







## Good Hygiene and Standard Operation Procedure for Abattoir Management

This guide gives advice on Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) for abattoir or slaughterhouses. The guidance is based on international best practices. The document was technically lead by UNIDO with the participation of relevant public and private sector stakeholders in the meat value chain from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

This guide is the result of the activities from the Project for Agri-Food and Agro-Industry Development Assistance (PAFAID) initiative for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa funded by the Government of Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).



















### **Background**

Abattoir operatives and animal handlers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are subject to the requirements of Animal Contagious Diseases Act (1948), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1890 and updated in 1937) and of the Punjab Animals Slaughter Control Act (1963). In addition, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Safety and Halal Food Authority (Licensing and Registration) Regulations 2017 is used for infrastructures and hygiene requirements.

These regulations state the local requirements for slaughterhouses. This manual provides advices, Codex and OIE recommendations and practical guidance to abattoir operatives and Food Inspectors on what proper hygiene practices in an abattoir management system.

## Why the guidance is needed

Animal food legislations have been written in such a way that it applies to all categories of food business at the primary and secondary level. This typically results in regulations that are very general.

The requirements may be difficult to interpret consistently, especially in a specialist sector. FBOs (Food business Operator which is the Abattoir Manager) may have many choices available to them in a modern industry and will not want to waste money on stuff and equipment which may be inappropriate. This document lists the requirements of the above mentioned regulations but also the Codex standards, international standards and provides advices on what that means for a FBO.

## How the guidance was developed

The guidance was developed by an Expert Working Group which included participants from:

- The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Safety and Halal Food Authority (KPFSHFA), which
  is a regulatory body whose responsibility is to regulate and monitor the food value
  chain;
- The Livestock and Dairy Development Department (L&DD); which enforces certain regulations related to the livestock sector and undertakes targeted research on the sector.
- Local Council Board (LCB) as public authority being in charge for the administration of public slaughterhouses
- International experts in food safety, inspection and regulation;
- Academics and international experts

The final guidance was developed with representatives of the KPFSHFA, L&DD and the LCB. The participants include Dr. Asad Shah, Dr. Asal Khan, Dr. Nawaz Sharif, Dr. Shaista Jan, Dr. Iqbal Khattak, Dr. Hina Ali, Dr. Fawad Ahmed and Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad from Lⅅ Dr. Abdul Sattar, Mr. Atif Shehzad, Ms. Muzna Banur, Dr. Imran Taj from KPFSHFA; and Mr. Muhammad Idrees, Ms. Shehroon Pervaiz and Mr. Mohtaram Shah from Local Council Board.

To ensure the enforcement of these guidelines, supporting inspection protocol was developed for the competent authorities which follow the principles of risk-based approach.

#### How to use this document

This manual describes how to use the Good Hygiene Practices (GHP) and the Standard Operational Procedures to improve the food safety and hygiene practices of abattoirs' facilities and equipment when the animals are being processed. The documents' list help the abattoir operatives on how they can comply with the basic standards on the abattoir infrastructures, facilities and equipment.

In this document is possible to find explanations on how the structural requirements, cleaning systems, the traceability, the product handling and the hygiene of the facility can be first reach the basic requirements and improving the cattle meat chain value.

#### **Yearly Checklist**

The yearly checklist contains the basic requirements for structure, equipment, systems and personnel. This can be used for new businesses to help meet the licencing requirements. It can also be used for existing businesses to ensure there is still compliance when renewing the existing licence the hygiene requirements. If the Abattoirs do not need the licence, the primary checklist can be used to monitor monthly and yearly the facilities/equipment status and also to assess the procedures.

#### **Daily Checklist**

This document lists the minimum items that abattoir operatives should check regularly to ensure hygienic operation of the business. Some check should be carried out at the beginning of the day. Any noncompliance, such as dirty equipment or lack of soap, should be sorted out before the start of trading and sales/delivery. The final sections of the daily checklist cover aspects that should be checked before final closing at the end of the trading period. It also invites the FBO to record any issues that may have occurred during the day such as rejected deliveries, diseases, equipment maintenance, staff issues etc. If there were no problems, the FBO can state that and sign off the checklist for that day. These simple records can help to provide a history of compliance in the event of an inspection or customer complaint.

## What this document does not cover

This document strictly focuses on management and Good Hygiene Practice and Standard Operational Procedures in slaughterhouses and it does not focus on the quality aspect of the meat, even if it normally reflects on an improving of the meat quality.

## Abattoir infrastructures, facilities and equipment

#### Key objectives:

- Improve the standards of slaughterhouses.
- Design and maintenance of facilities and abattoir equipment to increase the hygiene.
- Preparation of facilities for the production.
- Provision of a safe environment in order to reduce the risk of infestation and contamination
- · Waste management and control.
- Abattoir licensing and approval requirements.

Requirements for FBO: "The FBO is responsible to maintaining all facilities, equipment, containers and vehicles used in connection with primary production and associated operations, including those used to handle and store food, in a clean conditions, and where necessary, disinfect them after cleaning in an appropriate manner"

#### Infrastructure

#### Location

- New abattoirs should be at least 2 km radius far from any landfill, open sewer and contaminated or infested areas.
- Existing abattoirs should put in place systems to control the surrounded environment and avoid contaminations and infestations.







- New premises should not be situated in an area where the meat may be exposed
  to contamination. New abattoirs should be at least 2 km radius far a waste
  materials/rubbish dump. This includes contamination from effluent, flooding, any
  waste material, pollution or other environmental hazards, live animals, and
  contamination from roadways or other forms of transport.
- The slaughter houses should be as far as possible from any polluted river or uncontrolled wild area. Where this is not possible it must have in place strong systems to control and prevent any pests or any animal poisoning.
- New premises should be far enough away from a major road in order to reduce the risk of smell and or dust for the meat.

#### Layout and production site

- There must be good separation of clean and dirty production areas
- There needs to be good physical separation of dirty products (waste) and clean products (edible meat)
- There needs to be a physical separation between the lairage and the carcasses' dressing area.
- Toilets should not open into rooms where meat is prepared, stored or handled.
- The new abattoir should take in consideration the option to be built up in a larger size for possible future expansion.
- The premises must be organised and laid out in such a way that food and waste are separated and that raw materials do not contaminate finished product.

#### Materials used for the internal structure

- Floor should be constructed of waterproof, non-absorbent and washable material. It must have adequate drainage system in order to avoid pooling.
- Walls, and ceilings must be well constructed and in good repair in order to prevent any contamination (i.e. no flaking or absorbent paint)
- Walls and floor may be made of concrete, granolithic concrete or tiles, in case when stainless steel/poured resin in not affordable.
- Windows and doors should well fit and designed in order to prevent the ingress of pests or particles from outside during the production.
- The lairage area (dirty area) and the dressing area (clean area) need to be physically separated in order to avoid any meat contamination with pollutions.

