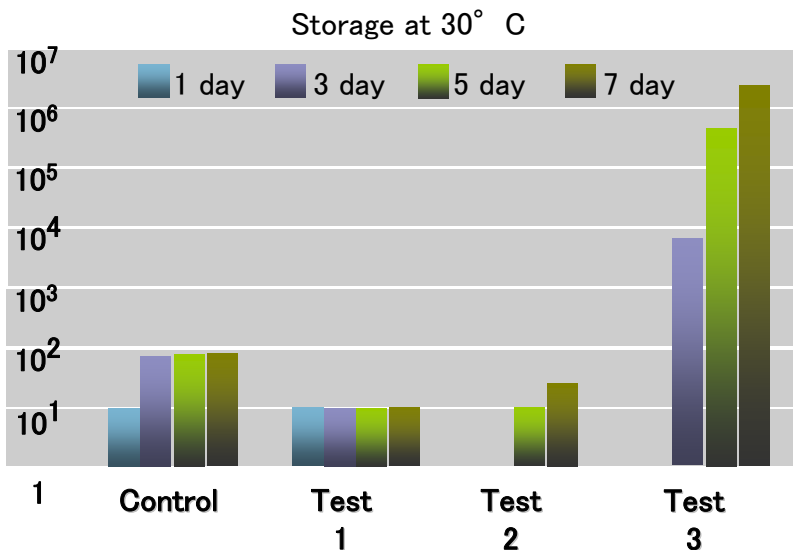
$$= \text{Weight} / (\text{Vol.A} - \text{Vol.B})$$

	Weight (g)	Volume (ml)	Specific vol (ml/g)
Control	19.21	60	3.12
Test 1	15.43	50	3.24
Test 2	18.75	60	3.21
Test 3	15.40	50	3.25

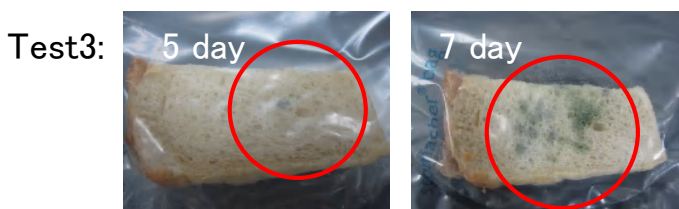
Application of “KEEP LONG” Bread



Microbial test TPC (cfu/g)



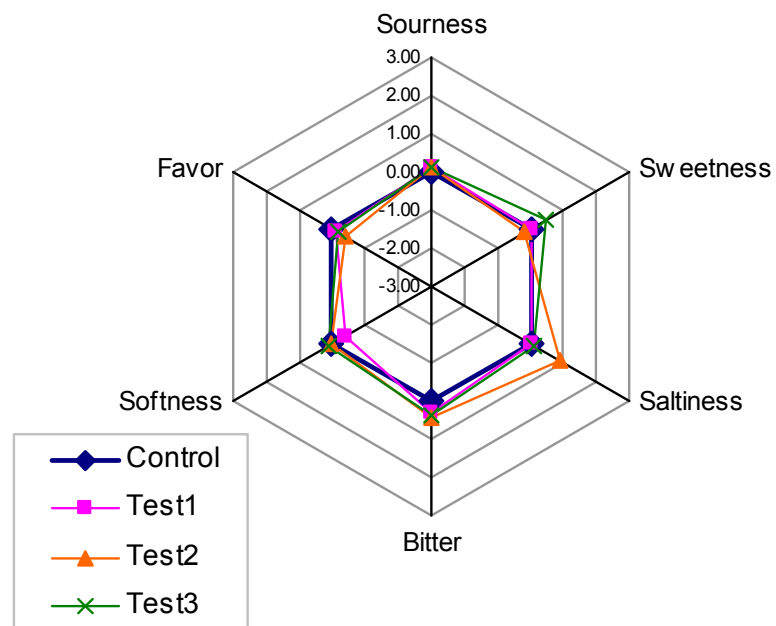
➤ **Mold:** Cont., Test1, 2 “ND”



Control	Calcium propionate 0.3%
Test 1	Calcium propionate 0.3% + FC 0.3%
Test 2	SAF 0.6%
Test 3	Nothing add

