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Want To Validate Your Metal Detection System Now What

METTLER TOLEDO



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Definitions

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Metal Detection Basics

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Q&A

Key Definitions

- Control Measure
- Validation
- Monitoring



C O D E X
International Food Standards

A L I M E N T A R I U S



World Health
Organization



Food and Agriculture
Organization of
the United Nations

- **Control Measure:** Any action and activity that can be used to prevent or eliminate a food safety hazard or reduce it to an acceptable level
- **Validation:** Obtaining evidence that a control measure or combinations of control measures, if properly implemented, is capable of controlling the hazard to a specified outcome
- **Monitoring:** The act of conducting a planned sequence of observations or measurements of control parameters to assess whether a control measure is under control

Highlight

HACCP

HARPC

- Staffing
- Hazards
- Control Points
- Validation
- Monitoring
- Assessment

- Diverse Team
- Chemical, Physical, Biological
- Critical Control Points CCP's
- Evidence of Effectiveness
- Critical Limits
- Annually or Significant Change

- Qualified Individual
- Chemical, Physical, Biological, Radiological, Naturally Occurring, Intentional
- Preventive Control Points including: Process Controls and Allergen Controls
- Evidence of Effectiveness
- Not all controls will have specific limits
- Every 3 Years or Significant Change

Considerations

- Sample Size / POD / FRR
- Production Needs/Limitation





POD = Probability of Detection = $\frac{\text{Rejected Test Samples}}{\text{Total Samples Inspected}} \times 100\%$

FRR = False Reject Rate = $\frac{\text{Total Reject} - \text{Correct Reject}}{\text{Total Samples Inspected}} \times 100\%$

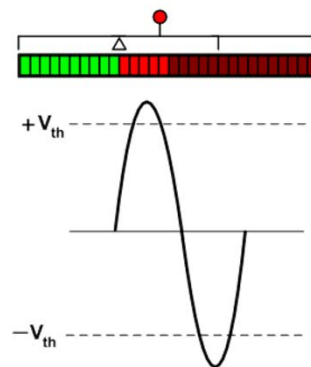
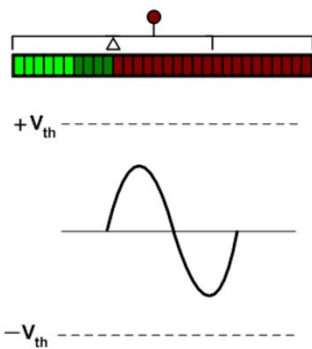
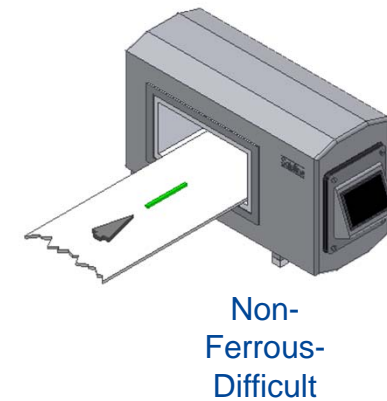
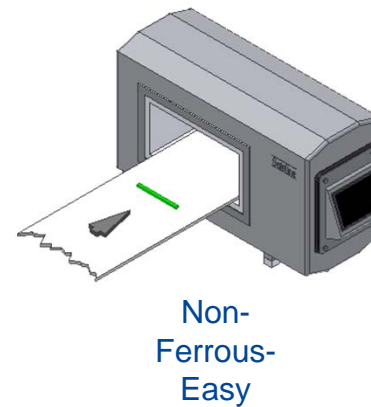
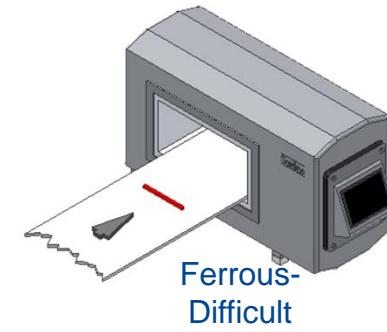
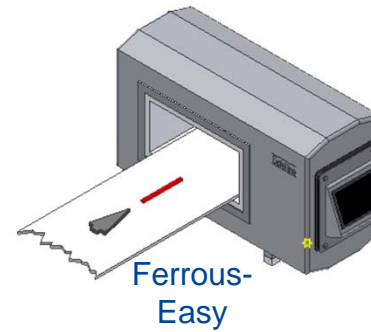
Metal Detection