- The lairage needs to be designed in order to accommodate the right number of animals according to the throughput. Please refer to the GAHP manual for more details about the lairage.
- The lairage area must have good drainage system to avoid pooling and water facilities for the animals and the workers.
- The lairage should protect the animals from adverse weather conditions and from other animals' predators.
- The dressing area should be designed in order to avoid cross contaminations during the different production steps. The work stations should be clearly separated to prevent the above.
- The gut room/area should be clearly (and where possible physically) separated from the dressing area because it is a source of possible contaminations.

#### **Working surfaces**

- Work surfaces and cutting boards made from wood must be replace very often, once they start showing signs of wear.
- All the wood cutting boards should be treated with products which made them no-water absorbent and more resistant.
- Work surfaces must be made of smooth, nontoxic materials so they can be easily cleaned and disinfected
- · Work surfaces must be kept in good repair

#### Water access

- There must be a reliable supply of drinkable (WHO standards) running water into the premises with adequate drainage.
- The water should be tested at least once a year if there are not reasons to doubt about it and it should meet the WHO requirements.
- Potable water should be as specified in the WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water



#### Access to electricity

- There must be a reliable supply of electricity at least during the production times in order to make running all the electric machineries (if there is any electric one)
- If the meat is stored in the plant, it should be stay in the chillers and in this case, there must be a reliable supply of electricity all the time.
- If the meat is dispatched immediately after last production duty, the plant can refer to the first point. No need supply of electricity all the time.

#### Wastewater

- The drains should be made from water resistant material, with sufficient gradient to allow smooth flow of water. The drain should be wider and deeper enough to avoid any blockage and over flow
- · Water must not be allowed to pool on the floor of production areas.
- · Floors in wet areas should slope uniformly to drains

#### Personal hygiene and sanitary facilities

- There must be enough daily clean overalls, boots, aprons and hairness, gloves and beard-net for any person which goes in the clean production area.
- There must be adequate number of hands wash basins for all the workers.
- There must be adequate boots washing facilities at each entry point.
- There must be adequate apron/equipment washing stations to use before starting and when needed during the production time.
- Wash basins, boots and apron washing station must be supplied with hot and cold (or temperature controlled) running water. Soap and hand drying should be provided with the washing basins
- Wash basins used for washing hands must not be used for washing anything else, such as equipment or meat.
- There must be sufficient lavatories of an appropriate design.
- There must be sufficient wash basins associated with the lavatories.
- A changing room should be available to all the workers in order to get change hygienically.





#### Lighting

- There should be enough light to ensure adequate cleaning, pest control and hygiene in all parts of the plan, even in the lairage;
- Lighting must be available in all the production area even in the restraining and killing area.
- Lamps and very good light should be provided in all the inspection points for the meat inspector to carry on a deep and good post mortem inspection.



#### **Ventilation**



- The ventilation must help control ambient temperature and humidity, reduce smell and odor, but not expose the meat to any airborne contamination.
- Where windows or doors are used for natural ventilation, these openings should be screened against pests, especially flying insects.

## Animal by-product facilities and equipment

#### Waste disposal equipment

- A covered waste tank should be established away from processing area (including the lairage) with enough capacity to dispose the daily waste product of the premises.
- The waste tank should be constructed from easy disinfected and durable waterproof material.
- Covered waste bins should be placed in all work stations of the production area and in sufficient number to cope with the production line speed
- The covered waste bins must be made from plastic or steel or any other cleanable and durable waterproof material.

#### Waste product to be removed as soon as possible

- A dedicated staff should be present all the time to collected meat waste from the production area.
- The covered waste bins must be emptied very often during the production time.

### Waste product not be allowed to accumulate in meat rooms (clean area)

- All non-edible animal by-products and waste must be collected, identified and disposed of without undue delay, in order to prevent risks arising to public and animal health.
- The waste tanks must be emptied periodically and anyway before to be full.

#### Storage and disposal of waste

 All the waste products must be stored in lockable containers and in a controlled area in order to avoid any access from other persons of animals



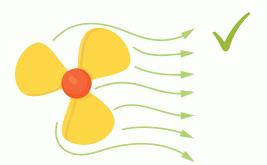
#### Waste management

The waste water should be routed in covered drainage to the sewerage but no
waste particles may be allowed to enter the sewerage. In order to achieve this,
it is recommended to put in place several drain grill covers with very tight
meshes along the all drain system and clean them regularly during the day.

## Meat storage and handling equipment

#### Meat storage

- All the containers used in the plant for storing any kind of food material, should be color marked using color codes and labels in order to differentiate different type of products.
- All the container must be sealed in order to avoid cross contaminations between materials.
- The unfit products must be stored in designated proper rooms and far from any product fit for human consumption.
- Chilled beef meat must be maintained below 8°C for the carcasses and below 7°C for the offal.
- Frozen meat must be maintained at or below -18 0C
- Where the cold chain cannot be maintained, the shelf life of the meat must be reduced accordingly to 24 hours post slaughter at moderate temperatures.





#### Machinery and equipment

- The machinery and equipment should not be a source of contamination for animals, meat and meat products and do not jeopardize the whole sameness of meat and meat products.
- The machinery and equipment should facilitate the hygienic production and they should be easily used by trained slaughter-men.
- The machinery and equipment (other than equipment that is disposable) should be easily and effectively cleanable and maintained.
- Means should be available to clean thoroughly all equipment coming into contact with carcasses or meat.
- All the machinery used in the plant must be moveable or capable of being disassembled to allow for maintenance, cleaning, disinfection, monitoring and inspection for pests

#### **Containers to transport**

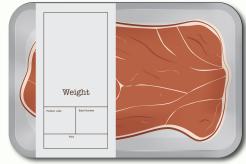
- Containers used to store and/or transport food and any fit for human consumption product should be sealable and coverable with a lid in order to protect it from any contamination.
- The vessels must be designed and constructed with such waterproof material to allow adequate cleaning and disinfection before being reused.
- Any vessel should be cleaned and disinfected before reusing it and at the beginning of any production day.



#### Packaging and labelling

 The packaging, wrappers, containers inks, tags and labels used to package meat and meat products should:

- (a) do not contaminate meat and meat products;
- (b) are free from substances that are capable of contaminating meat and meat products.
- The labelling should contain information regarding production date, expiring date



#### Machineries used in abattoir operation

- Slaughtering equipment, particularly for smaller-scale operations, need not be elaborate. The amount of equipment will depend on the slaughtering procedures employed.
- All equipment should be made of stainless steel or plastic, be rust resistant and easily cleaned and sanitized.
- Equipment which does not get in contact with the meat (e.g. overhead rails, working platforms, knocking pen) is usually made of galvanized steel.
- Basic equipment needed for the slaughtering operation:
  - Sticking knives sticking 15 cm sharpened on both sides
  - Skinning knives 15 cm curved
  - Sharpening steel
  - Oil or water sharpening stone
  - Scabbard and belt for holding knives
  - Meat saw hand or electric and cleaver
  - Skinning rack (dressing cradle) if it is used the horizontal way to dress the carcass. It is not allowed to put the carcasses on the floor during the skinning and dressing procedures
  - Spreader gambrel or metal pipe
  - Several buckets
  - Restraining box
- Each operator should have at least two knives, one to use while the other sterilizes.
   Knives and other equipment should be kept sharp clean and in good repair. Failure to sterilize all knives and equipment regularly will result in carcass contamination. Bacteria will be transferred from the hide to the carcass and from carcass to carcass.
- The restrain box must limits the animal movement, forwards, backwards and sideways and it should obviously make the killer duty easier and the halal slaughter much more accurate. The restraining boxes should have normally a guillotine door at one end, through which the animal enters, and a side door through which the animal is removed after being killed and bled. The animal must not be removed from the restraining box if it still shows signs of life. If removes before, it can cause animal welfare issues, meat quality impoverishment (i.e. bruises or joints' dislocations) and put the worker on a safety risk.

