

High Temperature Treatments in Food Processing Facilities

Joint Meeting of
NCB-ESA
and
Ent. Soc. of Manitoba
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Presentation Outline

- Overview of TEMP-AIR
- Historical perspective
- Temperature effect on insects
- Heating Systems: Pros & Cons
- Process & Equipment
- Research on Efficacy – Basic & Applied
- Conclusion

TEMP-AIR

- Largest provider of temporary heating & cooling equipment to US construction industry
- Custom manufactures HVAC for rental fleet
- Projects include:
 - Mall of America,
 - O'Hare and Denver Airports,
 - Pentagon Reconstruction
 - McCormick Place Expansion

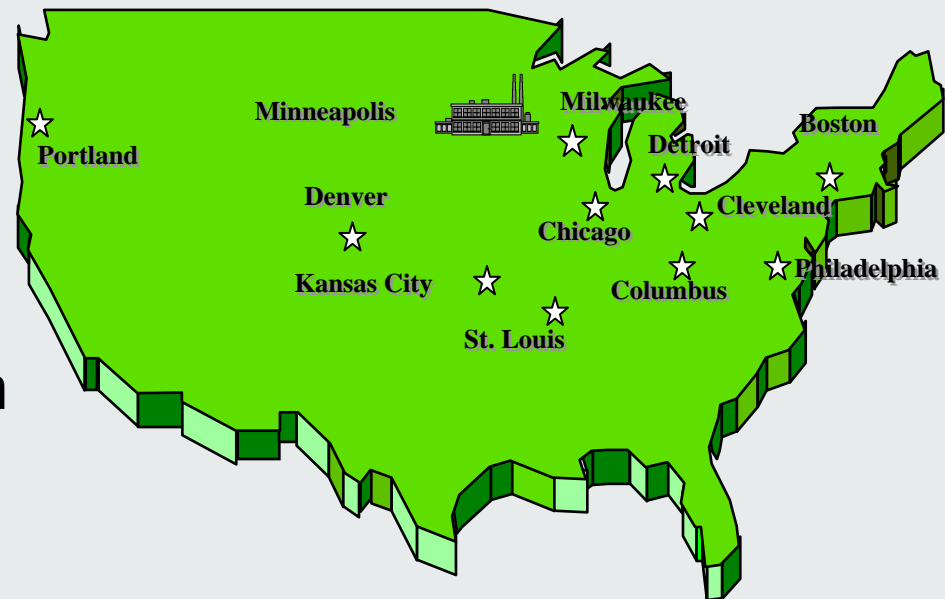


Since 1965 & growing stronger. . .



TEMP-AIR

- Burnsville, MN
headquarters
- 11 regional offices
serving northern US
- Founded 1965
 - 40 years of innovation
- 125 employees
- privately owned



Temp-Air Presence in Canada

- Partnership with companies in
 - Mississauga, ON
 - Montreal, QC
- Source Temp-Air heaters for treatment
 - Reduced shipping cost
 - Flexibility in logistical operations
- Pass on benefit to customers – reduced cost

Construction Heating Equipment



- 6,000+ rental units
 - Up to 4,500,000 Btu/hr
 - Fleet rating 4 BCF/hr
- Natural gas- and propane-fueled heaters
- Steam, hot water, and electric available
- Primary market is commercial/industrial; residential growing

History of Heat Treatments

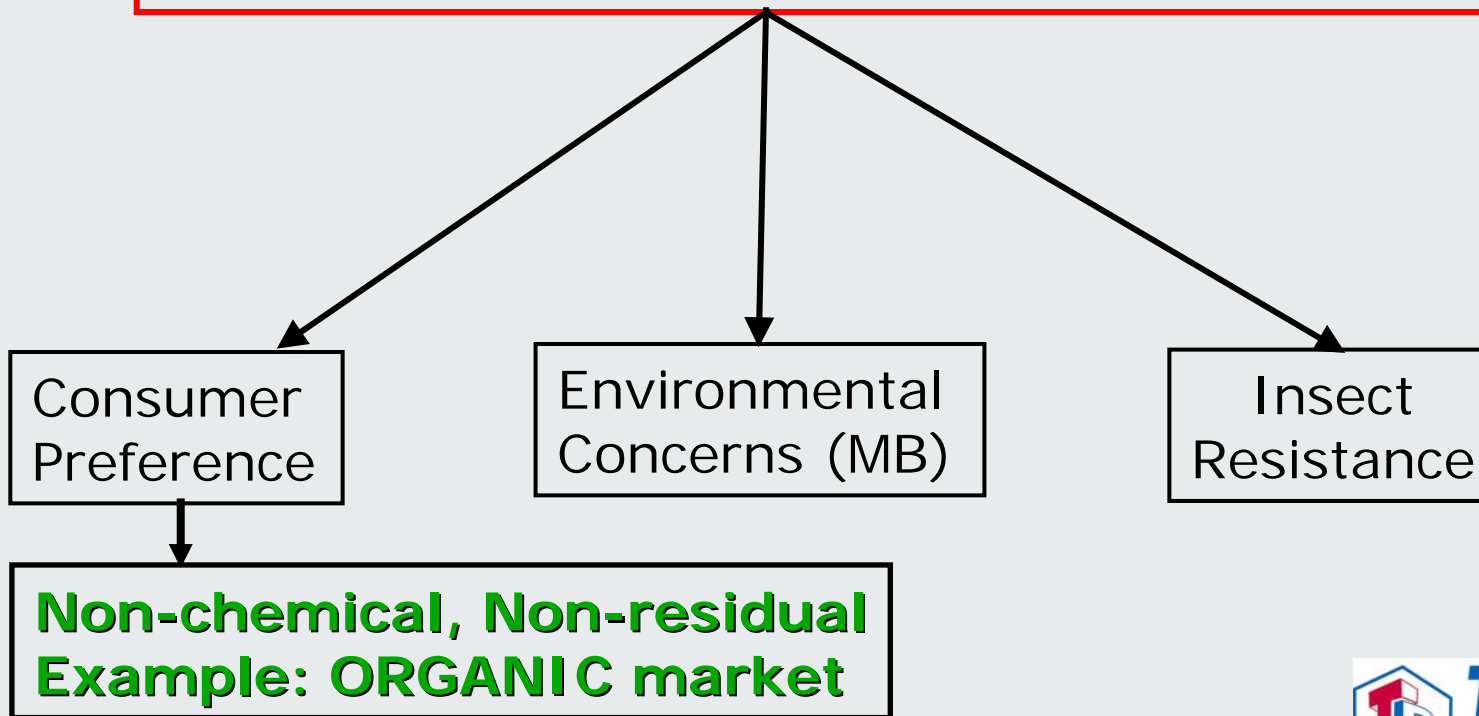
- 1762, France: 69°C / 156 °F for 3 d, moth
- 1860, England: 57°C / 135 °F for grain
- 1910, USA: heat treatment of mills
- 1920, USA: 30 mills use heat in OH, PA
- 1932, France: MB as insecticide

