





# **REVTECH PROCESS SYSTEMS**

# Heat treatment technology IAOM

July 26<sup>th</sup> – Branson, MO August 8<sup>th</sup> – Brainerd, MN

**Celia Schlosser** 



#### **PRODUCT RECALLS**



Pathogen	Year	Number of cases	Isolated from product?	Outbreak location(s)
E. coli O121, E. coli O26	2015– 2016	63	yes	USA (24 states)
E. coli O121	2016– 2017	30	yes	Canada (6 provinces)
E. coli O121	2017	6	yes	Canada (1 province: BC)

What is the common point?



### **PRODUCT RECALLS**

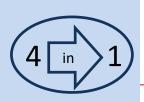
Product : Flour	Pathogen	Year	Number of cases	Isolated from product?	Outbreak location(s)
General Mills, Kansas City, MO	E. coli O121, E. coli O26	2015– 2016	63	yes	USA (24 states)
Ardent Mills, Saskatoon, SK	E. coli O121	2016– 2017	30	yes	Canada (6 provinces)
Rogers Foods, BC	E. coli O121	2017	6	yes	Canada (1 province: BC)









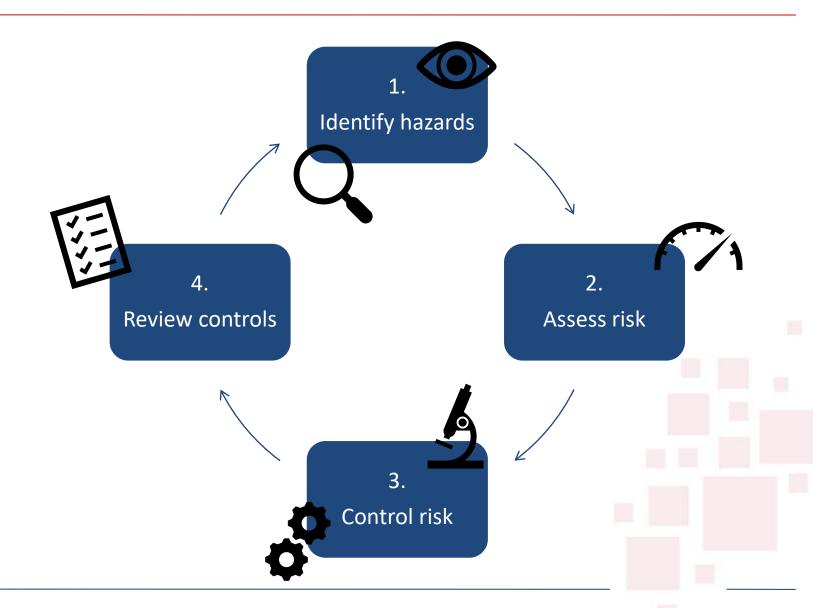


#### **RISK ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

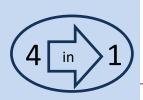
Pasteurization

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization





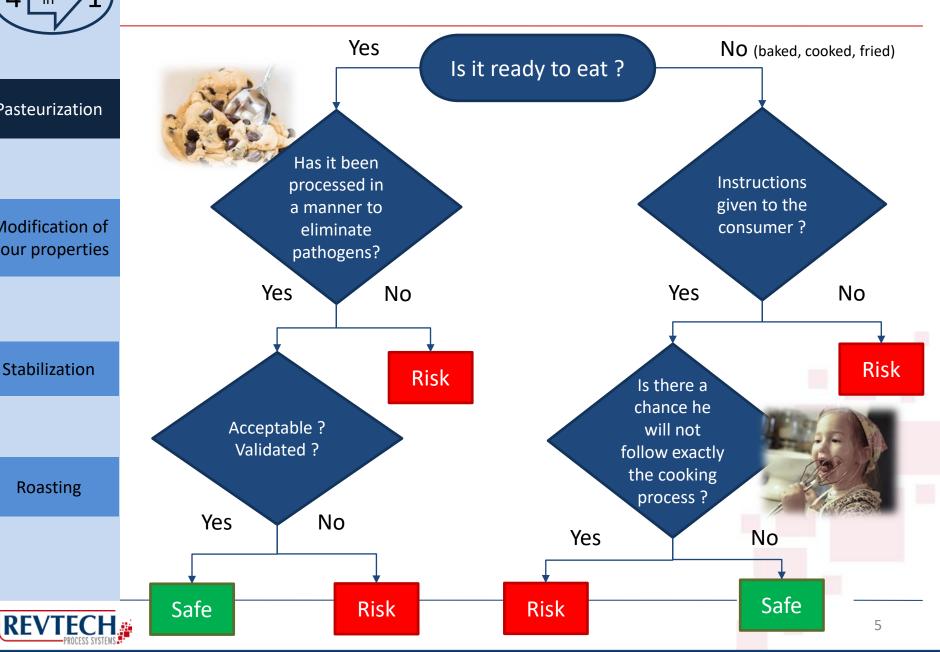


#### **WHY? IDENTIFY HAZARDS**

**Pasteurization** 

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization





#### **WHY? ASSESS RICK**



**Pasteurization** 

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization

Roasting

2009, 77 people reported as sick, 30 states
Toll House Cookie Dough, Nestle
Was written not to eat before warm up
FDA found E. Coli in chocolate chip cookie dough