## Abattoir work procedures and systems

#### Key objectives:

- Improve the standards of the slaughterhouse 's systems.
- Cleaning and disinfection procedures.
- Preparation of facilities for the production.
- Pest control
- Purchase, transport, storage and sale producers
- Traceability

It lists how a FBO can comply with the basic standards on the abattoir systems as cleaning, pest control and meat handling. The FBO is responsible to have in place and audit all the all abattoir's systems in order to minimize the agents which they can make the meat unfit for human consumption including all the operations associated with meat handling and storing. The abattoir's system and control measures should help the plant to control all the different phases from when the animals are accepted for slaughter, to when the meat is dispatched to the customers.

### Cleaning and sanitation

#### **Facility cleaning**

- The production and the lairage areas must be cleaned and disinfected at the end of each working day and during any production break
- If different types of productions take place in the same area, this
  must be cleaned and disinfected between the two operations
- Daily operation shall not start if the production area is not properly cleaned and disinfected.
- The FBO should have in place a system to control the clean effectiveness of the production area before starting.
- The machinery, facilities and production area should be cleaned during each operational break. Activities cannot restart if the cleaning process did not end.

# Facilities for washing food must be kept separate from handwashing



#### Cleaning of equipment

- The knives and cutting equipment must be cleaned and sterilized between carcasses dressing operations.
- The skinning rack (dressing cradle) must be cleaned between carcasses dressing operations.
- Any machinery, equipment and utensil used in the production area must be cleaned as
  often as possible and anytime they were made dirty during the operations.
- Meat saw hand or electric and cleaver must be cleaned between carcasses of different herd or if they were made dirty during the operations.
- · Buckets and bins must be cleaned once emptied
- The retraining box must be cleared during each break and any time it was made dirty during the operations.
- Blood-catching trough must be cleaned once emptied.
- Wash trough (tripe) should be cleaned during each break.
- If sterilizers are not available, it could be replaced by a pot with continuous boiling water, done to suit all the equipment, where they can be left submerged for few minutes in order to be sterilized.
- Equipment sterilizer systems should be placed in positions
  where every operator, who uses a knife, cleavers, saws,
  etc. has immediate access. Handles as well as blades must
  be sterilized. Plastic handles are more hygienic than
  wooden for knives and other equipment. Each operator
  should have at least two knives etc., one to use while the
  other sterilizes and they should be used alternatively on
  different carcasses.



#### Pest control

#### **Procedures**

- Any domestic or wild animals must be excluded from areas where meat is processed, stored, handled, and delivered.
- Any animal must be excluded where the bovines are accommodated (lairage) and unloaded before being slaughtered.
- A pest control internal inspection should be done as often as possible and at least each two weeks
- Insecticidal sprays should be used with discretion and confined to non-meat areas and far from live animals.
- Fly killer lights and/or a sticky insecticidal band should be available all around the production area but in a place where it does not become a risk of contamination for the meat.

#### Layout

· Doors and windows should be kept close during the production.

#### **Building**

- · Holes, drains and other places where pests are likely to gain access should be kept sealed
- · All the drainage manhole should have a fine meshed grill.

# Transport — storage — sale

### procedure

#### Appropriate food safety measures for transport

- The meat should be transported in closed vehicle with temperature control system in place (cool chain) if it is not possible the meat should be transported during the coldest hours of the day.
- · Any meat food should be fully wrapped with suitable clean material and kept separate during transportation from any other different food or meat product (ex. raw meat, meat preparations or meat products).

- Separate, clean and disinfected food grade sealable containers should be used during transport.
- All the meat handlers must wear disposable gloves and they should change it as
  often as possible.
- In order to prevent the growth of harmful bacteria, the meat products should be transported and distributed at a temperature of 7°C or below
- The transport vehicle or containers must be capable of maintaining the food at the appropriate temperature and allow the temperatures to be monitored or the delivery of raw meat should be done at the night during the coolest hours.
- All the vehicle used for the meat transport must be closed vehicle (with the ceiling to protect the meat from contaminations).
- Open vehicles are forbidden to transport meat if the products are not transported in closed sealed containers.
- Hold drivers accountable for ensuring security measures are taken to prevent contamination of meat, products while under their control.



#### **Containers**

- Vehicle design should permit effective inspection, cleaning and disinfection.
- Any container used to transport meat should be made with plastic, steel or with any other resistant waterproof material in order to deeply disinfect them before being used.
- Generally, wash water should be at least 180 °F (82 °C) and an approved sanitizer may be used to reduce the number of microorganisms and dissolve any fat particles adhering to interior surfaces.

#### Separation of food and non-food item

- When shipping a mixed load of products, such as frozen and refrigerated meat, it may be necessary to use a trailer/van with different compartments that physically separate them and can accommodate different temperature and other handling requirements.
- If a vehicle is used for transporting food and non-food products, a physical separation should be in place during transport.
- The no-packaged meat (i.e. all carcasses) should travel physically separated from packaged meat products (i.e. in boxes or plastic trays) in order to do not being contaminated.

#### **Temperature**

- Before unloading any food product, the vehicle should be checked for leakage of cooling fluid onto food products and if the cooling system is working properly.
- Monitor the temperature and function of the refrigeration unit at least every 4 hours.
   If there is a unit malfunction, the problem should be corrected by an authorized refrigeration mechanic before the temperature of the load rises. The vehicle cannot be reused until the issue is sorted out.
- Before unloading any meat product, the temperature of the retriggered unit should be at least at 8 C.

#### Inspection of other meat products or ingredients

- If the abattoir is authorized to produce meat preparations or meat products, the ingredients and any other meat coming from different abattoirs must be inspected before accepting them.
- A documentary check must be carried out in order to control traceability and authorizations.
- A visual check should be done to see any macroscopic issues.

#### Inspection of products

- Product should be inspected and sorted before being accepted in the plant.
- A proper detailed checklist should be available for any worker in charge to accept any product in the plant.