History of Heat Treatments

- 1950's: Quaker Oats using heat
- 1983: EDB banned
- 1990's: increased interest in heat
- 1992: MB found ozone unfriendly
- 1994: Dursban in Cheerios
- 2005: MB to be phased out
- 2006: MB one-year extension US, Canada

Why Heat Treatment?

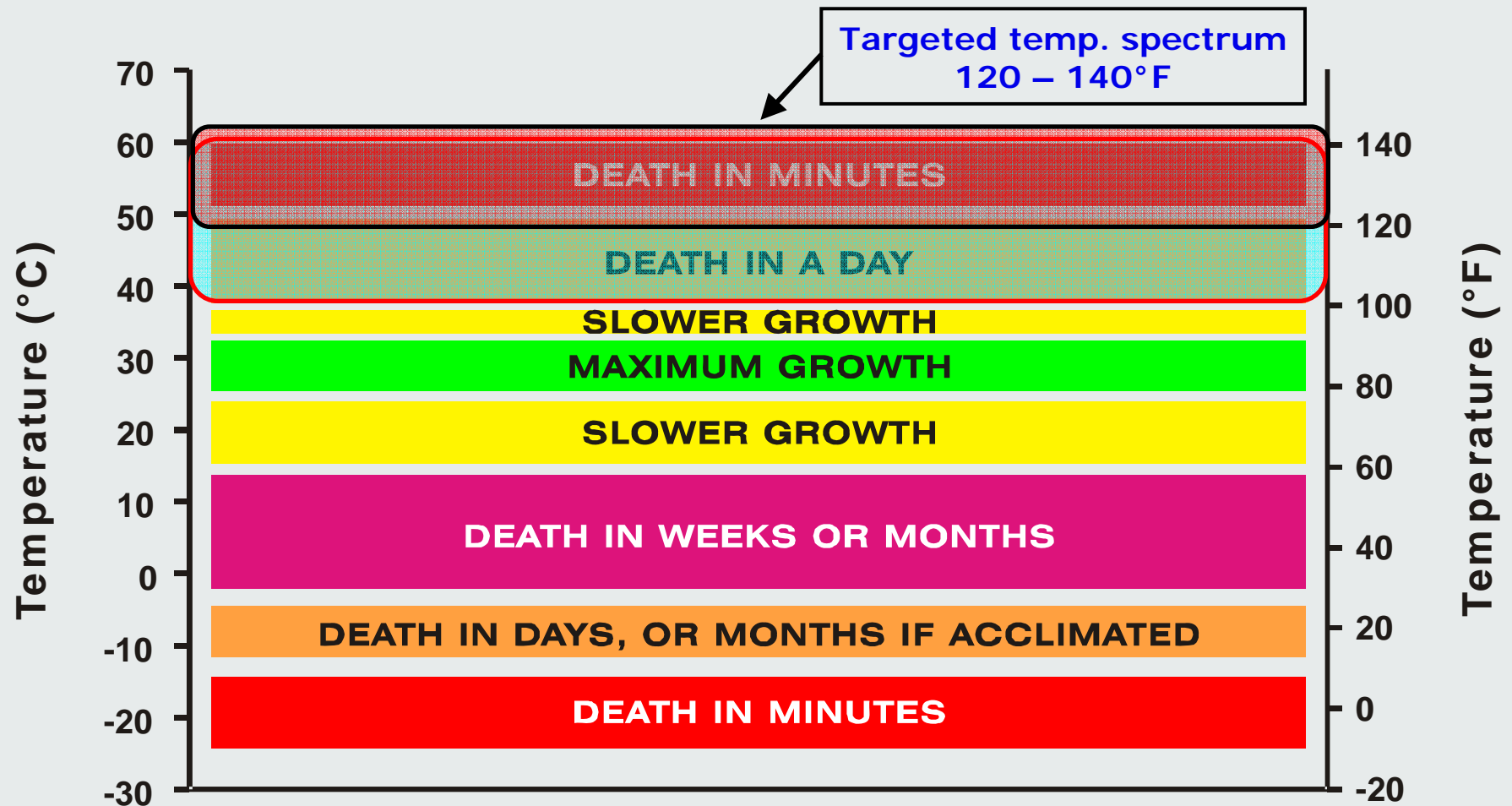
Heat Treatment: Back to Basics



Basics of Heat Death

- High temperature – spiracles remain open
 - Dehydration/desiccation (low humidity)
- Above 50 °C / 120 °F
 - Cell membranes “melt”
 - Damage to enzymes, protein breakdown
 - Change in salt balance

