
CODE OF HYGIENIC PRACTICE FOR TREE NUTS¹
CAC/RCP 6-1972

SECTION I - SCOPE

This code of practice applies specifically to almonds (*Prunus amygdalus*) and walnuts (*Juglans* spp.) but is generally applicable to all tree nuts, including filberts (hazel nuts) (*Corylus* spp.), pecans (*Carya illinoensis*), brazils (*Bertholletia excelsa*), cashews (*Anacardium occidentale*), chestnuts (*Castanea* spp.), macadamia nuts (*Macadamia* spp.), etc.

This code of practice is intended to provide basic hygienic requirements for orchards, farm processing (shelling and hulling), and/or commercial shelling or inshell operations. It covers all tree nuts and tree nut products, including the blanched, diced, ground, and similar products, but does not include products where tree nuts are a minor ingredient.

SECTION II - DEFINITIONS

Blows means inshell nuts which are unusually lightweight due to extensive damage from physiological fungus, insect, or other causes and which can be removed, for example, mechanically by air flow.

SECTION III - RAW MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS**A. Environmental Sanitation in Growing and Food Production Areas**

- (1) **Sanitary disposal of human and animal wastes.** Adequate precautions should be taken to ensure that human and animal wastes are disposed of in such a manner as not to constitute a public health or hygienic hazard, and extreme care should be taken to protect the producta from contamination with these wastes.
- (2) **Sanitary quality of irrigation water.** Water used for irrigation should not constitute a public health hazard to the consumer through the product.
- (3) **Animal, plant pest and disease control.** Where control measures are undertaken, treatment with chemical, biological or physical agents should be done only in accordance with the recommendations of the appropriate official agency, by or under the direct supervision of personnel with a thorough understanding of the hazards involved, including the possibility of toxic residues being retained by the crop.

B. Sanitary Harvesting and Food Production

- (1) **Harvesting.** Tree nut harvesting procedures generally include shaking the trees and picking the nuts off the ground. Where nuts are picked off the ground, the orchard preferably should not be used for grazing or holding cattle or other animals. If the land has been so used, the orchard should be

¹ In considering hygienic practices for tree nuts, two basic products are recognized - the inshell nut and the nut meats - with specific and different hygiene problems. Consideration has further been given to the fact that a tree nut grower may deliver his product to the packer either in the shell or as nut meats.

worked immediately prior to harvesting (disced, rototilled, or soil turned in some manner) to lessen the hazard of faecal contamination of tree nuts. Where the exclusion of animals and subsequent working of the land are impracticable, other steps should be taken to protect the nuts from contamination during harvesting; for example, the spreading of protective sheets below the trees.

- (2) **Equipment and product containers.** Equipment and product containers should not constitute a hazard to health. Containers which are reused should be of such material and construction as will facilitate thorough cleaning, and should be so cleaned and maintained as not to constitute a source of contamination to the product.
- (3) **Sanitary techniques.** Harvesting and production operations, methods and procedures should be clean and sanitary. This includes the hulling and drying of nuts that are generally considered part of the harvest or farm operation. Hulling and drying equipment should be so constructed that it can be easily cleaned and maintained. When water is used in the cleaning process, it must be potable water.
- (4) **Removal of obviously unfit materials.** Unfit nuts should be segregated during harvesting and production to the fullest extent practicable and should be disposed of in an appropriate manner. Following hulling it is recommended that all nuts be subjected to a defect separation and a quality inspection before they are utilized for further processing into human food. Nuts should not be used for such processing unless they are free from obvious faecal contamination, infestations, decomposition and other defects, such as broken shells, imbedded dirt, blows, etc., to an extent which would render them unfit for human consumption.
- (5) **Protection of nuts from contamination.** Suitable precautions should be taken to protect the nuts from being contaminated by domestic animals, insects, mites (and other arthropods), vermin, birds, chemical or microbiological contaminants, or other objectionable substances during handling and storage. The nature of the nut and the methods of harvesting will indicate the type and degree of protection required. The nuts should be moved to suitable storage, or to the processing area for immediate processing, as soon as possible after harvesting and/or drying. Where nuts are likely to have become infested by insects or other arthropods, they should be treated with fumigants or other suitable means before storage or processing. Nuts held for processing should be stored in closed containers, buildings, or under suitable type of covering that protects them from domestic animals, insects, mites (and other arthropods), vermin, birds, chemical or microbiological contaminants, debris, and dust. Fumigation methods and chemicals used should be approved by legal authorities having jurisdiction. High humidities which are conducive to proliferation of mould and development of mycotoxins should be avoided.