#### Inspection of live animals

- · Any animal must be checked before unloading them.
- Any dirty animal should not be accepted if the abattoir does not have facilities to clean it.
- The animal from unknown sources must not be accepted.
- Animals coming from other regions or provinces may be awarded lower price than those one coming from the province where the GAHP manual is applied.
- Animals coming from other provinces or regions must be deeply and fully inspected by the OV during the AMI and the PMI. Also drug residue test should be done on the meat before selling it.
- Animals coming from sustainable familiar farms (not commercial or even semicommercial farms) must be deeply and fully inspected by the OV during the AMI and the PMI. Also drug residue test is recommended before selling it.
- Animals coming from sustainable familiar farms (not commercial or even semicommercial farms) should be awarded lower price than those one coming from commercial and semi-commercial farms.

#### Acceptance of live animals

- Animals without the correct documentation (owner declaration, cow book, etc.) should not be unloaded and accepted in the abattoir.
- Animals must not be slaughtered unless a meat safety inspector has:
  - Carried out a full ante-mortem inspection in accordance with the regulations and this guidance.
  - Carried out a full animal documentary check
  - Has passed the animals for slaughter which means the animals passed the AMI
- Carcasses and any meat products should not declared fit for human consumption unless a meat inspector has:
  - Carried out a full post-mortem inspection in accordance with the regulation
  - Has passed all the tests if required and/or needed
- The OV (official Veterinarian) must decide what type of AMI needs to be done on the animal and this is linked to the place of origin as explained in this manual.
- The OV must decide what type of PMI and tests need to be done carcass by carcass and this decision is linked to the AMI results and to the place of origin as explained in this manual

- Different PM inspection protocols should be applied according to the AMI risk rating score.
- Different AM inspection protocols should be applied according to:
  - The area where the farm is located
  - The farm risk rating score
  - The animal health history and the information recorded in the "cow book"
- Animals coming from non-commercial farms or from farms located in other provinces or regions are qualified as a high risk animals and a deep full PMI needed:
  - Head inspection and lymph-nodes cuts
  - Prescapular lymph-nodes cuts
  - Heart inspection and cut
  - Lung inspection and Lymph-node cuts
  - Liver Inspection and hepatic lymph-node cut
  - Kidney inspection and cut
  - ◆ Abdominal viscera (green offal) inspection and mesenteric lymph-nodes cut.
  - Udder inspection and cut
  - Inguinal area inspection and cuts
  - Superficial inguinal and Precrural lymph-node cuts
  - Accurate check of ABP and SRM removal from the carcass
  - Accurate inspection of carcasses peritoneum and pleura.
  - Accurate inspection of the carcasses after the trimming and also before to approve the carcass for human consumption.
  - Meat tests (they could be BSE, TB, drug residues, microbiological swabs etc.)

#### Separation of packaged and unpackaged products

- · Different types of products must be separated in time or in place
- Packed meat and unpacked meat cannot be stored in the same chiller/room unless there is a physical separation as plastic curtains between them.
- Raw meat, meat products and meat preparations cannot be stored in the same chiller/room unless there is a physical separation as plastic curtains.

#### **Traceability**

- Shippers and carriers should have systems in place for quickly and effectively locating products that have been distributed to wholesalers and retailer
- The FBO should have records of all the customers and what they have bought from them
- The FBO record should follow the following scheme:
  - ▶ WHO bought anything from the abattoir
  - WHAT was bought.
  - WHEN was it bought
  - ▶ HOW MUCH was bought
  - WHICH was its final destination
- For all meat and any other food, the food business operators should be able to identify the supplier, according to batch or animal identity. The system should be able to track the products from the farm to the fork.

• Except when selling to the final consumer, FBO's should be able to identify the purchaser of all food, by batch or other identifying mark.



### **Workers Management**

#### Key objectives:

- · Workers hygiene improvements.
- Improve the hygiene standards.
- Sickness and return to work

It lists how a FBO can comply with the basic standards in the workers/personnel hygiene and management.

#### **Personnel**

#### Personnel hygiene

- The FBO should ensure that all his/her food handler workers have a high personal cleanliness
- If the FBO values the cleanliness of a worker not good enough, he/she should change the daily duty moving him/her in another work area different than food handlers.
- Clean washable overclothing (such as coats or overalls), plastic boots and aprons must be wore by any person in the production area.
- No jewellery that may fall off and contaminate the food should be worn.
- Clean and disposable hairnet, beard net, balaclava and gloves must be wore by any worker in the "clean" production area.
- Any visitor wants to enter in the "clean" production area must wear a clean overall, hairnet and bear net.



- The following behaviours are prohibited in food premises:
  - Smoking
  - Spitting
  - Eating or Chewing
  - Drinking
  - Sneezing
  - Coughing
- Hands, PPE and equipment cannot be washed in water pot. They should be washed in the specific facilities (described in the first chapter) using running water and then disinfectant or sterilizers.
- All the workers must remove any PPE and protective clothes before any break even a
  quick comfort one.
- Food handlers must report any symptoms of any disease to the food business operator
- Food handlers should not return to food handling duties until clear of symptoms for 48 hours or with a medical certificate
- Staff who have had diarrhoea and/or vomiting should not work and not return to work until they have had no symptoms for 48 hours. Even if the diarrhoea and vomiting has stopped, someone can still carry food poisoning bacteria for 48 hours afterwards.
- If the handler has an exposed wound, cut or skin sore, they must cover it with a bandage and suitable visible water proof covering. If the bandage get dirty during the working day, it must be replaced.
- Food handlers must wash hands at the start of food handling activities, after using the toilet, after smoking or eating and after handling raw food or any contaminated material.
- Food handlers involved in the animal dressing operations must wash hands (even if they are wearing gloves) between carcasses.
- Staff should be 'fit for work' at all times. This means that they must not be suffering
  from, or carrying, an illness or disease that could be transmitted to the food and cause
  food safety issues.
- A medical fitness certificate must be obtained by each worker on 3 monthly basis

### **Training**

- Training must include
  - Hand and personal hygiene
  - Safe food storage practices
  - Safe food production practices
  - Safe food handling practices
  - Cleaning
  - Pest control
  - Safe ABP handling practices
  - Safe animal handling practices
  - Animal welfare and GAHP if works in the lairage
- The plant should have a guidance and instruction for any chemical cleaning product and how to use it on any surface or machinery.
- The staff should be trained in Urdu and Pashtu or in any other language spoken by any worker in the plant.











Date

This primary check list will help identify if there are parts of your business which may not meet the basic licencing requirements. You need to complete this checklist once per year, typically before the renewal of your licence, to ensure your business meets the requirements for hygienic opertion. The heading indicates the category and lists the legal requirement from the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Food Safety and Halal Food Authority (Licensing and Registration) Regulations 2017; Schedule III (2) 1(a) Food Hygiene Requirements

For each requirement under 'what does this mean?' tick yes or no. According to your answer, you can decide if anything needs to be changed so the business can become compliant with the licencing requirements.