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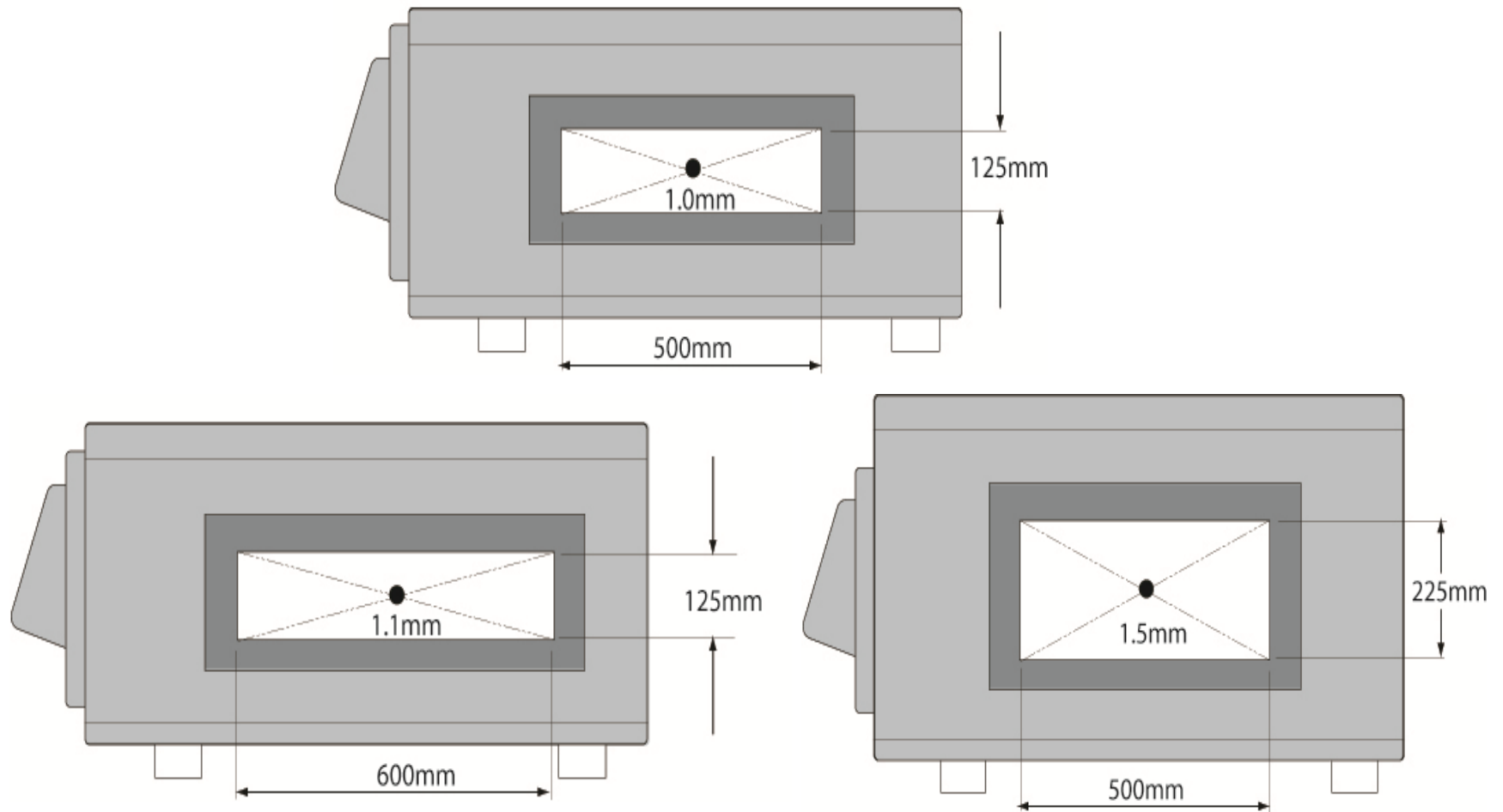
Detection Capability

Metal Type	Magnetic Permeability	Electrical Conductivity	Ease of Detection
Ferrous (iron)	Magnetic	good electrical conductor	easily detected
Non-Ferrous (aluminium, brass, copper, lead)	non-magnetic	generally good or excellent conductor	relatively easily detected
Stainless Steel (various grades)	usually non-magnetic	usually poor conductors	relatively difficult to detect



