JSP 456 Defence Catering Manual



Volume 3

4th Edition 2009

DEFENCE FOOD SAFETY MANAGEMENT



RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

Amendment	Reference & Date	Signature
Manuscript Letter	DFS Team 106/15 -16 Sep 09	
Publication Amendment 001	21 Jul 10	

FOREWORD

1. JSP 456, Defence Catering Manual (DCM) provides an amalgam of regulations, instructions, advice and a point of reference for Service caterers to assist them in the delivery of the catering function across the entire range and diversity of Armed Forces catering. The DCM is split into 4 Volumes for ease of Reference:

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JSP 456 Volume 1 – Catering Management

JSP 456 Volume 2 - Catering Accounting Regulations (Operational)

JSP 456 Volume 3 – Food Safety Management
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JSP 456 Volume 4 – Catering, Retail and Leisure

- 2. The content of each of the Volumes has been agreed through consultation between staff representing the Defence Food Services Team (DFS Team) and the lead Commands of each of the 3 Arms of Service and, whilst common processes and practices have been adopted where appropriate, individual Service requirements are included as necessary. Additional chapters will be added as standard procedures and convergence, common to the 3 Services, develops.
- 3. Instructions and regulations detailed in this publication supersede all single Service catering instructions. Where accounting procedures unique to either one or a combination of the Service Arms exist, their applicability is covered within this manual and where extracts from this manual are printed in single-Service publications; they are to be reproduced verbatim.
- 4. Editorial responsibility for the DCM is vested in DFS Team Catering Services Management SO1 (DFS Cat Svcs Mgt SO1) and responsibility for each of the Volumes is as follows:

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Volume 1 – DFS Cat Svcs Mgt 2
Volume 2 – DFS Cat Svcs Mgt 2
Volume 3 – DFS Cat Svcs Mgt 3
Volume 4 – DFS Cat Svcs Mgt 3
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Proposals for amendments or additions to the text should be forwarded, <u>through the single-Service Commands</u>, to **DFS Team**, for the attention of the appropriate Editorial Officer.

INTRODUCTION

- 1. The Defence Food Services Team has endorsed the production of JSP 456 Defence Catering Manual Volume Three Defence Food Safety Management, to align the three Services Food Safety procedures.
- 2. This volume contains Tri-Service rules and regulations for the management and application of food safety procedures and processes and it is to be used as the authoritative document for all food safety related matters. The importance of food safety management must not be underestimated. The supply and production of safe food is key to helping sustain British Armed Forces, wherever deployed, in support of Operational Capability and the moral component of fighting power.
- 3. This publication will be updated as necessary, particularly to reflect changes in UK food safety legislation. Where sections are reproduced in single-Service instructions they are to be reproduced verbatim.

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GLOSSARY

Ambient Temperature The temperature of the surrounding environment. Commonly used to

mean room temperature.

Bacteria A group of single cell living organisms. Some may spoil food and

some may actually cause illness.

Bactericide Literally, 'bacteria killer'.

Best Before Date Date mark required on longer life foods that are not subject to

microbiological spoilage (Food Labelling Regulations 1996). This date

mark relates to food quality rather than safety.

Between Pack Test Sandwiching the temperature probe between two packs of food

allows non destructive testing.

Blast Chiller Equipment designed to cool food rapidly after cooking or heating.

Usually employs a combination of cooled air and rapid air movement.

Carrier A person who is infectious but is not exhibiting signs or symptoms of

a disease.

Case A person suffering from a disease who exhibits signs and symptoms

likely to be infectious.

Catering Staff A generic term used to describe RN, Army and RAF personnel

involved in the catering and food services function throughout the

command chain.

Chilled Display Unit Food display unit with facility to keep food at reduced temperature.

Mechanical cooling may be transferred to food by direct contact, by convected air movement, or fan blown cooled air. Some units use crushed ice. The efficiency of chilled display units is very variable.

Chiller/Refrigerator/

Fridge

Equipment to keep food cool. Must operate between 0°C and 8°C.

Cleaning The removal of food residue, dirt, grease and other undesirable

debris.