Temperature Effects on Insects



Source: P. Fields, AAFC, Canada

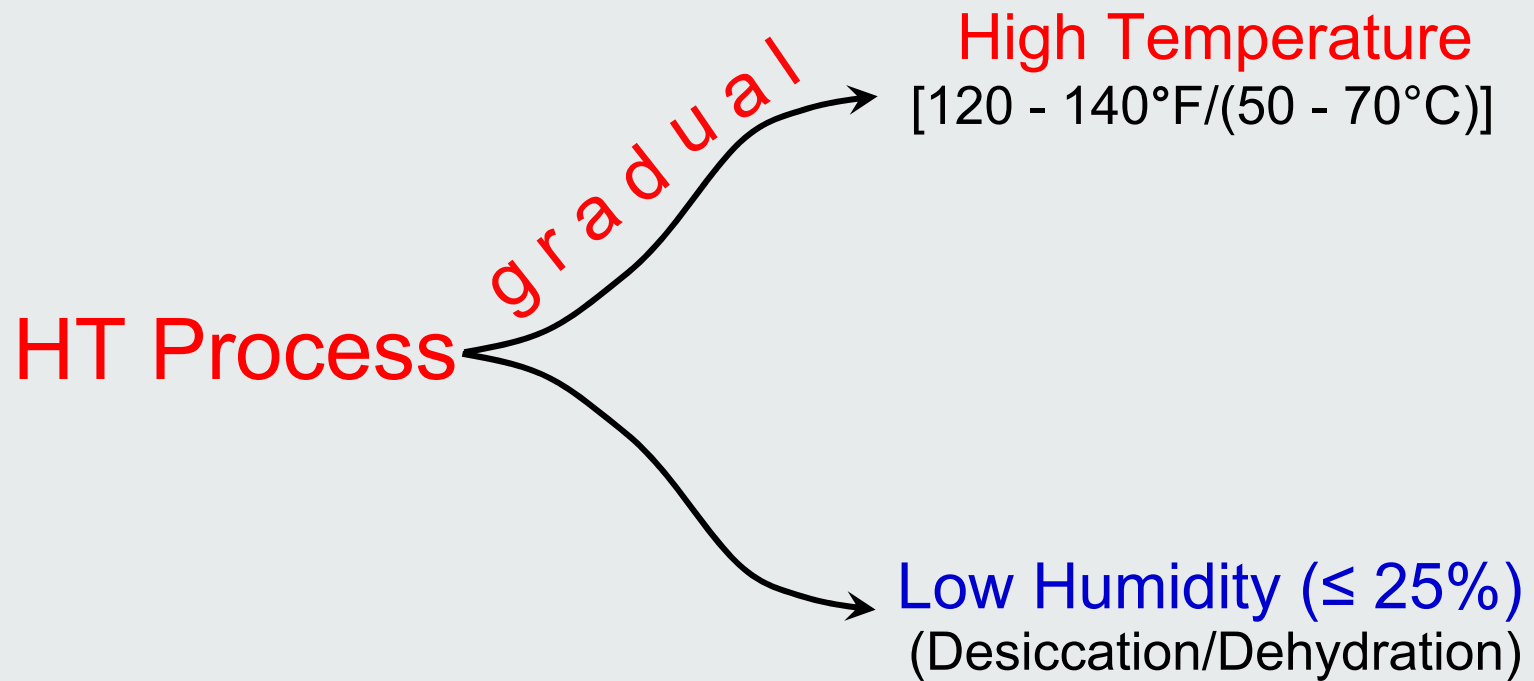
Efficacy to Control Pests

- MBr
- PH₃
- SF (Profume)
- CO₂
- O₃
-

Efficacy – function of temperature

Heat Treatment

Insects – threshold temperatures



Heat Advantages

➤ Safety

- Non-chemical
- Non-toxic to humans
- No evacuation of plant

➤ Efficacy

- Kills entire life cycle of pest insects, including eggs/larva

➤ Environmentally-friendly

- No ozone depletion
- FDA approved

➤ Economical

- Spot treatments
- production/non-production operations in untreated area

Heat Vs MBr - Downtime Comparison

Methyl Bromide

- Sealing.....0
- Set up.....4-6
- Fumigation.....24
- Aeration.....12-24
- TOTAL.....40-54

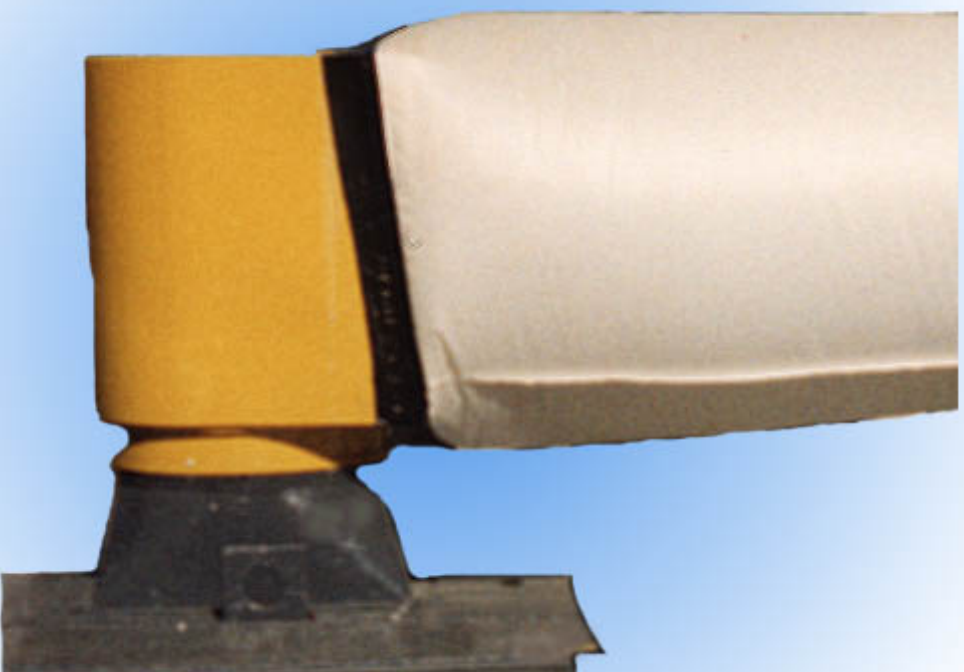
Plant evacuation mandatory

Thermal Remediation

- Set up.....0
- Heat up.....6-8
- Kill Period.....24
- Cool down.....2-4
- Tear down.....1-2
- TOTAL.....33-40

