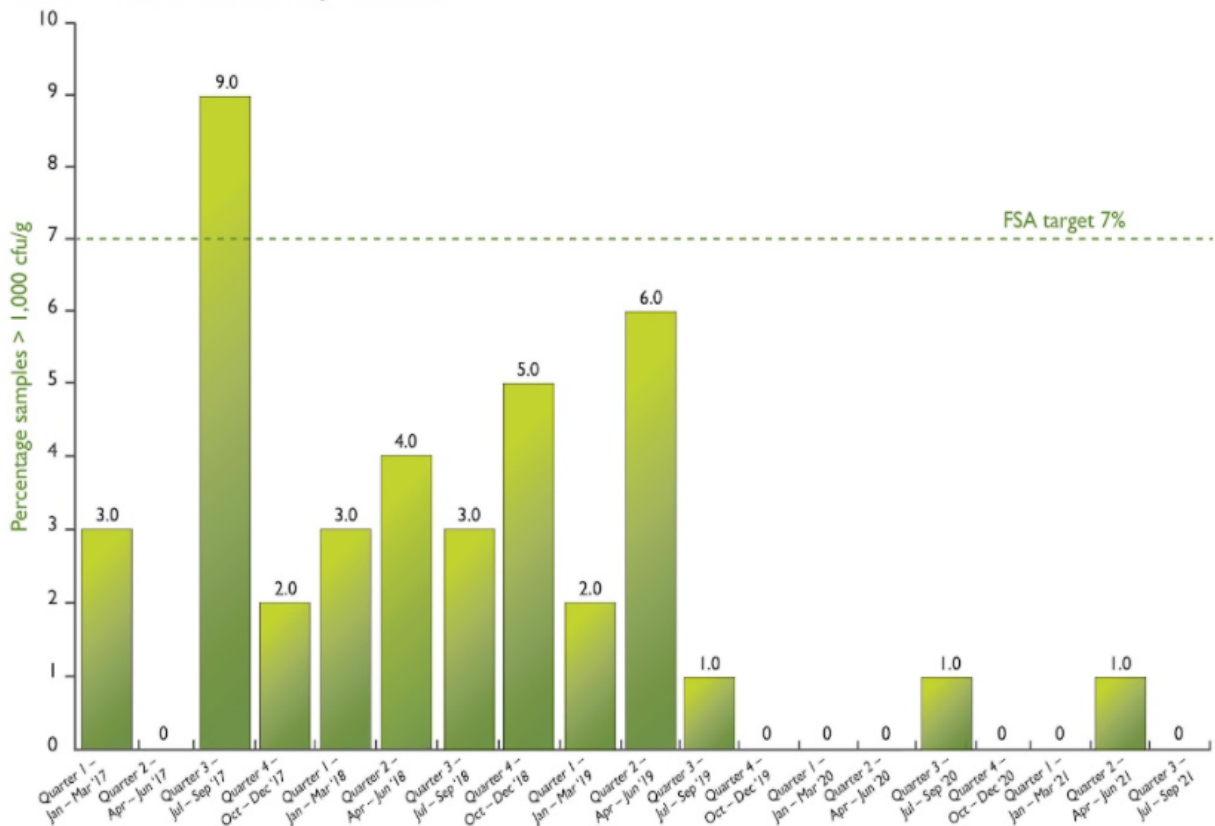


Campylobacter surveillance results July – September 2021

The results of our campylobacter survey (see graph below) for the third quarter of 2021, shows that Waitrose & Partners had 0% of chickens testing positive for levels of campylobacter >1000 cfu/g (colony forming units) over the period.

'The key to our good results continues to be the incredible hard work of our farmers and suppliers combined with our own rigorous data gathering and analysis, surveying chicken both at the factory and on supermarket shelves,' a Waitrose & Partners spokesperson said.

2017 – 2021 Results by Quarter



Our work on campylobacter

Waitrose takes its commitment to reducing campylobacter very seriously and is a long-term supporter of the FSA's efforts to eradicate the organism from the poultry supply chain.