Factors affecting sensitivity

- Detector Size
- Product Condition
- Metal Type
- Orientation

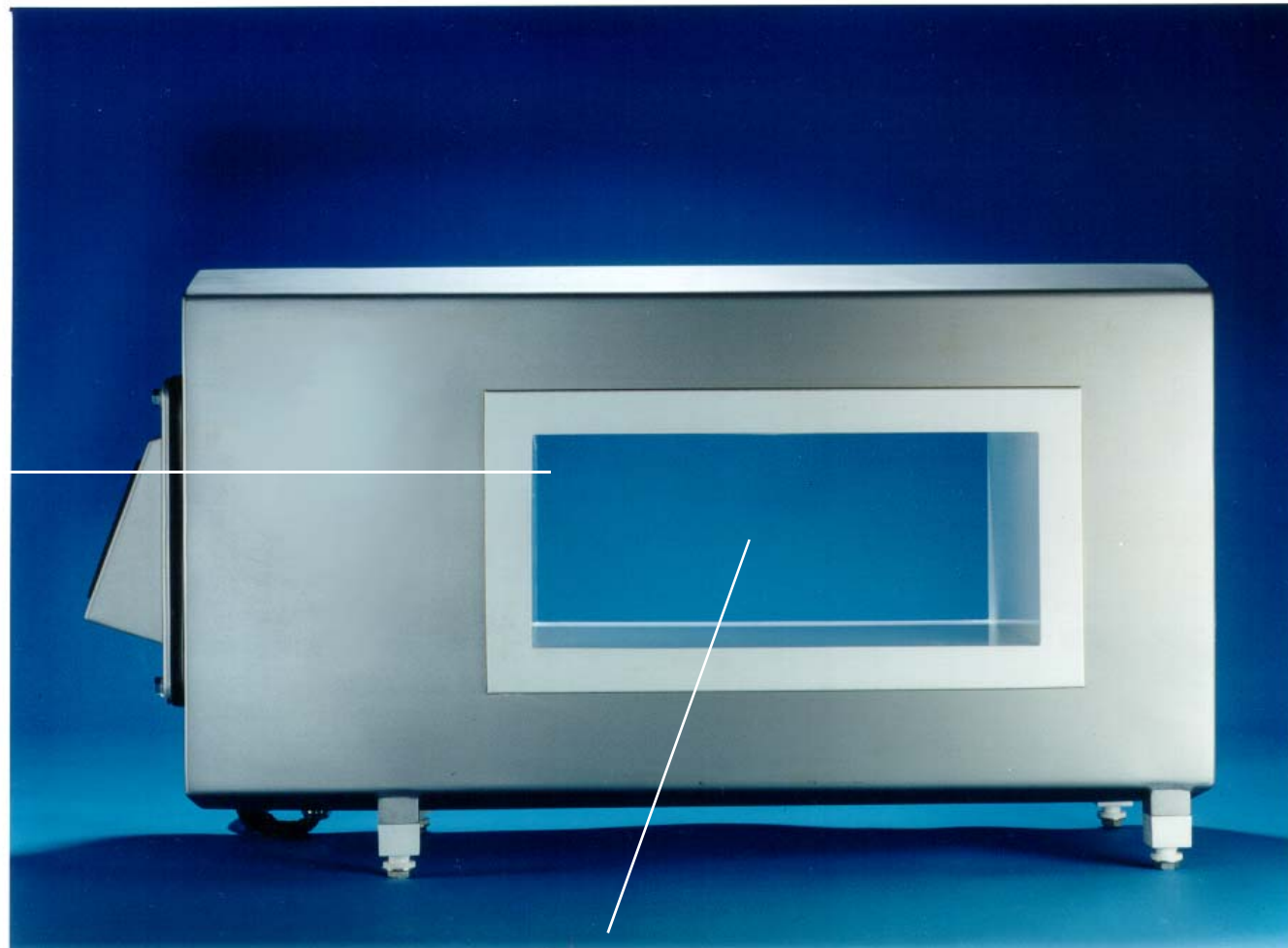


**Vast majority of metal detectors are manufactured to order.
Dimensions of the product are fundamental in the performance of the detector**