Sensory test

Spider web chart of Bread



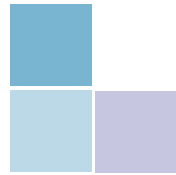
➤ Preservation

(TCP:10^5 & Mold: ND / 30°C 7 days)

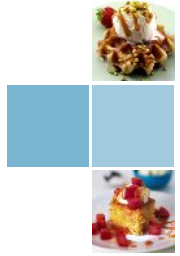
Control, Test 1, 2 OK

➤ Sensory

Control, Test 1, 2, 3 OK



Application of “KEEP LONG”



Butter cake

- ❖ Performance enhancement of preservatives by KEEP LONG FC
- ❖ Non preservative by KEEP LONG SAF



Application of “KEEP LONG” Butter cake



How to make

1. Shift cake flour and baking powder together
2. In low speed, beating butter and sugar together
3. Change to high speed and stir until it smoothness
4. Change to low speed: pour egg into cream mixture
5. Add flour, milk and vanilla and stir in cream
6. Bake at 350 F (~177° C), 45–55 minutes

Application of “KEEP LONG” Butter cake

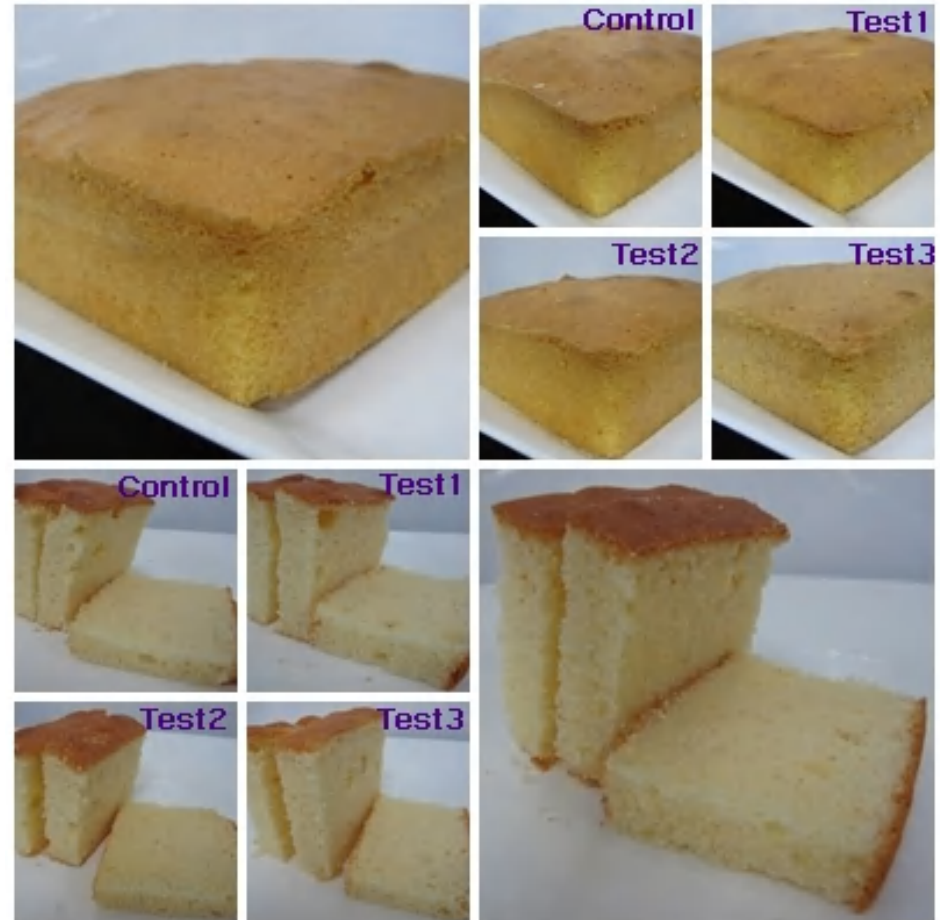


Test item

- Food hygiene point
 - Heat resistance spore, Mold (2nd contamination)
- Selection of “KEEP LONG”
 - Preservative + FC, SAF
- Analysis item
 - Bulk density
 - Microbial test (TPC), Sensory test