#### **Structure and Equipment**

#### The location of your business

The food premises shall be in a suitable location

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
• Is the premises at least 2 km away from any open sewer so there is no smell or contamination sources?		If no, how can the premises be protected so the food is not at risk of contamination?
<ul> <li>Is the premises safe from flooding with water?</li> </ul>		If no, how can the premises be protected so the food is not at risk of contamination?
<ul> <li>Is the premises safe from flooding or contamination with effluent?</li> </ul>		If no, how can the premises be protected so the food is not at risk of contamination?
• Is the premises affected by smells, air pollution or other environmental hazards?		If no, what can be done to protect the food from contamination
Is the premises at least 2 km away from a waste materials/rubbish dump so there is no smell or  contemination?		If no, what can be done to protect the food from contamination
contamination?		
<ul> <li>Is the premises far enough away from a major road so there is no smell or dust?</li> </ul>		If no, what can be done to protect the food from contamination
Is the premises far enough away from any		<u>If no, what can be done to protect</u>
polluted river or uncontrolled wild area?		the food from contamination









Date

#### The construction of your business

Materials used for the internal structure of buildings should be durable, prevent build-up of dirt, be easy to clean and maintain and safe for staff

	WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
•	Are the walls made of either: concrete, granolithic concrete, tiles, or stainless steel		If no, what material will be used to replace or re-clad them?
•	Are the walls well constructed and in good repair?		If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?
•	Are the floors made of either: concrete, granolithic concrete, tiles, or poured resin?		If no, what material will be used to replace the floors?
•	Are the floors, well constructed and in good repair?		If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?
•	Do the floors in wet areas prevent pooling of water and slope uniformly to the drains?		If no, how can this be achieved?
•	Are all work surfaces made from smooth, impervious and no-absorbent materials that are		<u>If no, what should replace</u> <u>them?</u>
•	approved for food use?  Are all your work surfaces easily cleaned and disinfected?		If no, which ones need to be replaced?
•	Are all your work surfaces in good repair?		<u>If no, which ones need to be</u> <u>repaired</u>
•	Are any of the work surfaces or cutting boards made from wood?		If yes, they must all be replaced with food grade surfaces
•	Are the ceilings well constructed and in good repair?		If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?
•	Are the doors well constructed and in good repair?		If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?
•	Are the windows well constructed and in good repair?		If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced? If no how can they be made
•	Are doors and windows pest proof?		pest proof? This may require addition of pest proof strips or cladding. If they cannot be pest proofed, they will need to be
•	If your windows open, do they have fly screens which are in good repair?		replaced.  If no, which need to be repaired?









WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
Do the windows (and other openings) have sun shading where necessary to protect the food from		If no, can the food be protected from the exposure?
<ul> <li>exposure to excessive temperature or desiccation?</li> <li>Are all the structures in your food establishment made from durable materials that are easy to clean</li> </ul>		If no, list which ones need to be replaced or repaired
<ul> <li>and where necessary, disinfect</li> <li>Are the structures that are not in contact with food (overhead rails, working platforms, knocking pen)made from galvanized steel?</li> </ul>		If no, list which ones need to be replaced or renovated
Is there enough natural or artificial light to be able to see all parts of the premises (including the lairage, restraining and killing areas)?		If no, which areas have insufficient light? How can this be corrected?
Does the building have enough natural or artificial ventilation to prevent condensation and mould		If no, how can this be fixed?
<ul><li>growth?</li><li>Does the ventilation prevent any contamination of the food?</li></ul>		If no, what needs to be done (for example, add fly screens to windows and strips to doors)?
The layout and design of your busin Working Surfaces in food contact area shall be made material and maintained in a sound condition, be dural disinfection The layout of the food premises shall permit good food against cross contamination, pest access and infestati	of washable cor ble and allow fol d hygiene praction	easy cleaning and
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
• Is the lairage area (dirty area) physically separated from the dressing area (clean area)?		If no, how must the premise be redesigned to comply with this separation?
<ul> <li>Is the lairage large enough for the maximum number of animals held there (according to the throughput)?</li> </ul>		If no, can the lairage be hygienically and safely expanded? If no, the throughput of animals must be reduced









WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul> <li>Does the lairage protect the animals from adverse weather conditions and from other animals (predators).</li> </ul>		If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul> <li>Does the lairage accommodate comfortably the animals overnight if needed?</li> <li>Does the dressing area allow good separation between steps to prevent cross contamination?</li> <li>Are the areas for storage and handling of food separate to the areas where waste is stored?</li> </ul>		If no, how can this be achieved?  If no, how can the process steps be separated and controlled?  If no, how can the premises be re-arranged so there is good separation between food and
Can the dirty products (waste) get mixed up with the clean products (edible meat) during the slaughtering procedures?  Out the discoint facilities guessetes as weleting.		any waste?  If yes, what needs to be done to guarantee this never happens?
<ul> <li>Can the dressing facilities guarantee correlation between red/green offal and the carcass?</li> <li>Is the gut room/area far enough to reduce at the minimum a risk of meat contamination?</li> </ul>		If no, how can the premises be re-arranged to do so?  If no, how can the premises be re-arranged so the risk is reduce at the lower level possible?
he equipment in your business		
lachinery and equipment must be of food grade mat ot be of a state which is likely to affect the quality o	f food or mak	e it harmful to consume
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul> <li>Is all the equipment in the food business in good working order?</li> </ul>		If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?
<ul> <li>Is all the equipment and machinery used in the business designed specifically for food use?</li> </ul>		If no, is there any risk to the food from the use of non-food specific material or equipment?
<ul> <li>Is all equipment that comes into contact with the meat rust resistant and made of either stainless steel or plastic as required?</li> </ul>		If no, how can this be achieved?









WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul> <li>Are there at least two knives per operator?</li> </ul>		If no, how many need to be purchased?
Are there sufficient knife sterilisers?		If no, how many need to be purchased and where can they be installed?
<ul> <li>Do you use special food grade lubricants for mo parts of machinery and equipment?</li> </ul>	ving	If no, where and how quickly can this be obtained?
• Is the equipment easy to clean and disinfect?		If no, can this be improved?
<ul> <li>Can equipment be easily disassembled where necessary for cleaning?</li> </ul>		If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul> <li>Can you clean around and under any fixed equipment?</li> </ul>		<u>If no, how can this be</u> <u>improved?</u>
Water and drainage in your busi	ness	
Provide Potable water for cleaning, disinfection	and handwashir	ng
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
Do you have a reliable supply of clean, potable running water into the premises, including the	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?  If no, how can you get clean potable water for hand washing and cleaning equipment?
• Do you have a reliable supply of clean, potable	you	If no, how can you get clean potable water for hand washing
<ul> <li>Do you have a reliable supply of clean, potable running water into the premises, including the lairage?</li> <li>If you store water in tanks on your premises do</li> </ul>	you	If no, how can you get clean potable water for hand washing and cleaning equipment?  If no, how can you be sure it is still safe to use for preparing
<ul> <li>Do you have a reliable supply of clean, potable running water into the premises, including the lairage?</li> <li>If you store water in tanks on your premises do test it to ensure it has not become contaminated.</li> <li>Do you have enough hand wash basins for the</li> </ul>	As and a second an	If no, how can you get clean potable water for hand washing and cleaning equipment?  If no, how can you be sure it is still safe to use for preparing food and washing equipment?  If no, how many more do you need? Do they need to be permanent or can they be









WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
• Do all the sinks have a reliable supply of hot potable water?		If no, how can you get hot water for cleaning equipment?
<ul> <li>Are there sufficient boot and apron washing stations with hot and cold (or temperature</li> </ul>		If no, how can this be implemented?
<ul><li>controlled) running water?</li><li>Is there adequate drainage for all the sinks and hand wash basins?</li></ul>		If no, how can this be implemented? Which sinks or wash basins must be renovated?
• Is the waste water routed in covered drainage to the sewerage?		If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul> <li>Are the drain access points covered with secure covers which are pest proof?</li> </ul>		If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul> <li>Are the drains made form water resistant material with a correct gradient to ensure smooth flow of water?</li> </ul>		If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul> <li>Are the drains large enough to remove all the relevant material and avoid blockage?</li> <li>Are there sufficient toilets for the staff?</li> </ul>		If no, how can this be achieved?  If no, how many more do you need? Where can they be safely situated? Do they need additional
<ul> <li>Are the toilets correctly situated so they do not open into the food handling areas?</li> </ul>		hand wash basins?  If no, how can this be changed so the food is protected from any risk
• Is there a hand wash basin for every toilet, with hot running water?		If no, how many more do you need? Where can they be situated? Do they need to be permanent or can they be temporary/mobile
<ul> <li>Are the toilets built so the effluent is removed to the main sewer without any risk of contaminating the food rooms?</li> </ul>		If no, how can this be changed to ensure there is no risk to the food?
<ul> <li>Does the drainage system prevent odours, vermin, any objectionable material or storm water entering the facility?</li> </ul>		If no, what changes must be made to prevent this contamination?









	DDII		CHE	CVI I	CT
ГВО	PKII	VIAK 1	CHE	CNLI	JΙ

Date

#### **Systems**

#### Managing waste in your business

Meat waste, non-edible by products and other refuse not be allowed to accumulate in meat rooms and must be removed from food rooms as quickly as possible to avoid cross contamination.

There must be adequate procedures for the storage and disposal of waste and all waste must be eliminated in and hygienic and environmental friendly way

Meat, raw materials and ingredients must be sorted to separate material which is unfit for human consumption

	WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
•	Are the areas for storage and handling of food separate to the areas where waste is stored?		If no, how can the premises be rearranged so there is good separation between food and any waste?
•	Can the dirty products (waste, animal by-products) get mixed up with the clean products (edible		If yes, what needs to be done to guarantee this never happens?
•	meat)? Are there sufficient waste containers with lids?		If no, how many are needed and where can they be situated?
•	Are the waste containers made from durable waterproof material (plastic or steel) that can be		If no, how many need to be replaced?
	easily disinfected?		
•	Are there pedal operated waste bins at all work stations?		If no, how many are needed?
•	Is the waste removed from the production area regularly by a designated staff member?		If no, designate a staff member to take responsibility for waste removal on a specified timetable.
•	Is the waste/ non-edible animal by products removed regularly from the business?		If no, how can this be arranged?
•	Is this frequency sufficient to prevent the build-up of waste?		If no, how much must it increase?
•	Are the waste containers a different colour to the food containers?		If no, which containers must be replaced?









Date

#### Sanitation requirements in your business

Establish cleaning and disinfection programs to ensure correct cleaning and disinfection (where necessary) of all equipment, machinery and utensils used in food preparation and sale and of food preparation areas to reduce the risk of a food borne outbreak.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
Is the premises, including the lairage, knocking pen, retaining box and dressing area, fully cleaned every		If no, ensure the premises is cleaned daily at the end of trading
<ul> <li>day at the end of the trading period?</li> <li>Are the floors cleaned every day?</li> <li>Are the work surfaces cleaned before each time</li> </ul>		If no, ensure floors are cleaned daily at the end of trading  If no, train staff and supervise to
they are used?		ensure work surfaces are cleaned before every use
<ul> <li>Is all equipment cleaned before or after every use, including between carcases?</li> </ul>		If no, train staff and supervise to ensure equipment is cleaned before and after every use
<ul> <li>Are the storage and display units cleaned every day after the end of trading?</li> </ul>		If no, ensure storage and display units are cleaned daily at the end of trading
<ul> <li>Are the knives, saws other equipment washed thoroughly with hot water before and after daily usage?</li> </ul>		If no, train staff and supervise to ensure all equipment is cleaned before and after every use
• If you use hot water to disinfect knives, is it at least 820C ?		If no, ensure the water temperature us at least 820C and that the water is regularly checked to ensure temperature is maintained
<ul> <li>Is the sink used for washing food separate from handwashing basins?</li> </ul>		If no, install additional handwashing facilities and train staff to use one for food and the other for hands
Are the wash basins and sinks cleaned every day?		If no, ensure all basins and sinks are cleaned every day or more frequently is required.
Is the toilet cleaned every day?		If no, ensure all toilets are cleaned every day or more frequently is required.









WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul> <li>Are the hand contact surfaces (light switches, door handles etc) cleaned regularly?</li> </ul>		If no, plan a cleaning routine to ensure regular cleaning of hand contact surfaces If no, train staff and supervise to
<ul> <li>Are the waste bins cleaned after emptying?</li> </ul>		ensure waste bins are cleaned after empting at the end of trading.
<ul> <li>Is the blood catching trough cleaned after emptying?</li> </ul>		If no, train staff and supervise to ensure blood catching trough id cleaned after empting.
<ul> <li>Is the wash trough for tripe cleaned at least daily and at every break?</li> </ul>		If no, train staff and supervise to ensure the tripe wash trough is cleaned regularly
<ul> <li>Is the gut area/room kept clean during the operation and cleaned at least daily and at every break?</li> </ul>		If no, train staff and supervise to ensure the gut room is cleaned and kept clean regularly
<ul> <li>Are ceilings, light fittings, fly screens, window ledges and other parts of the premises not specifically in contact with food cleaned regularly?</li> </ul>		If no, plan a cleaning routine to ensure regular cleaning of all parts of the premises
Pest control in your business		
Adequate procedures must be in place to control pests. The layout of the food premises shall permit good food against cross contamination, pest access and infestation. Buildings must be kept in good repair and condition to	l hygiene pract on	- '
infestation sites	VEO / NO	WILL T NEEDO TO DE DONES
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul> <li>Are the all the walls, floors and ceilings in your business well constructed and in good repair?</li> </ul>		If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?
<ul> <li>Are there any gaps or holes around the pipework or wires that enter the building which could allow pests to enter?</li> </ul>		If no, how does this need to be repaired?









WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
Do the doors or delivery openingshave fly screens, strip curtains or other methods to exclude flying insects when they are approx		If no, how can this be achieved?
<ul> <li>insects when they are open?</li> <li>Are all doors tightly fitting when closed (no gaps)</li> <li>with pest proof strips at the base to prevent entry</li> <li>by pests when closed?</li> </ul>		If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?
<ul> <li>If your windows open, do they have fly screens which are in good repair?</li> </ul>		If no, what needs to be repaired or replaced?
<ul> <li>Do you have appropriate insect control such as insecticidal sticky strips or an electric fly killer?</li> </ul>		If no, acquire fly control as soon as possible
<ul> <li>Is the insect control method (sticky strips or fly killer) in a position that it cannot contaminate the food?</li> </ul>		<u>If no, move to a safer place</u>
• Do you prevent any domestic animals from entering the premises?		If no, how must this be implemented?
<ul> <li>Do you prevent any wild animals from entering the premises including the lairage?</li> </ul>		If no, how must this be implemented?
Do you regularly check for evidence of pests?		If no, start doing daily checks
<ul> <li>Do your staff know how to identify evidence of pests and what action to take if they see such evidence?</li> </ul>		If no, train staff accordingly
<ul> <li>Have you sealed any openings or gaps (such as where pipes enter) in your premises to prevent entry by pests?</li> </ul>		If no, seal any areas that could offer access to any pest
<ul> <li>Are all drains secured from entry by pests, using appropriate gratings, grills or covers?</li> </ul>		If no, repair or replace drain covers as required.
<ul> <li>Are the areas where waste is stored protected so that pests cannot access them for harbourage or food?</li> </ul>		If no, protect the waste storage area or use pest proof containers to prevent access.









Date

#### Purchase/transport/storage/sale of food in your business

Appropriate food safety measures have to be applied during handling, storage and transportation so as to prevent any contamination of the food, maintain its integrity and at appropriate temperatures, and keep it separate form non -food

Food must be protected from hazards related to contamination from air, soil, water, feed, fertilizers, pesticides, biocides, veterinary drugs, faecal contamination and cleaning and disinfection agents Temperature throughout the food chain shall be monitored ad verified to ensure that the food is safe and being maintained at the correct temperatures

	WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
•	Do you have a reliable supply of electricity to run the relevant equipment?		If no, how can this be installed?
•	If your meat has more than 24 hours shelf life, do you have sufficient cold storage to keep the meat at the correct temperature (80C for carcases, 70C		If no, how can this be achieved if required?
•	for offal, –180 C for frozen)  If your meat has more than 24 hours shelf life, do you monitor and record the temperature of storage and transport?		If no, implement a process where the temperature of the product is regularly monitored and recorded
•	Is the packaging, wrappers or containers used for the product specifically food grade?		If no, what needs to be replaced or changed?
•	Do all the containers used to store and transport meat have covers that can be sealed?		If no, what needs to be replaced or changed?
•	Are the inks, tags and labels used to package meat and meat products safe to use on foods		If no, what needs to be replaced or changed?
•	Are the containers, packaging or wrapping used for the food single use only?		If no, how are they cleaned and disinfected between use?
•	Is your meat transported in clean, closed and sealed containers, made of plastic, steel or other appropriate material that can be cleaned and		If no, what containers must be acquired?
	disinfected?		









	WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
•	Is your meat always wrapped in a suitable clean material for transportation to ensure it is protected		If no, what material needs to be acquired an how much will be needed per week?
•	from any contamination? Is your meat transported in closed temperature controlled vehicles?		If no, how do you ensure the meat is always below 70C for chilled or below -180 C for frozen?
•	Can all the delivery vehicles provide separation between any ready-to-eat food and any raw food or ingredients?		If no, how can it be ensured that ready-to-eat food is kept separate from any raw food or ingredients during transport?
•	Can all the delivery vehicles ensure the food is separate from any non-food items		If no, how can it be ensured that food is kept separate from non-food items during transport?
•	Are all delivery vehicles able to be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected?		If no, how can the delivery trucks be renovated to ensure a satisfactory level of cleanliness?
	Are all delivery vehicles regularly inspected to ensure an adequate level of cleanliness?		If no, check delivery vehicles for cleanliness.
•	Are the documents accompanying every delivery of raw materials or food checked for accuracy?		If no, check the documents with every delivery to ensure accuracy and good traceability
•	Is every delivery of raw materials checked on arrival to ensure the packaging is intact and clean?		If no, check every delivery of food for the condition of the product and integrity of its packaging
•	Is every delivery of raw materials or food checked to ensure it is at the correct temperature?		If no, check every delivery of food to ensure it is at the correct temperature. Chilled food should be below 70 C and frozen food should still be frozen.
•	Is every delivery of raw materials checked to		<u> </u>
	ensure it is free from any contamination that would be harmful to the consumers?		If no, check every delivery of food for the condition of the product and reject any product which is contaminated
•	Is any food that fails to meet the hygiene criteria at delivery rejected?		If no, implement a policy to reject any food which has not been delivered in accordance with the requirements.









WHA	T DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
Is the origin (far before unloadin	rm) of all live animals checked g?		If no, check all animals before unloading and reject any from unknown farms
Are all animals v relevant docum	vithout a cow book and all the other ents rejected?		If no, reject all animals without a valid and up to date cow book and relevant documents
Are any dirty an	imals cleaned before slaughter?		If no, either reject all dirty animals before unloading or arrange and use appropriate facilities to clean the animals
	subjected to a full ante mortem meat safety inspector ?		If no, only slaughter animals that have been inspected. Ensure slaughter doe not commence until after the inspector has completed the ante mortem inspection.
animals accepte	asses and offal (green and red) of ed for slaughtering, subjected to a n inspection by a meat safety		If no, only sale meat and offal that have been inspected and marked good for human consumption. Any carcass or offal not inspected or where the correlation was lost, must be disposed as waste.









-		
- 1 1	<b>~</b>	T /
	_	
-	u	$\sim$

#### Traceability in your business

Good traceability is important to control hazards. Food business operators must be able to identify the sources of their food and ingredients AND the businesses who buy from them. This allows any contaminated product to be identified and traced so it does not cause harm to the consumers.

- Food business operators should have effective recall procedures to stop the delivery, sale and consumption of suspect products
- An appropriate product identification system must be implemented, connected to the animal identification system used by slaughter houses and farms

	WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
	Can you identify the origin (vendor and farm) of every animal you receive?  Can you provide information on every animal		If no, develop a way to identify the origin of all animals, including the vendor, transporter and farm which supplied the animal.
	slaughtered in your business, including the farm from which it originated, using its identity code and information from the cow book?		If no, compile a list of all animals, their source (farm), the identity of the transporter from the farm.
•	For every carcase/ meat sold can you provide the following:  • The identity code (cow book) and origin (farm)  • Contact details of the delivery or transporter		If no, compile a list which allows every carcase/ meat to be tracked back to the farm where it originated and forward to the business who purchased it.
	<ul><li>from the farm</li><li>Contact details of the purchaser</li><li>Contact details of the delivery or transporter</li></ul>		
•	to the purchaser  Can you identify all the food you receive from any supplier using a batch or other identity code?		If no, develop a way to keep a record of goods received so each can be identified with the date of receipt and supplier
•	Can you identify the name and contact details of every supplier you use?		If no, compile a list of all suppliers contact details and the products they provide.
	Are these contact details easily accessed if the inspector needs to see them?  Can you provide the name and contact details of every business you supply with product?		If no, make sure the details are accessible.  If no, compile a list of contact details for the businesses you supply and the products you sell to them.