Position of metal in the aperture

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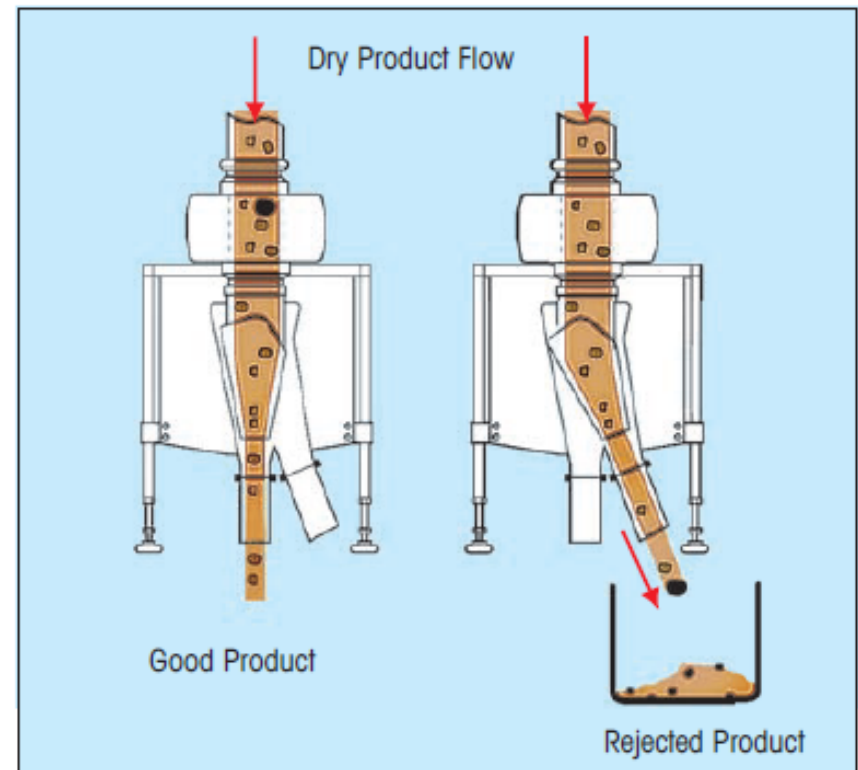
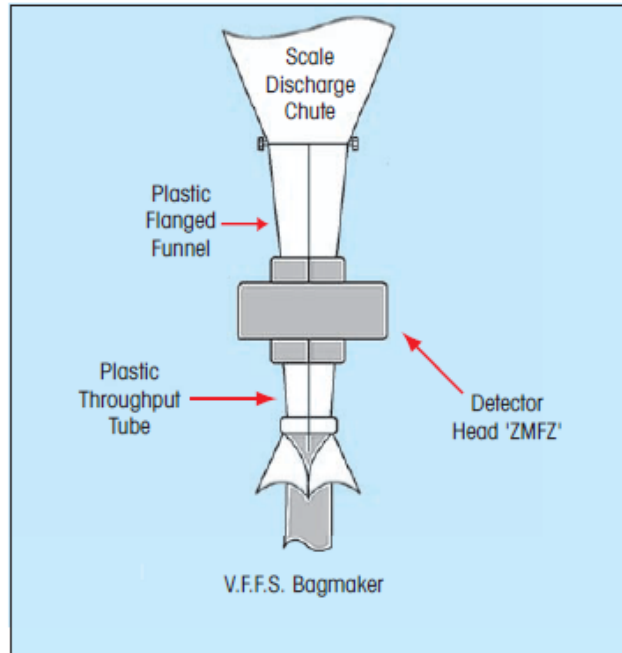
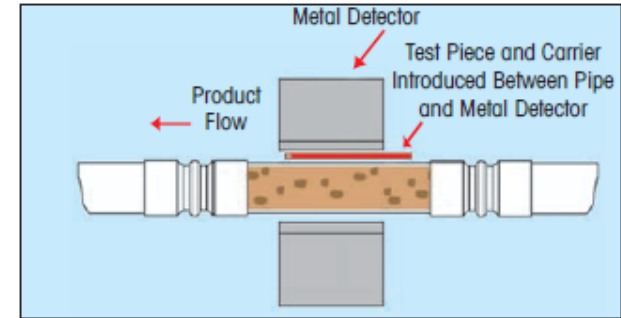
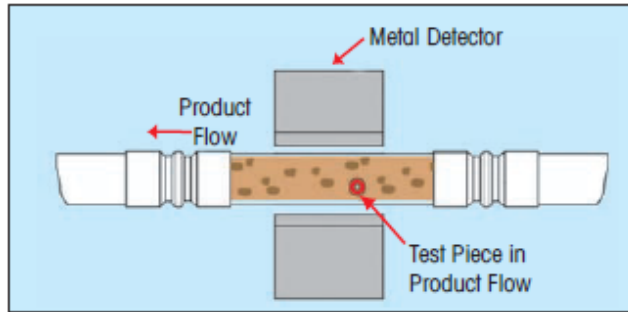
Most Sensitive.