Control	Sodium propionate 0.3%
Test 1	Sodium propionate 0.3% + FC 0.3%
Test 2	SAF 0.6%
Test 3	Nothing add

Appearance



Application of “KEEP LONG” Butter cake

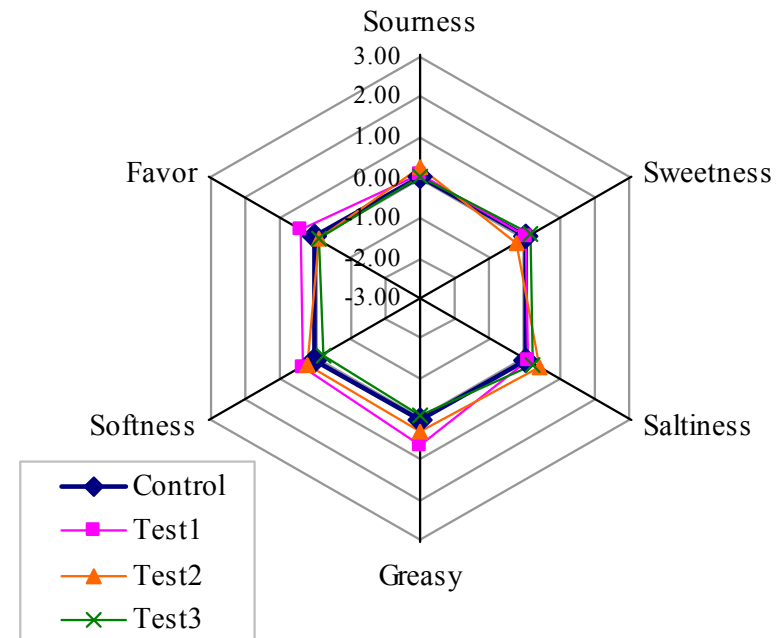


Bulk density

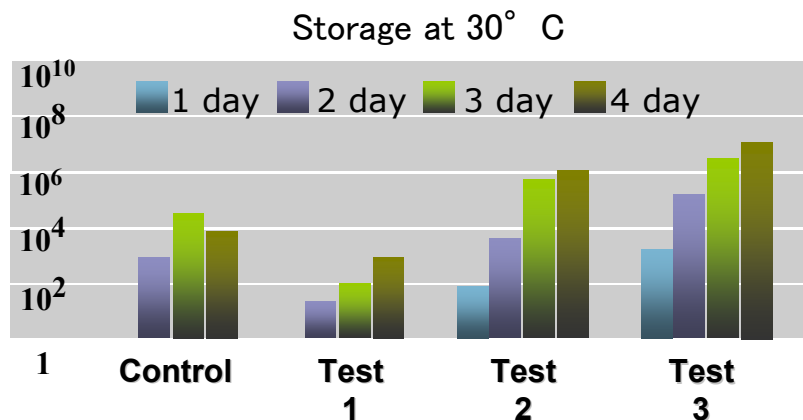
	Weight (g)	Volume (ml)	Specific vol (ml/g)
Control	21.46	45	2.10
Test 1	18.18	40	2.20
Test 2	11.31	25	2.21
Test 3	17.33	40	2.31

Sensory test

Spider web chart of Butter cake



Microbial test TPC (cfu/g)



➤ **Mold:** All samples “ND”

➤ Preservation

(TCP: 10^5 & Mold: ND / 30°C 7 days)

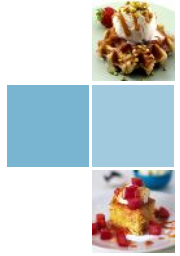
Control, Test 1 OK

➤ Sensory

Control, Test 1, 2, 3 OK



Summary



pH Adjuster // KEEP LONG

- Applicable to wide range of food
- Non legal restrictions for the amount of addition

3 Lineup // KEEP LONG

- Can be selected for each food
- Available at each manufacturing process
- Not affect the quality of food by coating technology

Antibacterial performance // KEEP LONG

- Strongest combination of fumaric acid & sodium acetate
- Improving the performance of preservatives
- Bring out the antibacterial potential of food ingredients



Thank You!

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