Cold Store/Freezer Equipment which keeps food at frozen temperatures, set at a

minimum of -18°C.

Command A generic term used within JSP 456 for a superior HQ e.g.

CINCFLEET, RNLO, HQ LAND, HQ PTC or a Div/Bde.

Compliance Measures that satisfy the legal requirement.

Conduction Transfer of heat (or cold) through a material, (normally a solid

material).

Contamination The introduction or occurrence in food of any microbial pathogens,

> chemicals, foreign material, spoilage agents, taints, unwanted or disease matter, which may compromise its safety or wholesomeness.

Cook-Chill System of food preparation in which food is prepared in advance to

be reheated several days later. Strict control of chilled storage

temperature is needed if the food is to remain safe.

Cook-Freeze System of food preparation in which food is prepared in advance and

then deep frozen. If properly packaged the food may be kept for

several months with no loss of quality.

Cooler Unit The cooling unit of a fridge system that passes air, often by a fan,

over the cooling plate (evaporator) of the refrigeration system.

Core Temperature The core temperature is the temperature at the centre of an item of

food, such as a joint of meat.

Critical Control Point (CCP)

A Critical Control Point (CCP) is a stage in the preparation of food on

which the safety of the final product is entirely dependent.

Control Point A Control Point (CP) is a stage in the preparation of food on which the

safety of the final product is not entirely dependent, but together with

other preparation stages is essential to maintain food safety.

Critical Points Points at which hazards can be controlled.

Critical Zone Ambient temperature of food that is considered most harmful to

health. Recognised as between 05-63°C.

Cross-

The transfer of germs from contaminated (usually raw) food to other contamination foods. This may be by direct contact, by storage next to each other by

drips of blood/liquid, by storage of one above the other, by food

handlers or by equipment/work surfaces.

Crown Immunity The immunity from prosecution for a range of civil and criminal

legislation previously enjoyed by agents of the Crown (including

MOD).

Destructive Testing Checking the temperature of food products in such a way that the

food cannot be used. For example if the probe damages the integrity

of packing.

Detergent/soap Materials for removing dirt during cleaning. Detergents and soaps

differ in their composition but have similar action. They do not destroy

micro-organisms (see disinfectant).

Disinfectant Reduction in levels of contamination on food equipment or in food

premises, normally by the use of chemicals to kill micro-organisms.

Due Diligence The legal defence, detailed in Section 21 of the Food Safety Act, that

a person has taken all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid commission of the offence, including persons under

their control.

Electronic Fly

Killers

Equipment to control flies and other flying insects. Insects are

attracted by UV lamps and destroyed.

Enteric Fever(s) Fevers associated with the intestinal tract. Typically used to

generically describe typhoid and paratyphoid fevers.

Epidemiology The study of epidemic disease with a view to finding means of control

and future prevention.

Fine mesh fitted to windows and other openings to prevent the entry

of flies and other insects.

Food Food includes: drink; articles and substances of no nutritional value

which are used for human consumption; chewing gum and other products of a like nature and use; and articles and substances used

as ingredients in the preparation of food.

Food Borne Illness One type of 'food poisoning'. Invasion of the body by pathogenic

micro-organisms transmitted by food.

Food Handler A food handler is any person involved in a food business that handles

or prepares food whether open or packaged.

Food Poisoning Illness transmitted by food. Caused either by infection or intoxication.

Symptoms commonly include diarrhoea or vomiting, but many other

effects are possible.

Food Premises An area where food is stored and/or prepared for consumption by a

Third Party. Within the context of JSP 456 this includes galleys,

kitchens and messes.

Foreign Bodies Physical contaminants found within food.

Gastrointestinal

Illness

Illness of the digestive system. Typically diarrhoea and vomiting.

Germs Popular term for micro-organisms, especially those that cause illness.

Growth Bacteria, yeasts and moulds that grow in some foods depending upon

physical environmental factors such as moisture and temperature. Growth will allow small initial contamination to reach levels, which

may make the food unsafe or unfit.