Least Sensitive.

Access to Center

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Other Areas to Validate

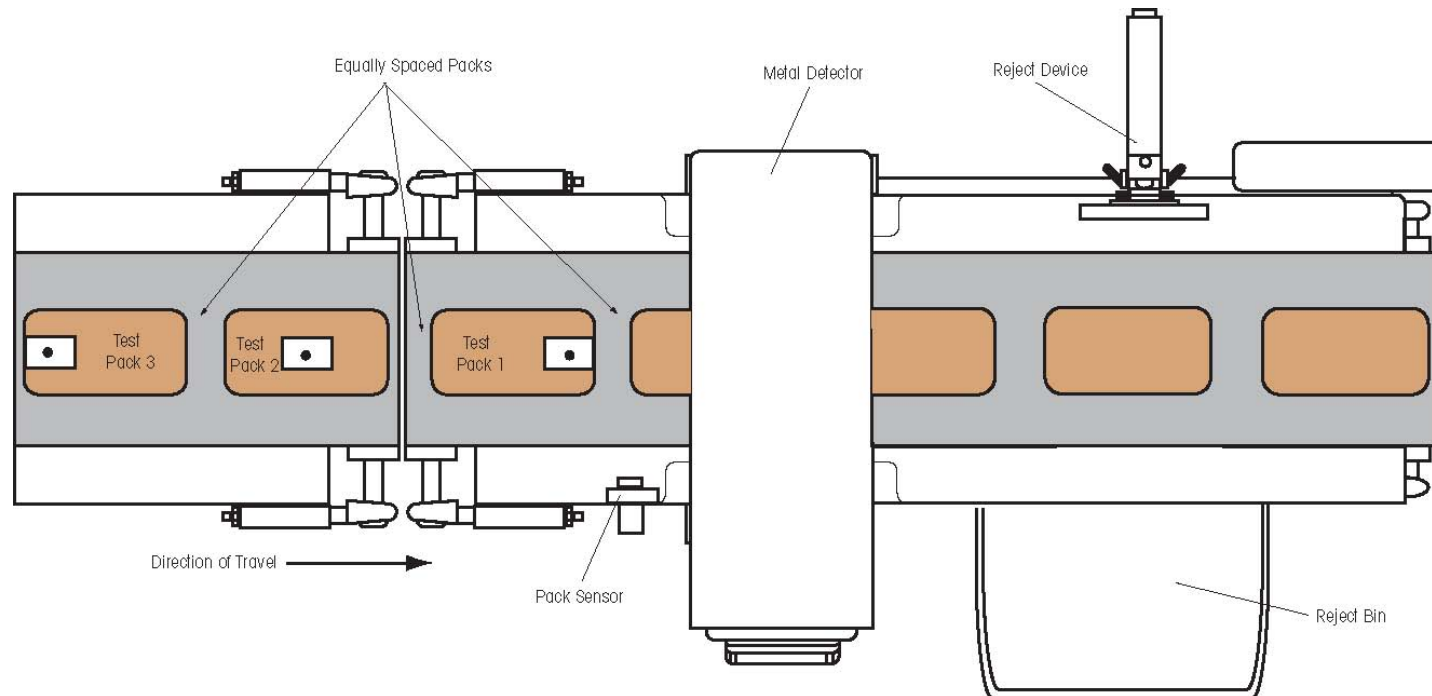


- Capability
- Range of Sensitivity
- Reject Operation
- Fail Safe Items

Reject Timing

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- All three test packs placed onto the line one after the other.
 - The spacing between the packs should be at the normal distance that products travel down the line.
 - The line may be stopped to facilitate placing the packs on the line if necessary.