We only source our chicken from carefully selected UK family farms that we know and trust and we continue to work hard to ensure that the poultry they supply are raised in the very best welfare conditions at low stocking densities.

In partnership with our processor, we have developed a cutting edge end to end process to reduce campylobacter in our supply chain.

Waitrose 'end to end' campylobacter action plan

On farm: Our work on farm is focused on those areas that have had the most significant and consistent impact on campylobacter levels. Specifically:

Enhanced biosecurity: We have installed an industry-leading 'double barrier' enhanced bio-secure system on all of our poultry farms. Our strategy has been holistic in terms of biosecurity before, during and after the rearing cycle to minimise the risk of campylobacter colonisation of our birds.

In addition, we have trained all our farmers and catching teams in biosecurity measures and installed communication boards in all our poultry houses, further enforcing communication and industry-leading biosecurity practices. All farms are audited every crop cycle by a central audit team to monitor compliance. We regularly monitor compliance in this area.

Days between 'thin' and 'clear': Through a non-invasive method of on farm testing we have found that increasing the number of days between 'thin' (when a proportion of birds are removed from the flock) and 'clear' (when the whole flock is taken from the poultry house for processing) increases the risk of campylobacter colonisation at higher levels.

Farm and shed infrastructure: Our investigations have shown that there are lower levels of campylobacter in chickens that live in fan ventilated, steel-framed houses that are less than 15 years old. The vast majority of our farms have broiler houses that are less than 10 years old. Further to this, all our new supply farms comply with our 'farms of the future' standards. Our 'farm of the future' project involves work around ensuring we source chicken from the most forward thinking suppliers in terms of investment in new, cleaner buildings, drinkers, heating systems, farm access management, data capture, litter management and bird welfare standards.

Training: Our farmers and their teams receive regular training to ensure they operate to the very highest hygiene standards. Hygiene best-practice information boards have been put in place at all our supplying farms.

Alternative heating sources: There is some evidence to suggest that drier heating systems such as indirect heating sources / hot water heating systems can reduce the prevalence of campylobacter. However, research in this area is still at an early stage and we are using global benchmarking and on-going data analysis to determine the impact this could have. Biomass and indirect heating systems have been installed across our supplying farms.

Benchmarking learning: We are working with researchers from the UK and internationally to share best practice in areas that we believe will bring significant benefit including improved management of water drinkers on farm and improved management of the environment in our chicken houses.

At the processor: The way birds are processed has an impact on levels of campylobacter. We have focused on the following areas because we believe they offer the most significant benefit:

Optimising procedures: Our supply facilities operate to the highest hygiene standards and have optimised procedures including lairage, module crate washing and inside/outside washer efficacy.

Neck flap removal: We remove the neck flap from processed birds as our research suggests that this is an area where campylobacter may become concentrated.

Packing line segregation: Process flow changes have been implemented in the packing areas of all our supply factories to segregate unsealed and sealed packs. This minimises the possibility of campylobacter being transferred to the outside of packs.

Packaging: We have a range of oven ready birds sold in a 'ready to roast bag' which are ideal for customers who would rather not handle raw chicken – we were pioneers of this approach.

Work with customers: We know that the way raw chicken is handled and cooked at home is key to food safety and that is why we have worked hard to inform customers of the importance of proper awareness in the kitchen:

Communication: We have communicated the safe handling of chicken message in-store, on pack and through our marketing channels including *Waitrose Weekend* and *Waitrose Food* publications, on our website and social media. We will continue to highlight the best ways of handling raw chicken.

Work with industry: We play an active role in industry-wide research on campylobacter:

In-house workshops: We run our own in-house campylobacter workshops with Professor Chris Elliot - a leading expert on food safety – and representatives from the FSA.

Engagement: Members of our in house teams sit on the FSA's on campylobacter Together Board (ACT)

We believe that our extensive action plan has driven our success in driving down campylobacter levels in our chicken supply chain.