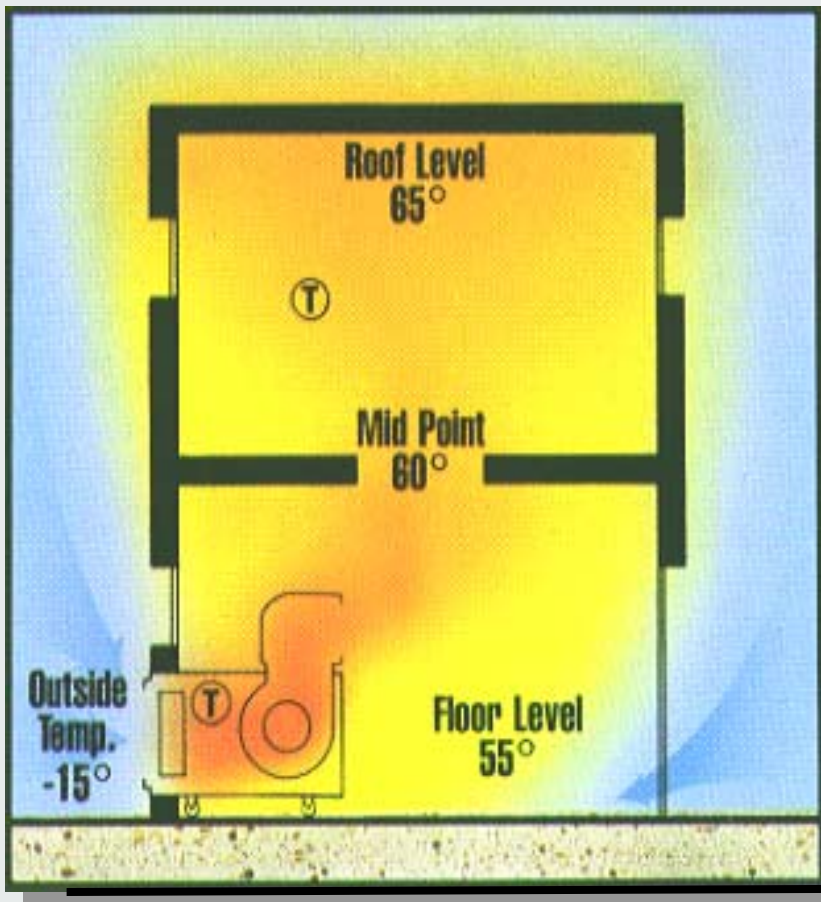
Non-treated areas remain operational

Process



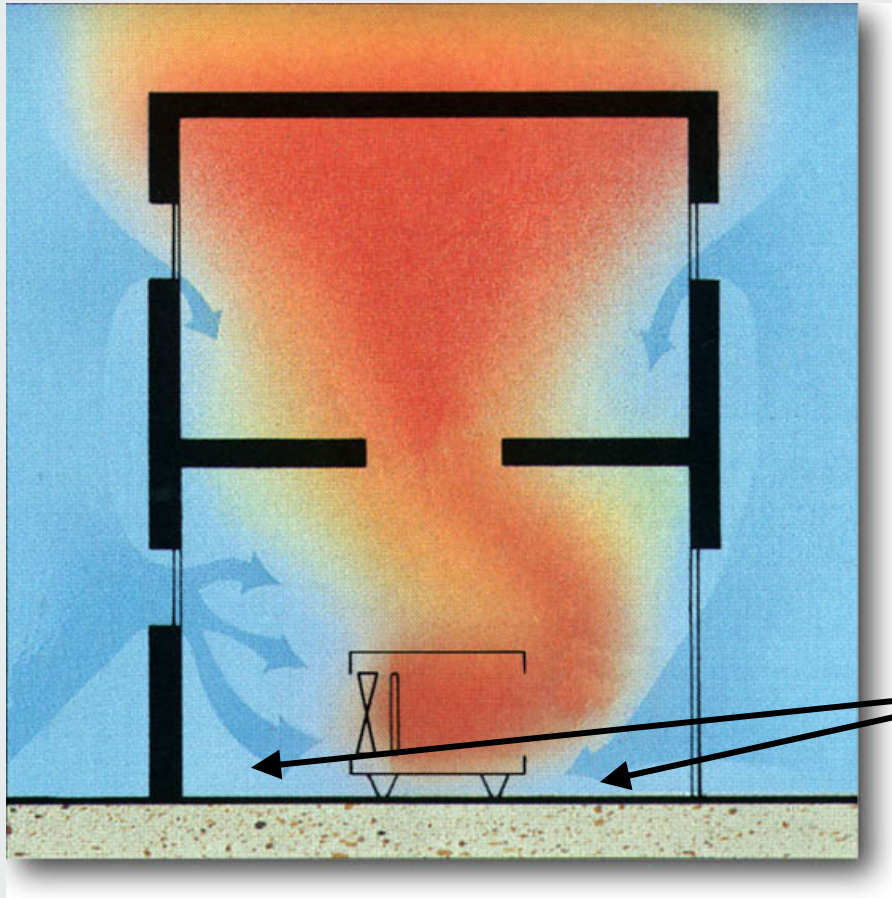
Provide Heated Outside Air (Patented Process)

US & Canadian Patents



- **Positive pressure**
 - Good air distribution
 - Hot air is pushed to corners, cracks and crevices
- **Calculated and controlled infiltration (4-6 air changes per hour)**
- **Lower relative humidity**

