

SUBSISTENCE INSPECTION MANUAL DSCPM 4155.6

SUBSECTION 218.8

JUNE 03

DESTINATION INSPECTION OF SHELL EGGS

I. REFERENCES.

- A. Regulation Governing the Voluntary Grading of Shell Eggs (7 CFR, Part 56)/ United States Standards, Grades, and Weight Classes for Shell Eggs (AMS 56)
- B. ANSI/ASQC Z1.4 Sampling Procedures and Tables for Inspection by Attributes
- C. DSCP Manual 4155.20, Determining Temperature of Chilled and Frozen Products
- D. VETCOM Handbook 40-5, Receipt Food Inspection Requirements Handbook

II. PURPOSE AND SCOPE.

The purpose of this Subsection is to provide procedures for performing destination inspection of shell eggs procured on DLA contracts, shell eggs received from Prime Vendors, Commissaries and Exchange Services. This Subsection is applicable to Government personnel performing destination inspection of shell eggs.

NOTE: Any reference within the contract regarding destination inspection of Shell Eggs takes precedence over this subsection.

III. DEFINITIONS.

A. Inspection for Condition. The examination to determine that the product wholesomeness and serviceability at time of delivery are as required by contractual documents. It is also a determination that packaging and packing adequately protect the product and that the product is delivered at the required temperature and within "age at time of delivery".

B. Inspection for Identity. The examination to determine that the item delivered conforms to contractual requirements for grade, weight class, packaging, packing, labeling, marking, as contractually appropriate. It is also a determination that the item was produced, inspected at origin (USDA), and shipped for the applicable contract.

C. Inspection for Quantity. The examination to determine that the count per shipping container, intermediate container, and/or primary container is as specified in the contractual documents; and, that the total quantity actually received is within contractual requirements. Do not confuse this determination with the tally-in of the total quantity being delivered, which is the responsibility of the receiving personnel.

D. Obvious Discrepancy for Factors Other Than Grade or Weight Class Requirements. The total quantity of defects observed, exceeds the requirements for packaging, packing, labeling, marking, and/or unitization listed in contractual documents.

E. Obvious Discrepancy for Grade or Weight Class Requirements. The results of the initial sample are nonconforming for any lot average tolerance(s) and/or individual sample case tolerance(s) specified in the US Standards, Grades, and Weight Classes for Shell Eggs (AMS 56).

IV. PROCEDURES FOR DESTINATION INSPECTION OF SHELL EGGS RECEIVED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN SUPPLY POINTS. The Destination Military Food Inspector (MFI) shall:

A. Refer to a copy of the contract or a valid document setting forth the essential contractual requirements. However, an oral instruction from personnel performing the contract quality assurance function is adequate authority for performing the inspection until these documents are received.

B. Determine receipt of properly executed USDA Grade Certificate and shipping documents as required by contractual documents. MFIs are cautioned that when specified in contractual documents, the USDA Grade mark (grade shield) symbol stamped on individual resale-dozen cartons is acceptable in lieu of a USDA Grade Certificate.

C. Determine if the product originates from an approved establishment and that it originates from the source designated in contractual documents and/or the USDA Grade Certificate.

D. Determine sanitary conditions of the delivery conveyance and record the opening conveyance temperature.

E. Report any nonconformances noted in subparagraphs IV.A. through IV.D immediately to the appropriate personnel performing the contract quality assurance function/Ordering Officer/Accountable Officer prior to continuing inspection.

F. Develop a Sampling Plan.

1. See VETCOM Handbook 40-5, Receipt Food Inspection Requirements Handbook for frequency of shell egg inspections.

2. Strict random selection of sample cases is not required; however, for representative results, select sample cases from various locations throughout the load (i.e., rear, center, and front of load). During selection of initial samples, MFIs are cautioned to select sufficient sample cases so that additional samples would be immediately available if further inspections are required.

3. Express the lot size for grade and weight class verification as the number of "30-dozen cases" or, if appropriate, the number of equivalent "30-dozen cases."

- a. Utilize **Table 1-1** to determine number of sample cases.
- b. The sample unit for verification of grade and weight of individual eggs shall be 100 shell eggs from each sample case. Use **Table 1-1** to determine total number of eggs to select. The 100 shell egg sample from each sample case shall be selected in accordance with the appropriate sampling patterns indicated in **Enclosure 1**.

Table 1-1

SHELL EGGS SAMPLING TABLE

<u>Cases in Lot</u>	<u># of Eggs</u>	<u>Cases in Sample</u>	<u># of Eggs to Select/Candle</u>
1	360	1	100
2 to 10	721-3,600	2	200
11 to 25	3,601-9,000	3	300
26 to 50	9,001-18,000	4	400
51 to 100	1,801-36,000	5	500
101 or more	36,001 or more	8	800

NOTES:

1. If the lot is composed of the standard 30 dozen eggs per case, utilize the "Cases in Lot" column from **Table 1-1** to calculate sample size.
2. If the lot is **not** composed of the standard 30 dozen eggs per case, utilize the "# of Eggs" column from **Table 1-1** to calculate sample size. (example: eggs received in six-pack or eighteen pack cartons or eggs delivered on metal racks).
3. For lots consisting of less than one case, examine a minimum of fifty eggs or 100% of eggs delivered.

4. The shipping containers from which 100 shell egg samples were selected shall be the samples used to determine conformance with shipping container identity/markings (i.e. Plant Name & Address, Date of Pack, Size Identification) and condition requirements. One unit of each type of packaging material from each sample shipping container shall be the sample unit to determine conformance with packaging identity and condition requirements. If unitization/unit load is a contractual requirement, use those pallets from which sample shipping containers were selected to make this determination.