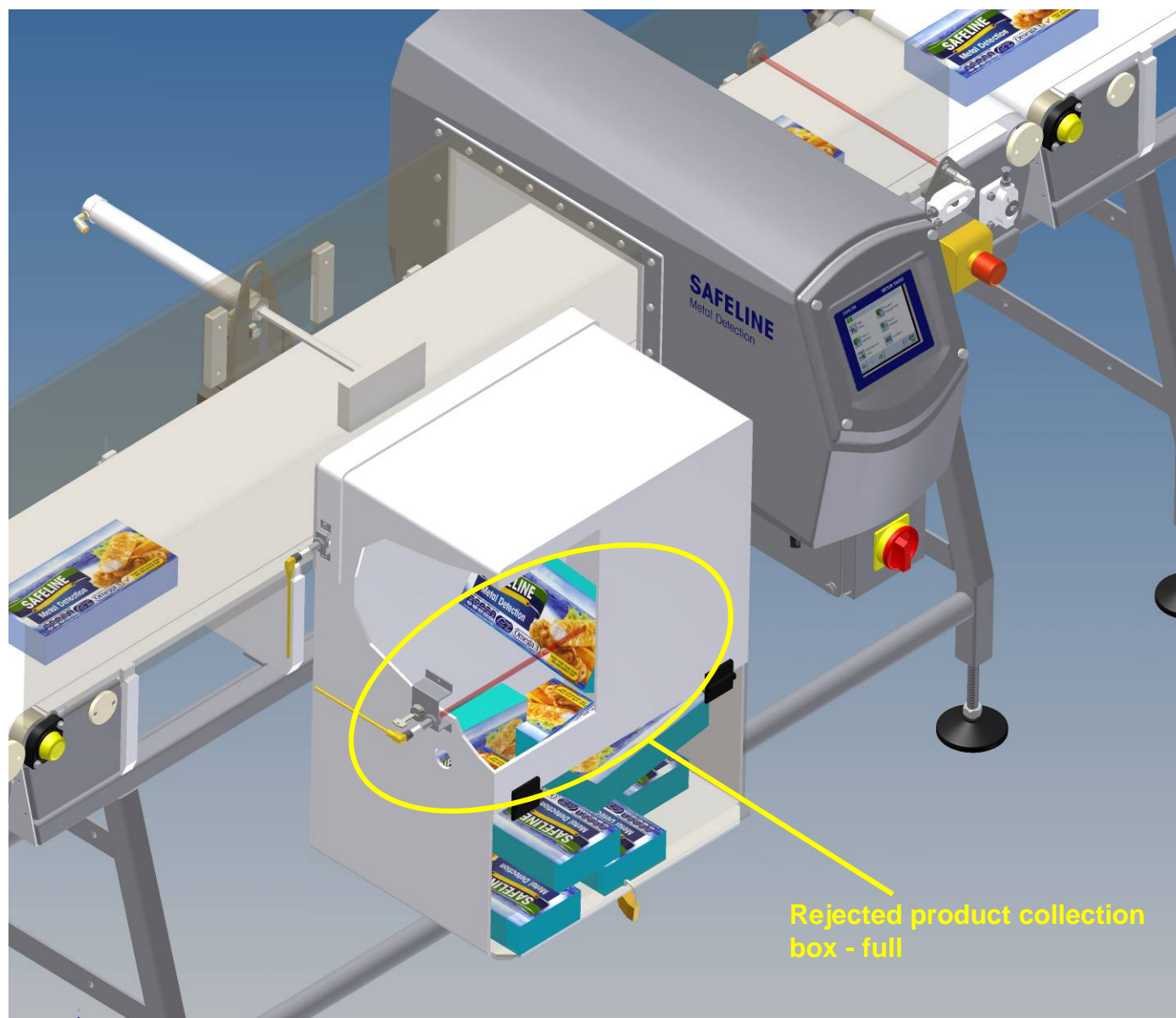
Testing is considered successful when all test packs have been detected and rejected.

Fail-safe Systems – Shut Down the Conveyor

METTLER TOLEDO |

Fail-safe Systems – Shut Down the Conveyor

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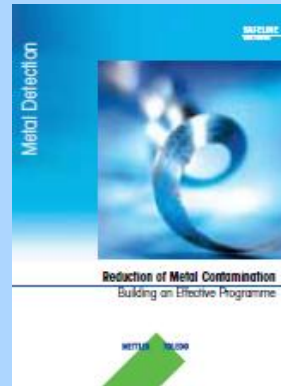


Application Literature



- Hundreds of application descriptions
- For all relevant industries

Technology Guides



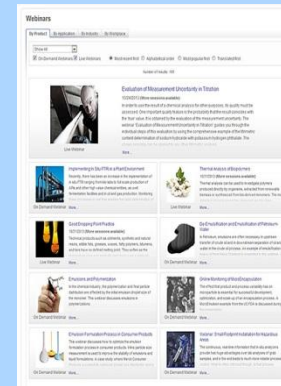
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