

Getting started with your template food control plan

You should use a template food control plan if you are a:

- food service business such as restaurant, café, takeaway, caterer, or hospital kitchen
- food retailer that prepares or manufactures and sells food including retail butchers, fishmongers, delis, and supermarkets.

Information

What's a food control plan?

Higher risk food businesses need to use a written plan to keep food safe. This is called a food control plan. The plan helps you to manage food safety on a day to day basis, and keep a written record of what you do.

MPI has produced templates to make creating your plan easy. You can find the templates on the MPI website.

Why does it look so long?

It's also been created to suit lots of different businesses. This means you don't need to use the whole thing – but can select the pages that apply to you.

The template includes:

- Information about food safety standards you need to meet to comply with the law
- Advice on how to meet them
- Record templates, which you can use to show you are doing things correctly

How do I get started?

You will find the templates on the MPI website www.mpi.govt.nz/foodact

If you are unable to download these templates, you should contact MPI or your local council.

You need to work out which templates to complete. There are a number of different ones depending on what you need to do.

Overview of the process



Find the right template



Select the pages that apply to you



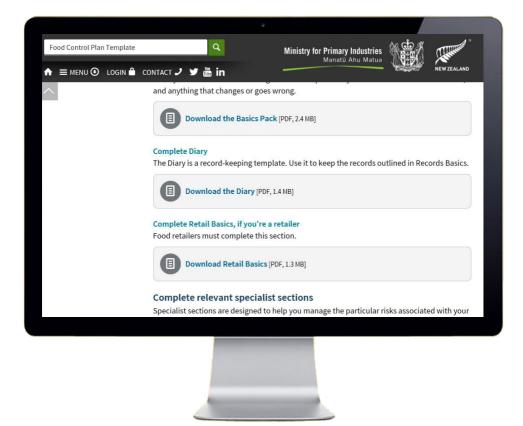
Fill out your plan



Use the plan



Go to the MPI website



2 Work out if you are food retail or food service

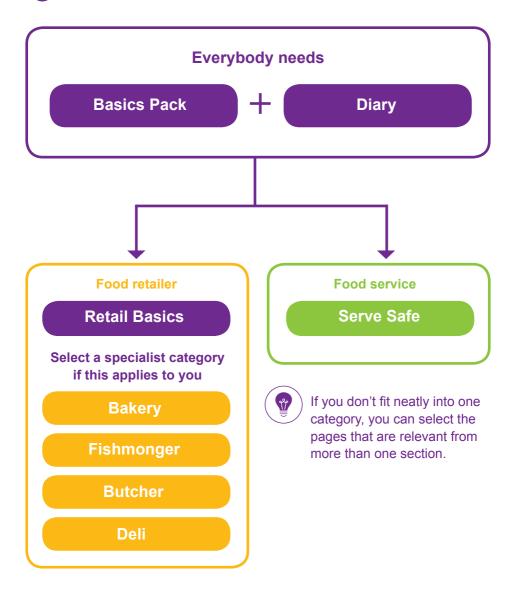




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Most businesses in these sectors can use the template. However, if you use processes that are not covered by these templates, or you want to do things differently, you can choose to develop your own plan, called a custom food control plan.

3 Choose your templates and download them



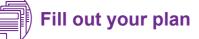


Select the pages that apply to you

1 Tick the sections that apply to you

2 Put those sections together to form your plan

3.7	Designing a cleaning schedule	
3.8	Cleaning schedule	
3.9	Waste management	
3.10	Pest and animal control	
3.11	Maintenance	
3.12	Designing a maintenance schedule	
3.13	Maintenance schedule	
4.0	People Basics	
4.1	Sickness	
4.2	Exclusion of infected persons	
4.3	Hand hygiene	
4.4	Personal hygiene	
5.0	Food Basics	
5.1	Potentially hazardous food	
5.2	Checking temperatures	
5.3	Purchasing and receiving goods	
5.4	Perishable and shelf-stable food storage	
5.5	Chilled and frozen food storage	
5.6	Fruit and vegetables	
5.7	Food stalls, food promotions & tastings	
5.8	Food vending machines	
5.9	Making and selling ice	
5.10	Customers reheating food	
5.11	Food allergens	
5.12	Food composition	
	Equipment, packaging and other items in contact with	
5.13	food	
5.14	Food labelling	
5.15	Transporting food	