C. Transportation

- (1) **Facilities.** Conveyances for transporting the harvested crop or raw product from the production area, place of harvest or storage should be adequate for the purpose intended and should be of such material and construction as will permit thorough cleaning and should be so cleaned and maintained as not to constitute a source of contamination to the product.
- (2) **Handling procedures.** All handling procedures should be such as will prevent the product from being contaminated. Extreme care should be taken in transporting perishable products to prevent spoilage or deterioration. Special equipment should be used if the nature of the product or distances involved so indicate.

SECTION IV - PLANT FACILITIES AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS**A. Plant Construction and Layout**

- (1) **Location, size and sanitary design.** The building and surrounding area should be such as can be kept reasonably free of objectionable odours, smoke, dust, or other contaminations; should be of sufficient size for the purpose intended without crowding of equipment or personnel; should be of sound construction and kept in good repair; should be of such construction as to protect against the entrance and harbouring of insects or birds or vermin; and should be so designed as to permit easy and adequate cleaning.
- (2) **Sanitary facilities and controls**
 - (a) **Separation of processes.** Areas where raw materials are received or stored should be so separated from areas in which final product preparation or packaging is conducted as to preclude contamination of the finished product. Areas and compartments used for storage, manufacture or handling of edible products should be separate and distinct from those used for inedible materials. The food handling area should be completely separated from any part of the premises used as living quarters.
 - (b) **Water supply.** An ample supply of hot and cold water should be available and an adequate supply of hot water where necessary. The water supply should be of potable quality. Standards of potability shall not be less than those contained in the "International Standards for Drinking Water", World Health Organization, 1971.
 - (c) **Auxiliary water supply.** Where non-potable water is used - for such purposes as fire control - it must be carried in completely separate lines, identified preferably by colour and with no cross-connection or back-siphonage with the lines carrying potable water.
 - (d) **Plumbing and waste disposal.** All plumbing and waste disposal lines (including sewer systems) must be large enough to carry peak loads. All lines must be water-tight and have adequate traps and vents. Disposal of waste should be effected in such a manner as not to permit contamination of potable water supplies. The plumbing and the manner of waste disposal should be approved by the official agency having jurisdiction.
 - (e) **Lighting and ventilation.** Premises should be well lit and ventilated. Special attention should be given to the venting of areas and equipment producing excessive heat, steam, obnoxious fumes or vapours, or contaminating aerosols. Good ventilation is important to prevent both

condensation (which may drip into the product) and mould growth in overhead structures - which growth may fall into the food. Light bulbs and fixtures suspended over food in any step of preparation should be of the safety type or otherwise protected to prevent food contamination in the case of breakage.

- (f) ***Toilet-rooms and facilities.*** Adequate and convenient toilets should be provided and toilet areas should be equipped with self-closing doors. Toilet rooms should be well lit and ventilated and should not open directly into a food handling area. They should be kept in a sanitary condition at all times. There should be associated hand-washing facilities within the toilet area and notices should be posted requiring personnel to wash their hands after using the toilet.
- (g) ***Hand-washing facilities.*** Adequate and convenient facilities for employees to wash and dry their hands should be provided wherever the process demands. They should be in full view of the processing floor. Single-use towels are recommended, where practicable, but otherwise the method of drying should be approved by the official agency having jurisdiction. The facilities should be kept in a sanitary condition at all times.