> 3.6 million packages recalled

Neil & al., 2011

Survey: 1,032 individuals in the United States

→ 58% of consumers have tasted refrigerated rough before baking

ConAgra Mills, 2011

2010 : Nestle, USA decided using only heat-treated flours for refrigerated dought products





#### IS IT GOING TO EXTEND?

Pasteurization

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization

Roasting

# **Against**

Majority still going through kill step
Low moisture / water activity
Low level of microorganisms
Adverse effect on flour functionnality/quality
Cost



#### For

**Product recalls** 

Can be exposed to pathogens in soil/water or from birds/animals
Can be impacted by wet harvest period / low harvest temperature
Increase for wholegrain foods (might reduce obesity, cardio vascular
disease, diabetes...)

Can be eaten raw

Can be added to foods that will not be cooked (milkshakes, ice cream...)



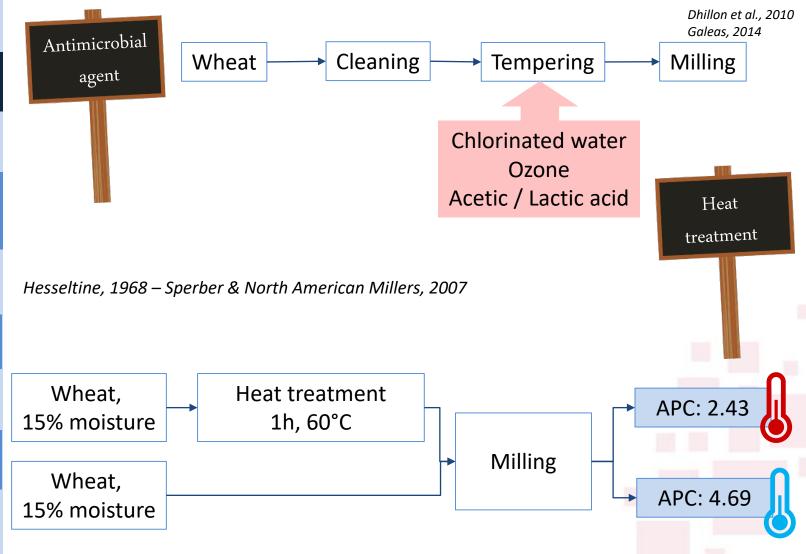


#### **HOW TO CONTROL THE RISK?**

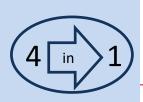
Pasteurization

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization







#### **HOW TO CONTROL THE RISK?**

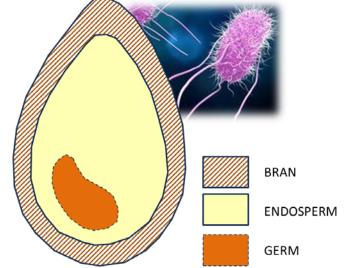
Pasteurization

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization

Roasting







Higher contamination on the outer layers

Miskelly & al., 2010

Higher risk for **whole** wheat flour

Heat treat wheat kernels outer layers

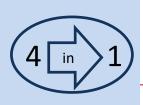


Reduce microbiological load



Mill into flour



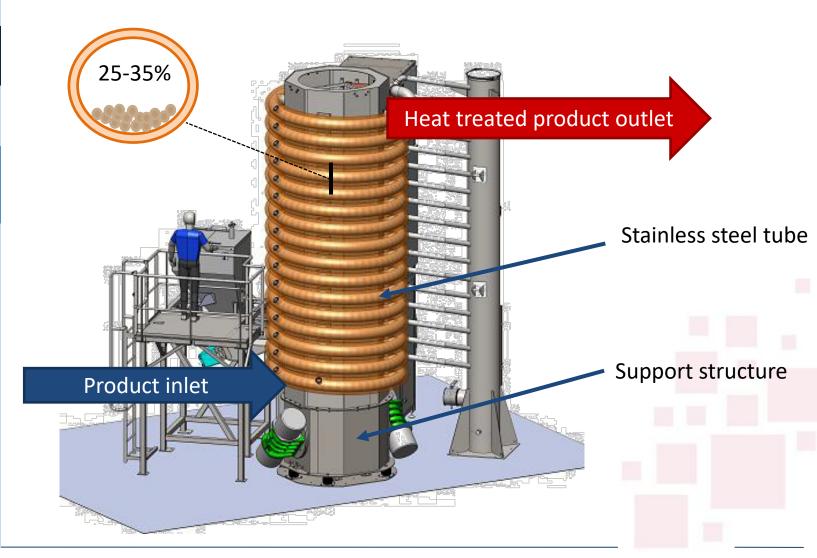


#### THE REVTECH TECHNOLOGY

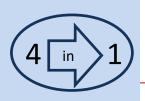
Pasteurization

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization







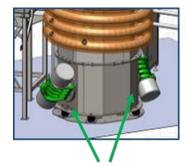
#### THE REVTECH TECHNOLOGY

Pasteurization

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization

Roasting



Off balanced motors

Frequency: ~ 12 Hz Amplitude: ~ 4 mm Acceleration: ~ 4 g Transportation / mixing by vibrations

1.

Heating by direct contact with a hot surface

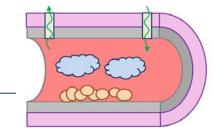
2.

High current
Low voltage < 40V

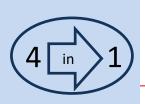
**Electrical current** 

Treatment in a confined atmosphere

3.







#### THE REVTECH TECHNOLOGY

Pasteurization

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization

Roasting

**Flowrate** 

200 lbs/h to 4,000 lbs/h **Temperature** 

100 to 800°F

with 2 to 4 independent heating zones

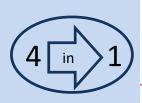
**Residence time** 

1 to 40 mn

**Atmosphere** 

air, steam, nitrogen...





Pasteurization

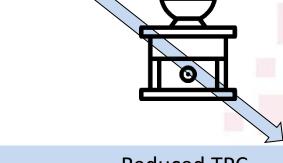
Modification of flour properties

Stabilization

Roasting

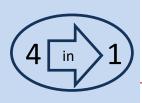


				Average of 3 Samples			
Product	Conditions	Residence time	Steam	Tube temperature	TPC (cfu/g)	Enterobacteria (cfu/g)	Yeasts & Molds (cfu/g)
Wheat grains	Raw material				140 000	12 000	1 600
	Revtech 1	5 min	10%	210°F	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Revtech 2			240°F	< 10	< 10	< 10
	Revtech 3			265°F	< 10	< 10	< 10



Reduced TPC
Elimination Enterobacteria / Yeasts & Molds
Safer wheat flour! 13





#### **REVTECH RESULTS**

**Pasteurization** 

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization

Roasting

Product	Conditions	Residence time	Tube temperature	TPC (cfu/g)	Enterobacteria (cfu/g)	Yeasts & molds (cfu/g)
Wheat flour	Raw			2 000	510	320
	Raw			5 000	1 500	300
	Raw			2 300	120	150
	Low temp	5 min		750	250	100
		10 min	160°F	610	< 40	< 40
		15 min		720	~ 40	< 10
	Medium temp	5 min		430	< 40	~ 40
		10 min	175°F	170	~ 40	< 10
		15 min		150	< 10	< 10
	High temp	5 min		< 400	< 10	< 10
		10 min	190°F	< 40	< 10	< 10
		15 min		< 40	< 10	< 10

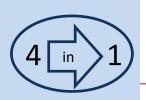
Pasteurization works on wheat flour as well!



But higher surface/volume ratio

- → Higher contact with heat
- → Might change flour properties





#### **REVTECH RESULTS**

**Pasteurization** 

Russo et al., 1970

Keppler, 2017

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization

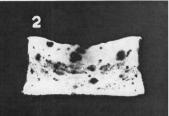
Roasting



Chlorinated flour



Untreated flour



Untreated flour



Revtech 230°F, 10:45min

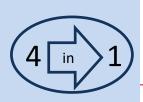


Heat treated flour (Drum, 250°F)



Revtech 300°F, 9:50min





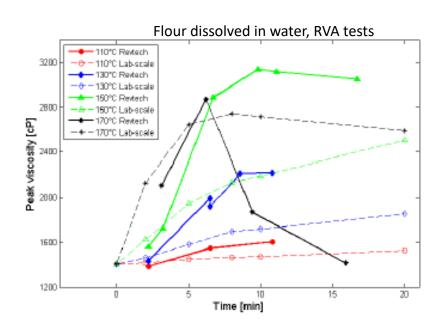
#### **REVTECH RESULTS**

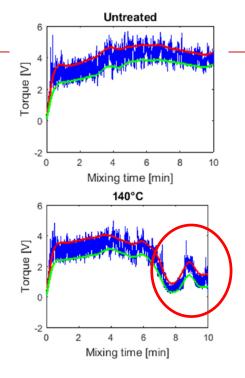
**Pasteurization** 

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization

Roasting





Rheomixer tests

- Temperature
- Processing time

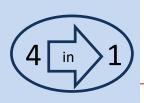
Easier for granules to swell?