Write down your business details

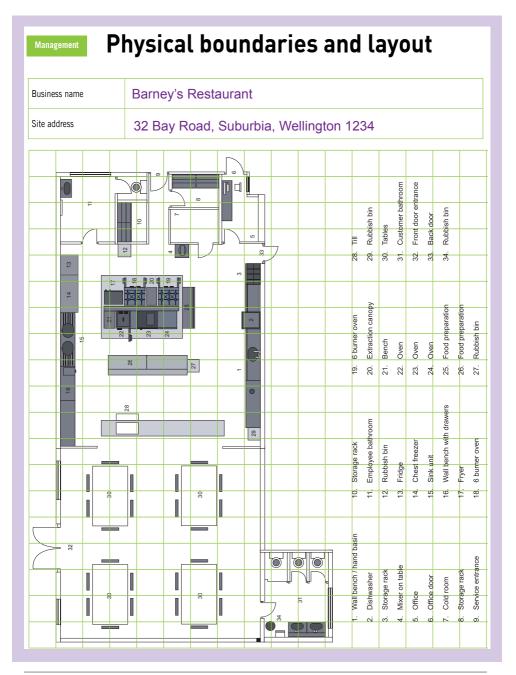
Business management details

Business details

1

Legal name	Barney's Restaurant						
Trading name	Barney's Restaurant						
Legal status	sole trader partnership 📈 limited liability company						
[tick as appropriate]	other [specify]:						
Type of business	✓ single outlet						
[tick as appropriate]	other [specify]:						
	Food Service: 🗹 dine in 🗹 takeaway 🗌 on-site catering 🗌 off-site catering						
	other [specify]:						
Activity	Food Retail: butcher delicatessen bakery fishmonger fresh produce grocery						
[tick as appropriate]	transport/delivery						
	supply other businesses transport/logistics other (specify):						
	mobile food service or retail						
Postal address	123A Grove Road, Suburbia, Wellington 1234						
Telephone	04 123 4567						
Fax							
Email	barneysrestaurant@hotmail.com						
Location(s)							
Street address (1) (premises where food business operates) 32 Bay Road, Suburbia, Wellington 1234							
Water supply City council							
Additional sites [continue on a se	parate sheet if needed and attach]						
List below any other premises that are used in connection with the food business (e.g. premises used for storage or pre- preparation of food). These activities and sites will also be covered by this FCP. If water is used for food purposes, identify the source of the water supply.							

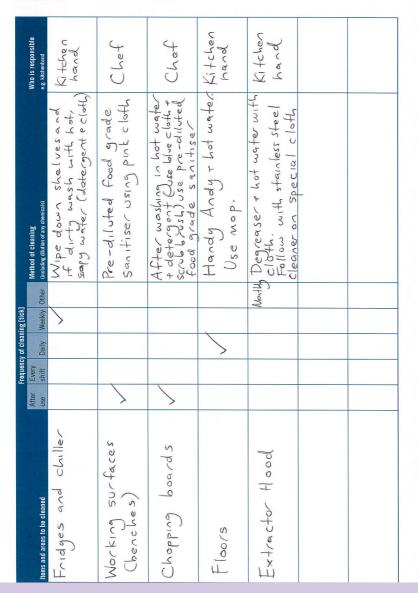








Cleaning schedule





1 Check you have the correct procedures in place

How this is done	\rightarrow	Information about when
 Everyone (including contractors) must follow good hand hygiene practices by washing and drying their hands, as described in the steps below especially: when entering any area where unwrapped ready-to-eat food is handled; before touching unwrapped ready-to-eat foods; after touching raw food (meat, vegetables etc.); before putting on gloves and after removing them; after coughing and sneezing; after using the toilet. 		and where you should complete procedures.
Hand washing •	\rightarrow	Step by step
Step 1: Clean under each fingernail using warm running water, soap and a nail brush.		information to ensure you get the job done
Step 2: Wash hands with warm running water and soap, rubbing vigorously (front, back and between fingers).		right.
Step 3: Dry hands thoroughly (front, back and between fingers) by using: [tick option]		
single-use cloth (roller) towel	\rightarrow	Check boxes help
Rub hands on two sections of towel.		you to identify what
single-use paper towel		procedures you could put in place. Tick the
Rub hands on two paper towels.		one you will use.
air blower		
Rub hands whilst air blower operating.		
Using gloves •	\rightarrow	Suggestions regarding
Gloves must be changed between tasks (e.g. after handling uncooked food and before handling ready-to-eat foods etc).		other ways of completing procedures.