B. **Equipment and Utensils**

- (1) **Materials.** All food contact surfaces should be smooth; free from pits, crevices and loose scale; non-toxic; unaffected by food products; and capable of withstanding repeated exposure to normal cleaning; and non-absorbent unless the nature of a particular and otherwise acceptable process renders the use of a surface, such as wood necessary.
- (2) **Sanitary design, construction and installation.** Equipment and utensils should be so designed and constructed as will prevent hygienic hazards and permit easy and thorough cleaning. Stationary equipment should be installed in such a manner as will permit easy and thorough cleaning.
- (3) **Equipment and Utensils.** Equipment and utensils used for inedible or contaminating materials should be so identified and should not be used for handling edible products.

C. **Hygienic Operating Requirements**

- (1) **Sanitary maintenance of plant, facilities and premises.** The building, equipment, utensils and all other physical facilities of the plant should be kept in good repair and should be kept clean and maintained in an orderly, sanitary condition. Waste materials should be frequently removed from the working area during plant operation and adequate waste receptacles should be provided. Detergents and disinfectants employed should be appropriate to the purpose and should be so used as to present no hazard to public health.
- (2) **Vermin Control.** Effective measures should be taken to protect against the entrance into the premises and the harbourage on the premises of insects, rodents, birds or other vermin.
- (3) **Exclusion of domestic animals.** Dogs, cats and other domestic animals, should be excluded from areas where food is processed or stored.
- (4) **Personnel health.** Plant management should advise personnel that any person afflicted with infected wounds, sores, or any illness, notably diarrhoea, should immediately report to management. Management should take care to ensure that no person, while known to be affected with a disease

capable of being transmitted through food, or known to be a carrier of such disease microorganisms, or while afflicted with infected wounds, sores, or any illness, is permitted to work in any area of a food plant in a capacity in which there is a likelihood of such person contaminating food or food contact surfaces with pathogenic organisms.

- (5) **Toxic substances.** All rodenticides, fumigants, insecticides or other toxic substances should be stored in separate locked rooms or cabinets and handled only by properly trained personnel. They should be used only by or under the direct supervision of personnel with a thorough understanding of the hazards involved, including the possibility of contamination of the product.
- (6) **Personnel hygiene and food handling practices**
- (a) All persons working in a food plant should maintain a high degree of personal cleanliness while on duty. Clothing including suitable headdress should be appropriate to the duties being performed and should be kept clean.
 - (b) Hands should be washed as often as necessary to conform to hygienic operating practices.
 - (c) Spitting, eating and the use of tobacco or chewing gum should be prohibited in food handling areas.
 - (d) All necessary precautions should be taken to prevent the contamination of the food product or ingredients with any foreign substance.
 - (e) Minor cuts and abrasions on the hands should be appropriately treated and covered with a suitable waterproof dressing. Adequate first-aid facilities should be provided to meet these contingencies so that there is no contamination of the food.
 - (f) Gloves used in food handling should be maintained in a sound, clean and sanitary condition; gloves should be made of an impermeable material except where their usage would be inappropriate or incompatible with the work involved.

D. Operating Practices and Production Requirements**(1) Raw material handling**

- (a) **Acceptance criteria.** The raw material should not be accepted by the plant if known to contain decomposed, toxic or extraneous substances which will not be removed to acceptable levels by normal plant procedures of sorting or preparation. Particular care should be taken to avoid contaminating either inshell nuts or nut meats with either animal or human faecal material, and if it is suspected that nuts have been so contaminated, they should be rejected for human consumption. Special precautions must be taken to reject nuts showing signs of mould growth because of the danger of their containing mycotoxins.
- (b) **Storage.** Raw materials stored on the plant premises should be maintained under conditions that will protect against contamination and infestation and minimize deterioration.
- (c) **Water.** Water used for conveying raw materials into the plant should be from such a source or suitably treated as not to constitute a public health hazard and should be used only by permission of the official agency having jurisdiction.