HACCP Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point. A management tool that

Enables a structured approach to identification and control of hazards. 'Classic' HACCP involves a multi-disciplinary expert team.

Hazard Anything that may cause harm to a person who eats the food.

Identifying hazards, the steps at which they could occur, and the

Hazard Analysis introduction of measures to control them.

High-Risk Foods High-Risk foods are ready to eat foods which, under favourable

conditions, support the multiplication of pathogenic bacteria and are intended for consumption without treatment which would destroy such

organisms. They are usually high in protein, requiring strict

temperature control and protection from contamination. They include all cooked meat and poultry, cooked meat products including gravy and stock, milk, cream, custards and dairy produce, cooked eggs and products made with eggs (e.g. mayonnaise), shellfish and other

seafood, and cooked rice.

Home Authority A Local Authority designated as a single point of contact, to provide

national bodies with advice for matters relating to food hygiene and

safety.

Hygiene A measure to ensure the safety and wholesomeness of food.

In-House Catering Work place catering operated directly by the employer rather than a

contractor.

Intoxication Effects of poisonous substances. Some toxins may be formed in food

by the growth of bacteria.

Intrinsic Already present (contamination).

LAEHO Local Authority Environmental Health Officer. Employed by the local

authority to enforce Food Safety legislation.

Logger Electronic data loggers may be used to memorise data from

temperature sensors during a period of time. Data can be recovered and analysed through a PC. Loggers provide more flexibility than old

style chart records.

Low Risk Foods Raw food or ingredients that are still to be cleaned or processed.

Contamination of these foods is a low risk because later processing should make it safe. But low risk foods may transfer contamination to ready to eat foods, and they should be kept apart. Low risk foods also include many ambient stable foods such as bread, biscuits, cakes (but not cream cakes which are 'high risk'), cereals and so on.

Maximum Temperature Time

A maximum temperature time limit is the longest period that food can

Temperature Time safely remain at the specified temperature. **Limits**

Measuring System A temperature sensor linked to a read out. Read-outs may include

dials, digital displays, loggers or records.

Medical Questionnaire Form to be completed by new staff giving details of their recent medical history and that of close household contacts. Contact with certain infectious diseases may be transmitted by food handlers

through food that they prepare.

Micro-organisms Any small organisms, especially bacteria, yeast, moulds and viruses.

Minimum
Temperature Time
Limit

A minimum temperature time limit is the minimum time that food should remain at the specified temperature, e.g. to ensure thorough cooking.

MO Medical Officer.

Notifiable Disease(s)

A range of communicable disease(s) prescribed by law which are required to be notified to the civil health authorities.

Open Food Unwrapped food that may be exposed to contamination.

Out of Barracks A situation where food is prepared or served away from permanently

established catering premises, i.e. in tents on exercise or operations.

Outbreak Two or more cases of a disease linked by time and/or place.

Pasteurisation Heat treatment to kill cells but not spores. The time and temperature

of the treatment must be controlled. Most types of food poisoning bacteria do not form spores so pasteurisation will make food safer by

killing the heat sensitive pathogens.

Pathogen A micro-organism that may cause illness.

Personal Hygiene Measures taken by food handlers to prevent contamination of food.

Pest Animal life unwelcome in food premises, especially insects, birds,

rats, mice and other rodents capable of contaminating food directly or

indirectly.

Potable Usually related to water supply. Safe to drink and acceptable for use

in food preparation.

Probe A hand sensor fitted into a metal sheath and often with a plastic

handle. The probe usually measures temperature at its tip.

Proper Officer An officer of a Local Authority prescribed by legislation to carry out

specific duties. In connection with communicable disease control this will typically be a consultant employed by a health authority, working

in support of a number of local authorities.

Proofing Structure of premises, especially doors, windows and the entry point

of service pipes, to prevent the entry of pests.

Sanitisation A process of both cleaning and disinfecting.

Sanitiser A chemical agent used for cleansing and disinfecting surfaces and

equipment.

Sensor The temperature sensitive part of the measuring system.

Sneeze Screen Screen, usually glass or another transparent material, fitted to some

food display units. May play a small part in reducing airborne

contamination of the food.