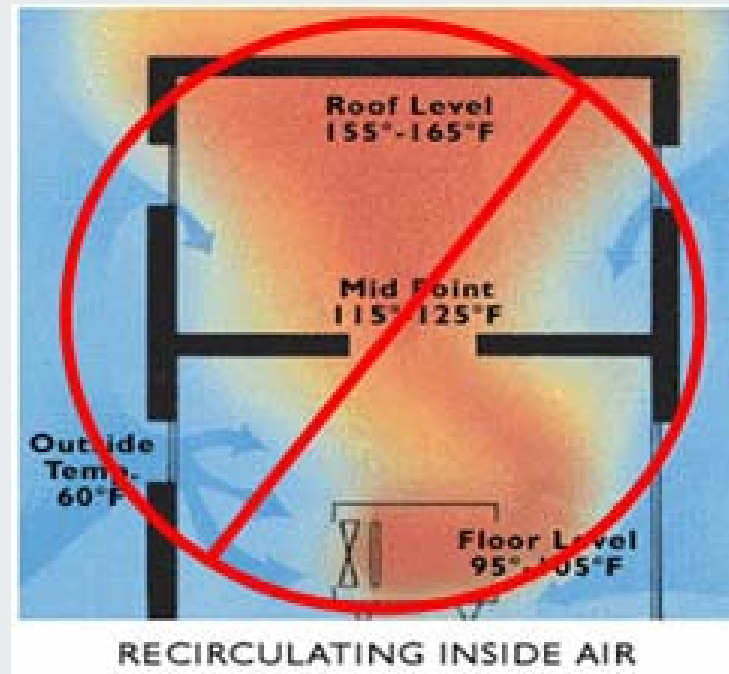
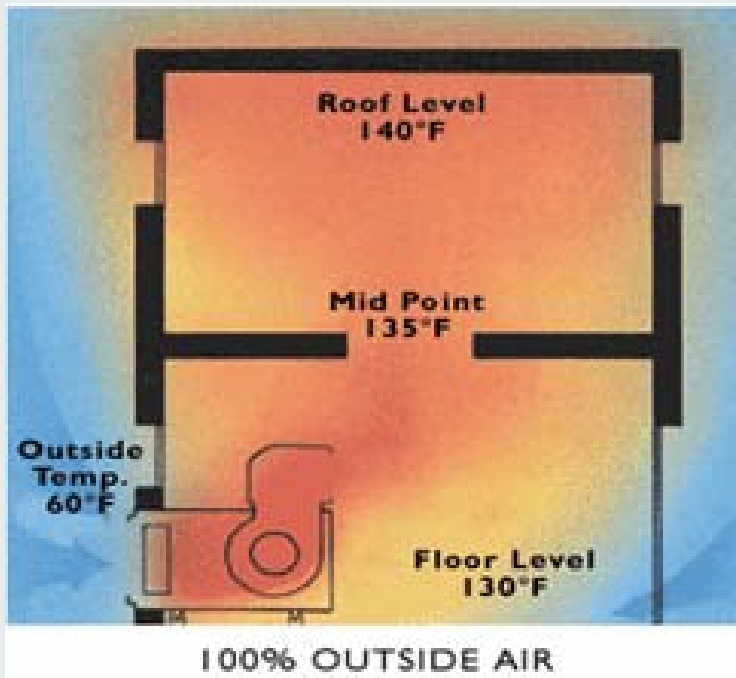
Re-circulating Inside Air



- Negative pressure
- Poor air circulation
- Uncontrolled infiltration
 - ✓ No air changes

Low temperature zones

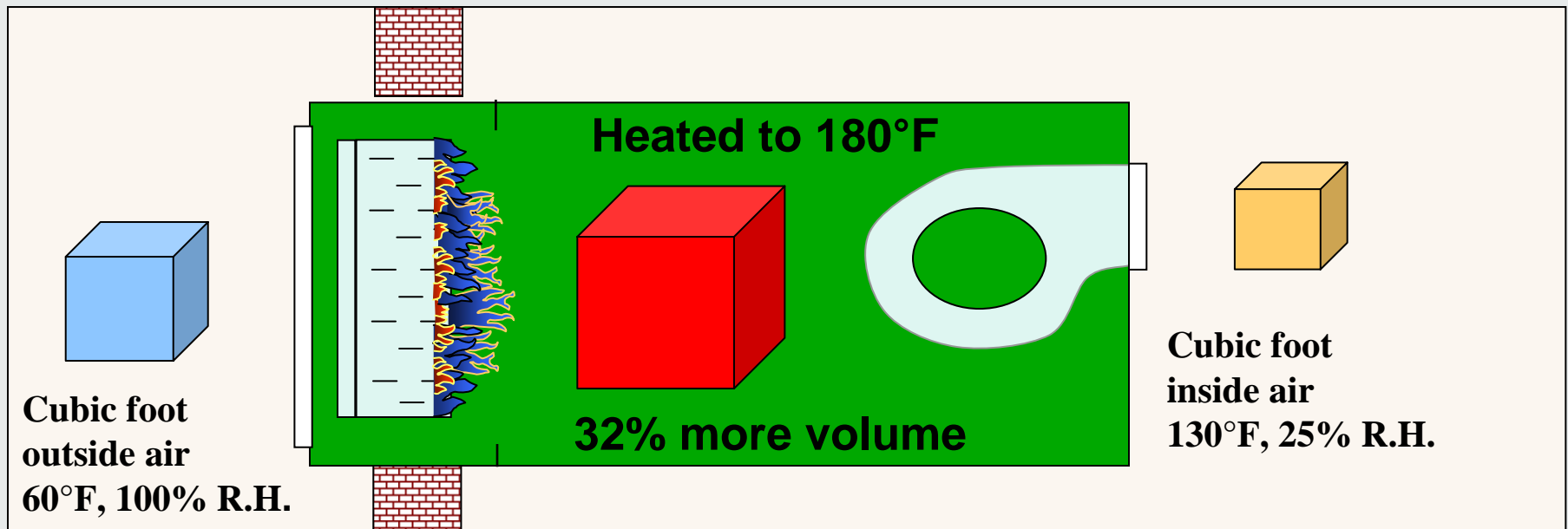
Construction Heat Principles: Make-Up vs. Recirculation