Viscosity

Instability of gluten network





# WHAT ABOUT BRANS / GERMS?

**Pasteurization** 

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization

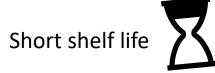
Roasting



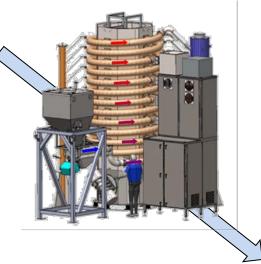
Raw brans / germs

Source of fibres

High enzyme activity: Lipase + Lipoxygenase



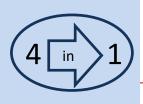
About 250°F, 10 minutes



Enzyme inactivation

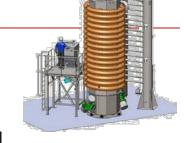






AND IF I WANT TO CHANGE COLOR/TASTE?

Temperature around 150 to 250°C / 300 to 480°F Residence time around 10 to 20 mn



**Pasteurization** 

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization

Roasting



Wheat flour -  $430^{\circ}$ F,  $0 - 3 - 6 - 9 - 15 - 30 \, mn$ 



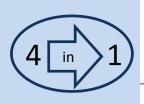
Milled wheat bran:  $430^{\circ}F$ , 0-3-6-12-18-24 mn



Wheat germs:  $350^{\circ}F$ , 0 - 6 - 9 - 12 - 21 mn







#### **CONCLUSION**

**Pasteurization** 

4 applications, 1 equipment

Modification of flour properties

**Great homogenity** 

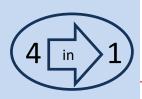
Only gentle vibrations (no auger, belt mixer)

Works for small pieces and powders

Every machine can be validated to FDA standards

Stabilization





#### **CONCLUSION**

More than 120 units installed around the world

Pasteurization

Modification of flour properties

Stabilization





# THANK YOU Any question ?

**CELIA SCHLOSSER** 

REVTECH PROCESS SYSTEMS CHICAGO, USA

CELIA.SCHLOSSER@REVTECH-PS.COM

CONTACT@REVTECH-PS.COM





#### References (ISO 690)

- ConAgra Mills. The raw truth about consumer eating habits. Pub-lished online at www.conagramills.com/media/Food%20Habits-%20of%20American%20Consumers%20Final.pdf. ConAgra Mills, Omaha, NE, 2011
- DMOOR H.A., QUDAH J. Cake Flour Chlorination and Alternative Treatments (Review). *Nutrition and Food Science*, 2016, Vol. **4**(2), p. 127-134.
- Hesseltine, C. W. 1968. Flour and wheat: research on their microbiological flora. Bakers Dig. 42:40–46.
- KEPPLER, Silvia. *Dry heat treatment of flour: addressing quality and safety implications*. 2017. Thèse de doctorat. University of Birmingham.
- MISKELLY, D., BATEY, I. L., et SUTER, D. A. I. Processing wheat to optimise product quality. In: *Cereal Grains*. Woodhead Publishing, 2010. p. 431-457.
- NEIL, Karen P., BIGGERSTAFF, Gwen, MACDONALD, J. Kathryn, *et al.* A novel vehicle for transmission of Escherichia coli O157: H7 to humans: multistate outbreak of E. coli O157: H7 infections associated with consumption of ready-to-bake commercial prepackaged cookie dough—United States, 2009. *Clinical infectious diseases*, 2011, vol. 54, no 4, p. 511-518.
- NEILL, G., ALA'A, H., et MAGEE, T. R. A. Optimisation of time/temperature treatment, for heat treated soft wheat flour. *Journal of Food Engineering*, 2012, vol. 113, no 3, p. 422-426.
- OZAWA, Miki, KATO, Yukie, et SEGUCHI, Masaharu. Investigation of Dry-Heated Hard and Soft Wheat Flour. *Starch-Stärke*, 2009, vol. 61, no 7, p. 398-406.
- RUSSO, JUDITH V. et DOE, C. A. Heat treatment of flour as an alternative to chlorination. *International Journal of Food Science & Technology*, 1970, vol. 5, no 4, p. 363-374.
- SABILLÓN GALEAS, Luis E. Understanding the factors affecting microbiological quality of wheat milled products: from wheat fields to milling operations. 2014.
- SPERBER, William H. et NORTH AMERICAN MILLERS'ASSOCIATION MICROBIOLOGY WORKING GROUP. Role of microbiological guidelines in the production and commercial use of milled cereal grains: a practical approach for the 21st century. *Journal of food protection*, 2007, vol. 70, no 4, p. 1041-1053.
- ucfoodsafety.ucdavis.edu/files/271162.pdf