- (2) **Inspection and sorting.** Prior to introduction into the processing line, or at a convenient point within it, raw materials should be inspected, sorted or culled as required to remove unfit materials. Such operations should be carried out in a clean and sanitary manner. Only clean, sound materials should be used in further processing.

- (3) **Washing or other preparation.** Raw materials should be washed as needed to remove soil or other contamination. Water used for such purposes should not be recirculated unless suitably treated to maintain it in a condition as will not constitute a public health hazard. Water used for washing, rinsing, or conveying final food products should be of potable quality.

- (4) **Preparation and processing.** Preparatory operations leading to the finished product and the packaging operations should be so timed as to permit expeditious handling of consecutive units in production under conditions which would prevent contamination, deterioration, spoilage, or the development of infectious or toxigenic microorganisms.

(5) Packaging of finished product

- (a) **Materials.** Packaging materials should be stored in a clean and sanitary manner and should not transmit to the product objectionable substances beyond limits acceptable to the official agency having jurisdiction and should provide appropriate protection from contamination.
- (b) **Techniques.** Packaging should be done under conditions that preclude the introduction of contamination into the product.

- (6) **Preservation of finished product.** The finished product of shelled nuts or nut meats shall be of such a moisture content that they can be held under normal conditions without significant deterioration by decay, mould, or enzymatic changes. Finished products may be (a) treated with chemical preservatives at levels approved by the Codex Committee on Food Additives as referenced in the Commodity standard; and (b) heat processed and/or packed in hermetically sealed containers, so the product will remain safe and will not spoil under normal conditions.

- (7) **Storage and transport of finished products.** The finished product should be stored and transported under such conditions as will preclude contamination with or development of pathogenic or toxigenic microorganisms and protect against deterioration of the product or of the container.
- (a) All finished products should be stored in clean, dry buildings, protected from insects, mites (and other arthropods), vermin, birds, chemical or microbiological contaminants, debris and dust.
- (b) Optimum storage conditions:
- (i) For optimum storage conditions store at approximately 1°C (34°F) with a relative humidity from 60% to 70%. In temperate countries, nuts in shells and kernels may be stored in sound, dry warehouses at ambient temperatures.
- (ii) Where nut products are stored under conditions in which they may become infested by insects and/or mites, appropriate methods of protection should be used regularly. Nut products should be stored in such a manner that they can be fumigated *in situ* or that they can be removed elsewhere for fumigation in special facilities (e.g. fumigation chambers, steel barges, etc.). Cold storage can be used, either to prevent infestation in localities where insects are likely to be present in ordinary storage or to prevent insects damaging the nut products.

E. **Sanitation Control Programme**

It is desirable that each plant in its own interest designate a single individual, whose duties are preferably divorced from production, to be held responsible for the cleanliness of the plant. His staff should be a permanent part of the organization and should be well trained in the use of special cleaning tools, methods of disassembling equipment for cleaning, and in the significance of contamination and the hazards involved. Critical areas, equipment for cleaning and materials should be designated for specific attention as part of a permanent sanitation schedule.

F. **Laboratory Control Procedures**

In addition to any control by the official agency having jurisdiction, it is desirable that each plant in its own interest should have access to laboratory control of the sanitary quality of the nut product processed. The amount and type of such control will vary with the different nut products as well as the needs of management. Such control should reject all nuts that are unfit for human consumption. Analytical procedures used should follow recognized or standard methods in order that the results may be readily interpreted.

SECTION V - END PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Appropriate methods should be used for sampling, analysis, and determination to meet the following specifications.

- A. To the extent possible in good manufacturing practice the products should be free from objectionable matter.
- B. When tested by appropriate methods of sampling and examination, the product:

- (a) should be free from pathogenic microorganisms; and
 - (b) should not contain any substances originating from microorganisms in amounts which may be toxic.
- C. The products should comply with the provisions for food additives and contaminants laid down in Codex commodity standards and with maximum levels for pesticide residues recommended by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.