

Thorsys Australia Traceback Summary

At the Paddock

Whole of life eartags or rumen pellets are applied to cattle with unique IDs

At the Abattoir

- The unique ID is read, checked for exception testing and recorded against the slaughter details and barcode
- The barcode is then the unique identifier
- A DNA Sample is collected and stored associated with the barcode
- A BSE sample is currently taken in Japan, and all carcasses placed on hold until the results are returned

At the Boning Room

- The barcode is scanned and checked to see if any tests are required and that the side has passed the BSE test (in Japan)
- Individual cut barcodes are produced and placed on the meat

At the Packing/Carton Station

Each cut barcode is scanned as it is placed into a carton and an external EAN barcode is produced, associating the cuts with the carton barcode

At Dispatch/Loadout

The carton barcodes are scanned to an order, and incorrect cartons rejected

At the Customer

At the customer site, if further slicing occurs, the customer scans the cut barcode on the cryovac bag, then a small copy of the barcode is produced uniquely identifying the meat in the tray pack

On the Plate

Consumers can buy in confidence knowing that if a problem is discovered, immediate recall notices will be available, showing which stores were effected and on which days the meat was purchased

Traceback

- If traceback is required, the label on the packaging can be used to uniquely identify the meat in question
- If the label is not present, but some of the meat is available, a DNA check can be made to uniquely identify the meat in question
- If a recall is required, all other meat from that body/property/processing day etc can be found at the touch of a button

More information

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