- Recirculating heaters promote thermal stratification and infiltration
- Make-up air heaters provide uniform temperatures, pressurize the structure, and exhaust moisture and fumes

Humidity Control

- Lower humidity = Quicker kill
- Cold air expands as it is heated and can absorb more moisture



Heat Treatment Process

➤ Inspection

- Sprinklers
- Equipment

➤ Engineering

- Heat loss calculations
- Equipment selection
- Sizing and layout
- Ductwork
- Monitoring protocol
- Power and fuel

➤ Mobilization

- Equipment shipment
- Install and set up

➤ Heat Treatment

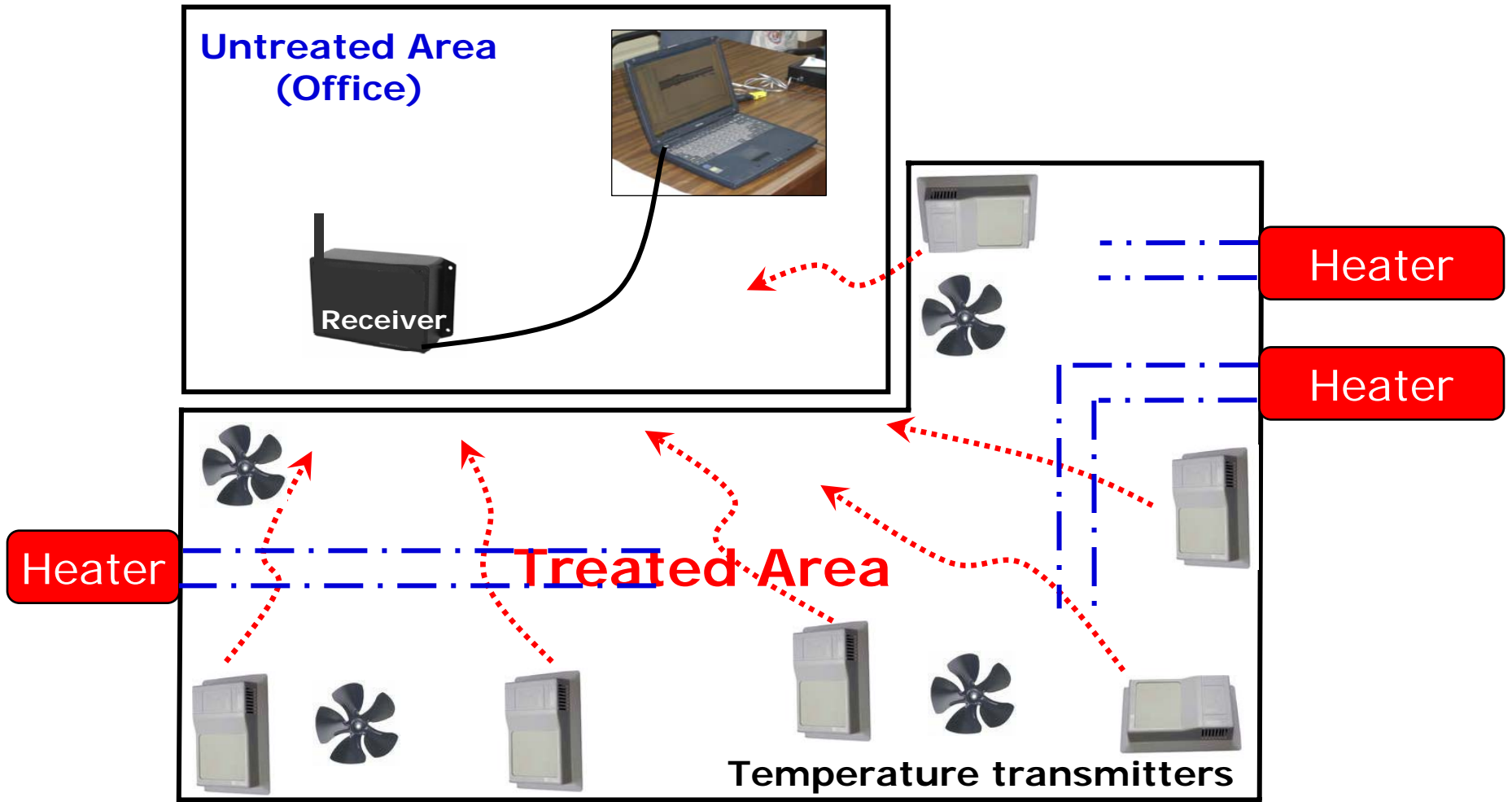
- Safety inspection
- Ramp up temperature
- Monitor temperatures
- Hold for 24 hours
- Inspect for activity
- Cool down/shut off
- Documentation

Heat Treatment Process (cont.)

➤ Heating Estimator

- Design conditions – Regional temp/RH data
- Outside and inside temperatures
- Building type: open area/high rise etc.
- Enclosure integrity (1 to 8)
- Building information: roof, exterior walls, glass etc
- Cubic ft, air changes, heater selection etc.