Soap/Detergents Materials for removing dirt during cleaning. Detergents and soaps

differ in their composition but have similar action. They do not destroy

micro-organisms (see disinfectant).

Spores Cells formed by some bacteria and many moulds which are able to

withstand adverse conditions, including drying and heat. Some

spores can withstand very severe heat treatment.

Sterilise Treatment with heat or chemicals to kill all micro-organisms and

viruses. Sterilisation will kill spores.

Target Temperatures

A target temperature is a food temperature standard that must be

attained.

Thermal Properties The physical properties of a food that determine how much heat it will

hold and how quickly it will transfer heat through its mass.

Toxic/Toxin Poisonous substance. May be contaminated from external sources

such as chemical spillage, or produced by growth of micro-organisms.

Upper Temperature

Limit

An upper food temperature limit is a temperature standard that must

not be exceeded.

Use-By DateDate mark required on microbiologically perishable pre-packed foods

(Food Labelling Regulations 1996). It is an offence to sell foods after

the declared date.

Viruses Microscopic particles. Some are transmitted by food and may cause

illness. Viruses cannot multiply or grow in food.

Waste Disposal Unit Unit to grind solid food waste to a slurry that may be flushed away

with waste water into the drain.

Yeasts and Moulds Microscopic organisms. Some are desirable in foods and are

important to its characteristics, for example bread fermentation and the ripening of cheese. Others may spoil food and a few may cause

illness.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Definition
AMD	
	Army Medical Directorate
BFG	British Forces Germany
CCDC	Consultant in Communicable Disease Control
CCP	Critical Control Point
CEHO	Civilian Environmental Health Officer
CI	Chief Instructor
CMP	Civilian Medical Practitioners
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
CO	Commanding Officer
CP	Control Point
CPOCS	Chief Petty Officer Catering Services
CRL	Catering Retail and Leisure
DFS Team	Defence Food Services Team
DFS TL	Defence Food Services Team Leader
DE	Defence Estates
DEL	Directly Employed Labour
DESB	Defence Environmental Safety Board
DFSMC	Defence Food Safety Management Committee
DFSS	Defence Food Services School
DGAMS	Director General Army Medical Services
DGMS (RAF)	Director General Medical Services (Royal Air Force)
D (IO)	Instructional Officer
DE&S	Defence Equipment and Support
DOH	Department of Health
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EHT	Environmental Health Team
DEFRA	Department of the Environment Food and Rural Affairs
JSP	Joint Service Publication
F Med	Form Medical
FSA	Food Safety Act (1990)
FCAT	Form Catering
EP	Environmental Protection
FSO	Food Service Officer
FSWO	Food Services Warrant Officer
FS	Flight Sergeant
НМ	Her Majesty
НА	Hazard Analysis or Home Authority
HAL	Hazard Analysis Line
HQ	Headquarters
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points
HIO	Higher Instructional Officer
ID	Identity
10	Instructional Officer

LLOGS(CS)	Leading Logistician (Catering Services)
LAEHO	Local Area Environmental Health Officer
LACORS	Local Authorities Co-ordinators of Regulatory Services
НА	Home Authority / Hazard Analysis
MARPOL	Marine Pollution Regulations
MDG (N)	Medical Director General (Navy)
MO	Medical Officer
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MACA	Military Aid to Civilian Authority
NAAFI	Navy Army Air Force Institute
NES	Naval Engineering Standards
NSN	NATO Stock Number
OC	Officer Commanding
POCS	Petty Officer Catering Services
PI	Performance Indicators
PUS	Permanent Under Secretary
PTC	Personnel & Training Command
RNLPO	Royal Navy Logistics Policy Office
RNLO	Royal Naval Logistics Officer
SGD	Surgeon General Department
SIO	Senior Instructional Officer
SHEFB	Safety Health Environmental and Fire Board
S of S	Secretary of State
TA	Territorial Army
UCM	Unit Catering Manager
VTEC	Verocytotoxin-producing Escherichia coli.
WOCS	Warrant Officer Catering Services