G. After selecting samples, perform inspection for identity, condition and quantity requirement.

1. If practical, take ambient air temperature from the rear, center, and front of the delivery conveyance prior to off-loading to determine conformance for product temperature requirements. If this screening procedure indicates a potential nonconformance, then take additional temperatures prior to reporting a temperature

nonconformance. Product internal temperatures are no longer used for receipt verification, but may be used as an indicator for potential nonconformance.

2. If it is not practical to take ambient air temperatures prior to off-loading, then product internal temperatures are taken and used as an indicator of potential nonconformance.

3. Ambient and/or Product temperature nonconformances shall be based on the results of all samples tested and shall be reported immediately to the appropriate personnel performing the contract quality assurance function/Ordering Officer prior to continuing the inspection. They will advise the inspector whether or not to continue the inspection.

H. If no obvious discrepancies are noted for grade, weight class, packaging, packing, marking or unitization requirements, perform no further inspection.

I. If an obvious discrepancy for grade or weight class is noted, perform additional inspection only on lot sizes of more than “30-dozen cases” or equivalent “30-dozen cases.” Select enough additional sample units so that the total number of sample units (initial plus additional) inspected is equal to the sample size required by Regulation Governing the Voluntary Grading of Shell Eggs (7 CFR, Part 56).

1. If the obvious discrepancy noted was for any grade requirement, then the additional samples are inspected for all grade requirements. If the obvious discrepancy noted was for a weight class requirement, then the additional samples are inspected for all weight class requirements. If the obvious discrepancy noted was for both grade and weight class requirements, then the additional samples are inspected for all grade and weight class requirements. Nonconformances for lot sizes of more than “30-dozen cases” or equivalent “30-dozen cases” is based on the results of all samples inspected.

2. Base nonconformances for lot sizes of ten or less “30-dozen cases” or equivalent “30-dozen cases” on the results of the initial samples inspected.

J. If an obvious discrepancy for other than grade or weight class is noted, additional inspection shall not be performed if the number of sample units inspected is equal to or larger than the number of sample units required by the contractual documents. However, if the number of sample units inspected is less than the number of sample units required by contractual documents, then select enough additional samples so that the total number of sample units (initial plus additional) inspected is equal to the sample size required by the contractual documents. Base nonconformances on the results of all samples inspected.

1. The inspection of the additional samples is normally limited to those contractual tables, paragraphs of examination, or requirement paragraphs listing the defects/defectives found in the initial samples. This “limiting” rule does not preclude the MFI from inspecting for all terms of the contract in order to protect the Government's interests.

2. When the contractual documents do not contain end item sampling criteria for a particular requirement, the inspection for that requirement is accomplished in accordance with single sampling plans for normal inspection as outlined in ANSI/ASQC Z1.4, or used as a reference and the following:

a. The lot size is expressed as the number of sample units (shipping containers, cartons, trays, etc.), as appropriate, for that particular requirement.

b. The sample size is the number of sample units indicated by Inspection Level S-3.

K. Accept product conforming. Reject nonconforming product and the nonconformance reported in accordance with the procedures outlined in DSCPM 4155.6, Subsections 209.1 and 213.2. Nonconforming product is placed in “Medical Hold” and the nonconformance reported to the applicable buying activity for disposition instructions.

V. PROCEDURES FOR DESTINATION INSPECTION OF SHELL EGGS RECEIVED FROM SUPPLY POINTS. The inspector shall:

A. Determine receipt of appropriate inspection reports and/or shipping documents.

B. Determine sanitary condition of the delivery conveyance and record its opening temperature.

C. Develop a Sampling Plan.

1. See VETCOM Receipt Food Inspection Manual for frequency of shell egg inspections.

2. Strict random selection of sample cases is not required; however, for results to be representative, select sample cases from various locations throughout the load (i.e., rear, center, and front of load).

3. The lot size is expressed as the number of shipping cases. The number of shipping cases to select is in accordance with **Table 1-1**.

4. The sample unit for identity and condition of the shell eggs is a 100 shell egg sample from each sample case. Select the 100 shell egg sample from each sample case in accordance with the appropriate sampling patterns in **Enclosure 1**.

5. The shipping containers from which the 100 shell egg samples were selected shall be the samples used to determine conformance with shipping container identity/markings (i.e. Plant Name & Address, Date of Pack, Size Identification) and condition requirements. One unit of each type of packaging materials from each sample shipping container shall be the sample unit to determine conformance with packaging identity and condition requirements.

D. After selecting samples, perform the inspection to determine that the shell eggs are the item ordered/manifested and that they are fit for continued storage and issue/resale.

1. Select a minimum of three representative samples to determine product temperature. If it is not practical to select these samples prior to off-loading, the samples are taken as the delivery conveyance is off-loaded. If either of these screening procedures indicates a potential discrepancy, the screening sample temperature results are reported immediately to the appropriate Receiving/Accountable Officer for disposition guidance prior to continuing the investigation.

2. In order to be found unfit for continued storage and issue/resale for grade and weight class requirements, the product must not conform to the appropriate lot average tolerances specified in the United States Standards, Grades, and Weight Classes for Shell Eggs (AMS 56).

3. In order to be found unfit for continued storage and issue/resale for factors other than grade or weight class requirements, the severity of any discrepancy noted in packaging, packing, marking, and unitization should be to the extent that it warrants issue above normal issue procedures or reduced price for resale in order to preclude further loss to the Government.

E. Accept product found fit for continued storage and issue/resale. Report product found unfit for continued storage and issue/resale in accordance with DSCPM 4155.6, Subsections 209.1 and 213.2, to the appropriate Receiving/Accountable Officer for disposition instructions.