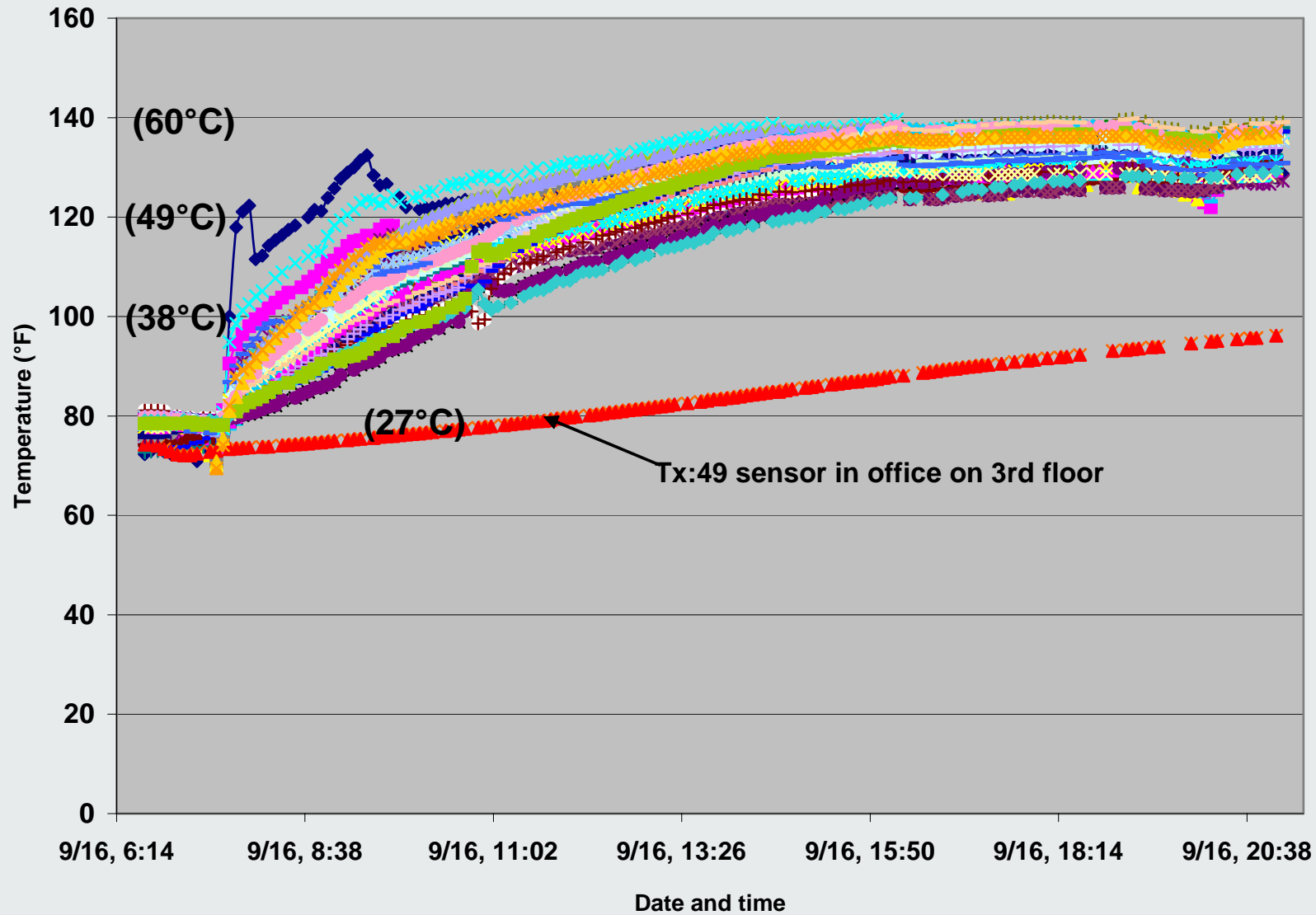
Real-time Wireless Temperature Monitoring



Wireless Temperature Monitoring System

- Real Time Monitoring to Permit Adjustment
- Documentation for Quality Control
- Worker Safety & Labor Savings

Start of the Heat Treatment



- Tx: 27
- Tx: 28
- Tx: 29
- Tx: 30
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- Tx: 54