14









-		
- 1 1	<b>~</b>	T /
	_	
-	u	$\sim$

#### **Personnel**

#### Hygiene of personnel in your business

Food Handlers shall maintain a high degree of personal cleanliness, wear suitable clean and protective clothing while handling food, refrain from any behaviour that may risk contamination of the food and wash and disinfect their hands, as appropriate

Food handlers suffering from any disease that can be transmitted through food are prohibited from handling food until clear of the disease, food handlers with cuts, sores, wounds or boils must cover the relevant area with suitable water proof dressings or, if this is not possible, refrain from handling food

Food handlers must be medically fit to work and provide a medical fitness certificate

All food handlers must be trained as applicable to their assigned tasks and have the necessary skills to enable them to handle food hygienically

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
<ul> <li>Do you check that food handlers are clean when they arrive at work?</li> </ul>		<u>If no, do this every day</u>
<ul> <li>If any staff have cuts or wounds on their hands, ar these covered with a waterproof dressing, preferably blue or some other colour that is easily identified if it falls off?</li> </ul>	re	If no, provide such a dressing or send the staff away until the wound has healed
<ul> <li>Is there sufficient clean overalls, boots, aprons, be net, balaclava and hairnets for all staff?</li> </ul>	ar	If no, what needs to be provided and how will the protective clothing be washed hygienically?
<ul> <li>Do you ask food handlers to remove any jewellery or other articles that could contaminate the food?</li> </ul>		If no, make a new rule that wearing of jewellery or other articles that can contaminate the food is prohibited
<ul> <li>Do you provide a separate area for smoking and eating to prevent food handlers engaging in these activities on the production area?</li> </ul>		If no, how can a separate area for smoking and eating be provided is a way that does not expose the food to risk of contamination?
Do you discipline or reprimand a food handler who spits sneezes or coughs on the premises?		If no, explain to all food handlers that such behaviour is prohibited on the premises
<ul> <li>Do you check the medical certificates of your food handlers every three months?</li> </ul>		If no, check the certificates every three mont









	WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?
•	When a food handler reports symptoms of an infectious disease do you ask him to stay away from the food business?		If no, develop a sickness policy which instructs food handlers to stay at home until 48 hours after symptoms cease if they have any infectious gastrointestinal diseases which cause diarrhoea, vomiting, fever
•	Are all the food handlers trained to the appropriate level?		If no, which food handlers need additional training?
•	Do you train all new food handlers within one month of starting work?		If no, develop a policy to train all staff within one month of starting work
•	Do you train all casual workers in hygiene?		If no, develop a policy to provide basic hygiene training to all casual workers before they start handling food on the first day at work.









#### **DAILY CHECKS SLAUGHTERHOUSES**

Date

These checks should be carried out each day by the	FBO. They are a wa	y to demonstrate
continued compliance with the legal requirements fo	- <del>-</del> -	
Name of the business:		
Date: Name of person carrying out the checks		
Before the business opens each day check the fol		
ıntil any non-compliance or problem has been addre		
CLEANLINESS		
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	COMMENTS
Are all parts of the premises clean?		
Lairage and races		
Knocking pen		
<ul> <li>Restraining box and killing area</li> </ul>		
Slaughter areas		
Dressing area		
Gut room		
Inspection areas		
Detention area		
Storage areas		
Are all the floors clean?		
<ul><li>Are all the walls and surfaces clean?</li></ul>		
<ul><li>Are the hand wash basins clean?</li></ul>		
• Is there soap at every hand wash basin?		
• Is there a clean towel, paper towels or other		
hygienic means to dry hands at every hand wash		
basin?		
• Is the boots wash clean?		
• Is the PPE (i.e. apron) cleaning station clean?		
• Is all the equipment clean and ready for use?		
<ul><li>Are the waste bins empty?</li></ul>		
Are the waste bins clean?		
<ul><li>Is the blood catching trough clean?</li></ul>		
• Is the wash trough for tripe clean?		

01









#### DAILY CHECKS SLAUGHTERHOUSES Date WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? YES / NO **COMMENTS** · Are the storage facilities clean? · Are the toilets clean? **PREMISES** WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? YES / NO **COMMENTS** · Are all the windows and doors closable? • Is there hot water available? • Are the equipment's sterilisers working (<82°C)? Are the waste bins clearly well-marked? · Is any meat or food that was stored in the premises' facilities still in a safe and hygienic condition? · Are any chilled storage units at the correct temperature (<7 OC) • Is any the food in frozen storage still frozen (ideally at -180C) · Is there any evidence of pests? · Are any animals (apart from those in the lairage awaiting slaughter) on the premises? • Are the insecticidal control working (insectocutor or new sticky strips or fly-killers)? • Are there any repairs required? **PERSONNEL** WHAT DOES THIS MEAN? YES / NO **COMMENTS** • Are all the staff clean and wearing clean over clothing? · Are all the staff wearing correctly clean PPEs as hairnet, beard-net, balaclava, gloves, apron, overclothing, boots etc.? · Are any staff reporting sick?









### DAILY CHECKS SLAUGHTERHOUSES Date

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	COMMENTS
<ul> <li>Are any staff wearing jewellery or other item that could contaminate the food?</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Are any staff smoking or eating outside designated area?</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Are any new or casual staff reporting for work?</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>If new staff are present, do they have medical certification</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>If new staff is present, have they been trained?</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>If any staff is back from a sickness period, is the medical certification available?</li> </ul>		
At the end of trading these checks should be carried hygiene occurrences should be noted.	ed out, before	closing. Any problems or
CLOSING CHECKS		
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	COMMENTS
Are the premises and equipment clean?		If no, clean any equipment or part of the premises that requires it.
<ul> <li>Has all the waste, including non-edible animal by products, been removed from the premises?</li> </ul>		If no, remove waste and clean the bins or store in a safe, secure and compliant manner
<ul> <li>Are any foods or ingredients correctly stored? i.e. safe from contamination, at the correct temperature and separate from any waste?</li> </ul>		If no, check the food is still safe and store appropriately. If the food is contaminated, throw it away.
ISSUES TO CONFIRM FROM THE DAY'S TRADING		
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	COMMENTS
Were any animals rejected? (e.g. illness, no traceability, anonymous source, lacking cow book)		
<ul> <li>Was any carcass rejected (even partially)? (i.e. contamination, pathologies etc.)</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Did any equipment break or need replacing?</li> </ul>		









DAILY CHECKS SLAUGHTERHOUSES	Date
------------------------------	------

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?	YES / NO	COMMENTS	
<ul> <li>Was any food found to be contaminated for any reason?</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Were there any incidents to report such as flooding, contamination issues, breakages, damage to the premises, staff illness, consumer complaints?</li> </ul>			
Name and Signature of the person carrying out the	checks:		
Name			

Signature \_\_\_\_\_