Write it down

You must write down in the Diary when employees are noticed not following good hand hygiene and what was done to correct them.

> Goves do not protect food from crosscontamination (e.g. passing microbes from raw food to cooked food). Gloves, just like hands, can transfer microbes from raw food, equipment, utensils and surfaces to ready-to-eat food. Change gloves frequently. Hands need to be washed when dirty gloves are removed and before clean gloves are put on.

Staff that do tasks that don't involve unwrapped food may be able to keep hands clean by using other cleaning methods, such as hand wipes or gels. Hand sanitisers are not effective unless hands are cleaned first. > These sections in the template tell you when you need to keep records. You can use the diary or a different format if you prefer.

> The template provides tips and information about what you should do to keep food safe, using the exclamation mark and light bulb icons.



Record sheets are in the diary and at the back of the plan.

You should use the diary to:

- Write down anything that goes wrong and how you corrected it
- Confirm you are following the procedures in your plan
- Record temperatures of cooked, stored and displayed food

Using record sheets

- The record sheets in the plan are examples that you can use to make keeping records easier. You can create your own if you prefer.
- See page 14 and 15 for two examples of 'two-hour hot-held food temperature' records.

Why keep records?

- You must carry out regular checks so you can spot if things go wrong.
- Records help you know your plan is working
- You'll need to show your records to your verifier.

Record

Two-hour hot-held food temperature

Hot-held food is kept hot at 60°C or above. Any food that has been held for two hours is checked with a temperature probe to ensure that it is still at, or above, 60°C (this temperature check is repeated for every two hours that the food is hot held).

4/4/137. ocan Mince pies 74°C 9 am no action 15.			Time of					
2/4/13 11-30am Chicken drumsticke TSC 1-30pm No action for """" \$8°C 3-30pm Thrown out for 3/4/13 11-30am chicken drumstidy 75°C 1-30pm No action for 4/4/13 7.00am Mince pies 74°C 9 am No action for 4/4/13 9.00am Mince pies 76°C 11.15am No action for	Date	Time*	Food items	2hr temp	check	Comments/action	Initials	
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* Time the food commenced hot-holding.

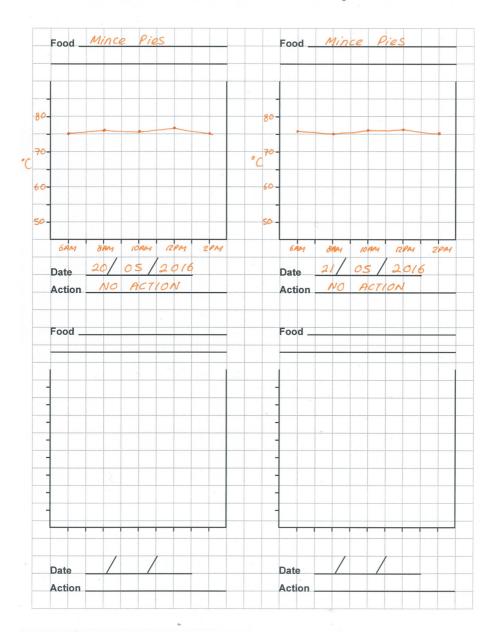
What if food is below 60°C?

If hot food has been held at a temperature below 60°C for two hours or less, it can either be:

• thoroughly reheated to 60°C or above, and served hot (above 60°C); or

 cooled to below 5°C and kept at this temperature until it's eaten. Continued cooling needs to ensure that the food has spent no more than four hours between 60°C and 5°C;

If hot food has been held at a temperature below 60°C for more than two hours it must be thrown away.