Fig. 1: Realtime Temperature Profile from Sep 16, 2006, 06:35 AM to 09:05 PM

End of the Heat Treatment

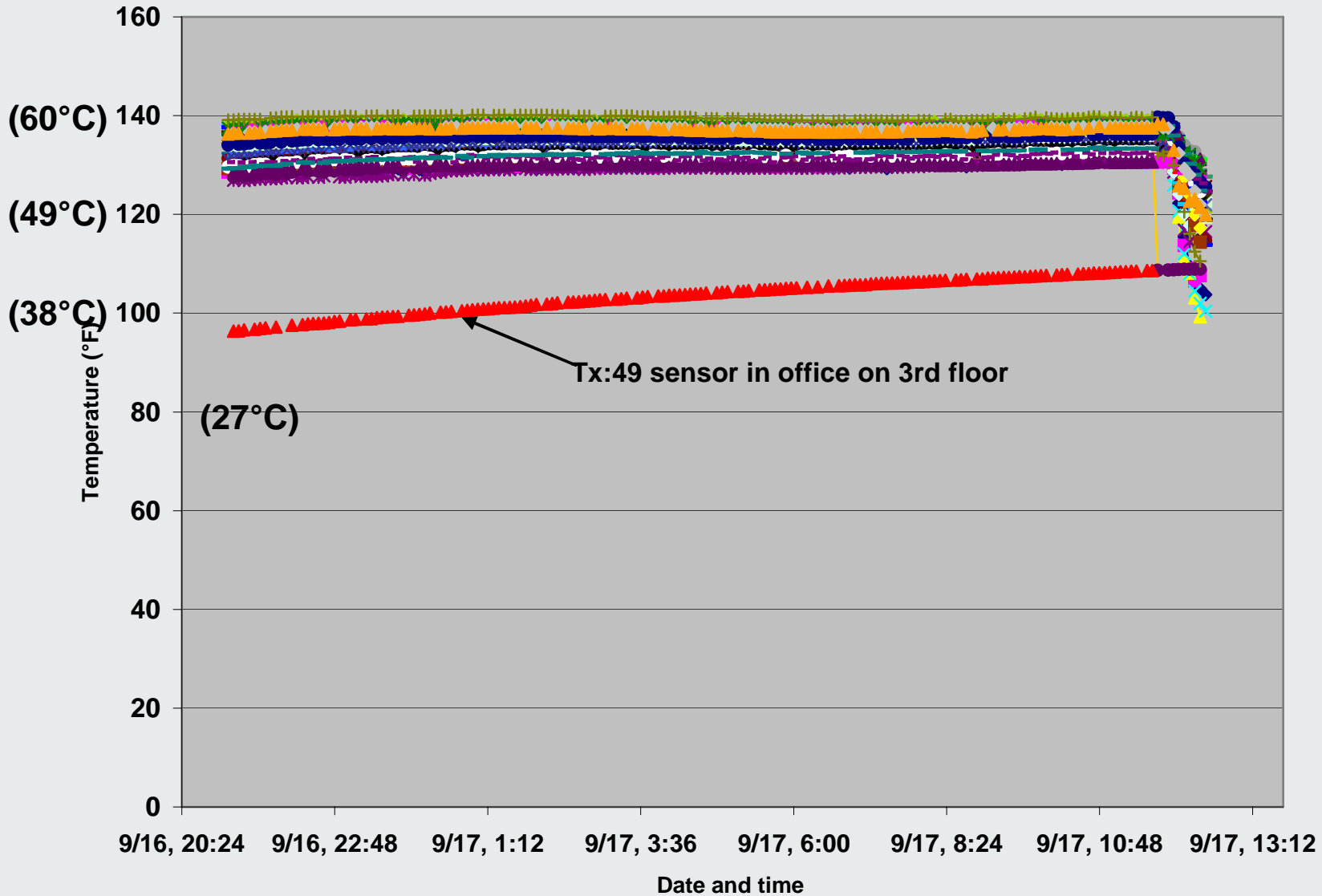


Fig. 2: Realtime Temperature Profile from Sep 16, 2006, 09:47 AM to Sep 17, 2006, 12:27 PM

Preliminary Results of Canadian National Millers Association's CARD Project on Methyl Bromide Alternatives

Thermal Remediation (100% outside air)

CARD – The Canadian Adaptation and Rural Development Fund



Canadian CARD & ACAAF Projects Overview

➤ CARD Project: 2003

- Comparative Evaluation of Heat Treatment Technologies as Alternatives to Methyl Bromide Fumigation for Control of Stored Product Pests In Canadian Grain Milling Facilities.
- \$169,000 industry, \$165,000 AAFC

➤ ACAAF Project: 2005-2006

- Further Evaluation of Alternatives to Methyl Bromide Use in Structural Fumigation of Grain Milling Facilities.
- \$220,000 industry, \$269,000 AAFC

Canadian CARD & ACAAF Projects Overview

- 9 mills
- 6 provinces
- 6 milling companies
- Over 9 service providers

Insect Bioassay: Red Flour Beetle; eggs, larvae and adults



Insects pulled every
1 to 2 hours, one location



Insects pulled at end of
treatment, many locations

Canadian Flour Mill Results 2003



- Thermal Remediation killed 23 out of 23 bio-assays (100%)
- Steam heat killed 19 out of 23 bio-assays (83%)

Canadian Flour Mills Results 2006

Mortality after 24 h heat treatment in Red flour beetle bioassays at 25 locations throughout the mill :

| Mill Number | Adults Mortality (%) | Off springs after 1 ½ months | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| | | Adults | Larvae | Pupae |
| 1 (Aug 4-5) | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 (Sep 16-17) | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



***100% mortality at the end of 6 h in both mills on reaching 120°F.**

**** 2% adult mortality in controls and emergence of progeny in 1 ½ months.**

Canadian Flour Mill Results 2006 (contd)

Pre and Post-treatment comparison MB Vs Heat :

Forced-air heat treatmt

| Date | % Pretreatment |
|-----------|----------------|
| Aug 29/06 | 140 |
| 5-Sep-06 | 84 |
| 12-Sep-06 | 77 |
| 19-Sep-06 | 0 |
| 3-Oct-06 | 14 |
| 10-Oct-06 | 14 |
| 17-Oct-06 | 21 |
| 24-Oct-06 | 7 |
| 30-Oct-06 | 28 |

Methyl bromide treatmt

| Date | % Pretreatment |
|------------|----------------|
| May 18/06 | 67 |
| May 25/06 | 82 |
| June 1/06 | 151 |
| June 8/06 | 0 |
| June 15/06 | 0 |
| June 22/06 | 0 |
| June 29/06 | 0 |
| July 5/06 | 9 |
| July 11/06 | 13 |
| July 18/06 | 6 |
| July 25/06 | 0 |
| Aug 8/06 | 43 |

| Date | % Pretreatment |
|-----------|----------------|
| Aug 15/06 | 48 |
| Aug 22/06 | 9 |
| Aug 29/06 | 30 |
| 5-Sep-06 | 22 |
| 12-Sep-06 | 35 |
| 19-Sep-06 | 17 |
| 3-Oct-06 | 9 |
| 10-Oct-06 | 24 |
| 17-Oct-06 | 24 |
| 24-Oct-06 | 9 |
| 30-Oct-06 | 30 |

HT Process: not a rocket science

It's more of an Art – HOW you apply it

Conclusions

- Heat kills all life stages of insects
- Good method to locate insect problems in mill
- Mills satisfied with heat treatments and have become repeat customers
- **Viable alternative** to methyl bromide
- Economies of scale - will make it more affordable

Virtual Tour



Virtual Tour



Virtual Tour



Virtual Tour



Acknowledgements

- Dr. Paul Fields, AAFC, Winnipeg, MB, Canada
- Mr. Bruce Lindsay, Business Development Manager, Temp-Air, Burnsville, MN



www.thermal-remediation.com

Questions?

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