Two hour hot-held food temperature

Record

Staff training

Name:	Steven	Gerrard	Telephone:	297	1345	
Position:	Head	chef	Start date:	14/2	/2011	
Address:					8	

Торіс	Relevant	Employee signed*	Supervisor signed†	Date
Essential training				
Health and sickness	1	SG		2/3/2011
Hand hygiene	1	SG		11
Personal hygiene		86		11
Cleaning and sanitising		56		11
Food allergens	1	sa		11
Readily perishable food	1	56		11
Training as needed		00		1 Andrew Contraction
Record keeping	V	SQ		15/4/2011
Waste management	V	85		11
Pest control		56		11
Maintenance	V	56		ĺť.
Customer complaints and recalls	V	SG		il
Checking temperatures	V	86		11
Purchasing and receiving	V	56		11
Storage	V	.56		11
Chilled/frozen storage	V	86		17/5/2011
Defrosting frozen food		sa		11
Preparation		5G		11
Cooking	V	sa		4
Cooking poultry and meat products	V	56		11
Hot holding prepared food		56		"
Cooling hot prepared food		50		1'
Reheating prepared food	V	86		11
Transporting food				
Display and self service	N/A			
Off-site catering	□ N/A			

* I acknowledge that I have received training in the procedure and agree to follow it.

+ The employee has been trained and has demonstrated a good understanding of the procedure and has been observed consistently following it.

Other training

Date	Details	
Notes:		

R	e	C	0	rc	

Sickness

te returned work	20/7/12 GP approved	1/01/2			
Faecal result Date excluded Date returned (if any) from work to work	Positive 3/7/12 20/7/12 for Salmonella affroved	12/10/12			 *
Faecal result [Positive for Salmonella	algnared dignared Narevirus	2		
Date notified Action taken	Nauser & cramps 1/7/12 3/7/12 Stayed off work. Positive Diarrhoea (Weekerd (Monday Went to GP. Salmonella Slight fever off) Taecal specimums faken Salmonella	12/10/12 12/10/12 Stayed aff work. GP dignared (2/10/12 18/10/12 Went to CP. aff work until symptom as free tor 48 hours. Norevirus			
Date notified	3/7/12 (Monday)	12/19/12			_
Date of symptom onset	1/7/12 (Weekend Off)	12/10/12			
Symptoms [state if vomited at work]	Nausea t cramps Diarrhoea Slight fever	Djarrhoea Nausea Vomiting			
Name	James Carragher	Robert Fowler			

More about the plan

Following your plan will help you do all the right things to keep your food and customers safe.

These are some of the important things you need to do:



People

- Staff must have the right food safety skills. Record this in their training record.
- Staff need to be healthy, wear clean clothes and handle food hygienically. Record staff sickness in the sickness record.



Places

- Keep the environment clean and free from rubbish and pests.
- Create a cleaning schedule to show how often things will be cleaned. Use the diary to confirm the schedule has been followed.
- Make a maintenance schedule to identify how often equipment will be checked. This will help stop equipment breaking-down.



Products

• Keep records of who supplies your food, the products, date and amount received. This is important to show you are sourcing safe food and can trace ingredients if there's a problem.



Processes

The temperature of food is very important. You must check (and keep records to show) that potentially hazardous food, such as chicken, meat, or dairy products is:

- Stored at the right temperature (as identified in your plan).
- Cooked to the right temperature .
- Cooled to the right temperature in the right time frame.
- Transported at the right temperature.



Problems

Things never run smoothly all the time. Record anything that could affect the safety of your food, and how you put it right, e.g. what you did when you discovered mouse droppings, or when you saw a food recall notice in the local newspaper.

Don't worry – you can find the answers to these situations in your plan.

Next steps

Getting registered

Once you have personalised your plan, contact your local council about registering. If your business operates in more than one local area, you can register with MPI.

Verification

Once your plan is registered, a food safety verifier will visit to check you are following it.

They will watch what you're doing, ask you and your staff questions, look at your diary and records and check that your plan is working for your business. If you are managing food safety well, they will visit less frequently.

More information

If you have any questions contact MPI or your local council.

Visit: www.mpi.govt.nz/foodact

MPI: info@mpi.govt.nz 0800 00 83 33

Find your local council: www.lgnz.co.nz