GUIDANCE ON MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALER INSPECTION **PROGRAM**







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Introduction

Businesses that manufacture or wholesale food in NSW fall under the NSW Food Authority's Manufacturer/Wholesaler Inspection Program (MWIP) and are required to have inspections.

This guideline document provides detailed information on inspection items that have varying categories of severity and aims to provide Food Safety Officers (FSO) with a framework to ensure a consistent approach is applied when inspecting facilities - from small manufacturers to larger operations.

Fixed premises

All facilities (excluding food transport vehicle inspections) are inspected against the Food Standards Code. It should be emphasised that all facilities are required to be assessed against the level of food safety risk.

When conducting an inspection the FSO must consider the following factors:

- What is the food safety risk associated with the food product being manufactured?
- Does the manufacturer have systems in place to monitor/evaluate their food safety risks?
- What is the overall level of cleanliness of the facility?
- Who does the facility receive ingredients/ raw materials/ food products from?
- Who does the facility supply food products to?
- An inspection is a 'snapshot' in time of the overall processing and hygiene practices for that premises.

Before the FSO leaves the MWIP premises, they need to ask themselves the question 'Can I walk out of this facility and be confident that there are systems in place to ensure safe food is produced and the consumer is protected'.

If the FSO does not have confidence in the processes and hygiene practices within the facility, they must record an unacceptable inspection outcome and implement an appropriate compliance action. The compliance action **MUST** be supported by evidence.

The tables below are guidelines for inspections, based on existing knowledge and data, and are typically the main areas of risk to be aware of.

It should be noted however that these are guidelines only and intended to be used in conjunction with other available resources and the professional judgement and knowledge of the FSO.







Table 1. Inspection guidelines – food safety risks to be aware of when conducting an inspection

Facility	Food Safety Risks to Consider
Vehicles Bakery (breads, cakes, biscuits) Cakes / muffins High moisture baked goods Snack foods Biscuits Bread, pizza bases, wraps Pre-mix baking products Cereals Grain milling Sliced meat rolls (e.g. Pork rolls)	 Temperature control Vehicle must be maintained so they can be effectively cleaned Cleanliness of storage area Current NSW Food Authority licence Temperature control for high risk food Use of high risk foods – raw eggs, meat, dairy Use of perishable ingredients Adequate declaration of allergens and prevention of cross contamination – gluten and egg – on labelling Cleanliness of equipment Robot couple (mixer) Piping bags Food contact surfaces Knowledge of cleaning and sanitising Pest access and harbourage on the premises
Noodles Rice	 Heat treatment of product Condensation (from steam) if cooking noodles Preservative use (FSC 1.3.1) Not permitted is Borax or boric acid Intrinsic factors – pH and water activity Cooling process Storage and transport of noodles (under refrigeration) Labelling of storage instructions, e.g. must be stored <5 °C







Tofu Soybean curd	 Heat treatment process / storage temperature Cooling process Handling of raw ingredients and final product Storage of dry goods and ingredients
Baby / Infant food formula	 Hygiene programs are in place and being adhered to Allergens – declarations and cross contamination Control strategies are in place during manufacturing, dehydration, rehydration, handling of ingredients Contamination between utensils and equipment Potential licensing if dairy is > 50%
Water / bottled drinks Ice manufacturer	Microbial contaminationForeign matter
Ready-to-eat (RTE) meals	 Heat treatment process Cooling process Knowledge of cleaning and sanitising Instructions for reheat / cooking / storage / date marking – shelf life
Powdered drink products	 Use of additives – must be permitted under FSC 2.9.4 (Formulated Supplementary Sports Foods) Vitamin/minerals claims are restricted Prohibited representations on enhanced performance or physiological effects – labelling compliance with FSC 2.9.4 Must meet specific labelling requirements under FSC 2.9.4 Not a sole food Conjunction with training/exercise Directions of quantity/frequency of intake Daily consumption recommendations







	Suitable for +15yrs / not pregnant
Shelf stable / frozen meals Canning Pasteurised juice Pasteurised sauces Condiment / syrup manufacturer Soy beverages / vegetarian sauce	 Correct storage temperature Validation / monitoring of processing records and procedures Appropriate use of date markings
Spices / pepper Coffee roasting / bean grinding	 Prevention of foreign material Efficacy of heat treatment (if applicable)
Cold / dry storage	 Temperature / monitoring of cold storage Prevention / harbourage of pests (entry points, unsealed openings)
Confectionery Artificial sweeteners	 Maximum levels of additives (FSC 1.3.1), specifically colours (schedule 3 and 4) Nutrition Information Panels suitable for Australia / NZ
Mayonnaise (raw egg) Unpasteurised sauces / dressings	 Raw / pasteurised egg use Cooking / cooling temperatures Storage temperature Acidification Knowledge of cleaning and sanitising
Alcoholic beverages	 Process to control entry of foreign matter Importer details (if applicable) Adequate lot coding (link to manufacturer's code, if imported) Standard drinks and % alcohol on label For wine: declaration of allergens (if applicable)
Contract food packer	Appropriate clothing to prevent cross contamination







	Personal hygiene of workers
	Sick/ ill worker policy
	 Providing food products to vulnerable populations
	1 Toviding 1994 products to valiforable populations
Importer / exporter	Recall / traceability procedures documented
	Labelling compliance system in place
	 Complies with additive permissions of the <u>FSC</u> (1.3.1)
	 Importers business details labelled stating physical street address
	Appropriate date mark used
	English language prominent
Cook chill products	Use of raw ingredients
Dim sims	Cooking / cooling times and temperatures and the
	effect on shelf life
	Labelling adequate declares allergens
	Cooking / heating directions (if applicable)
Fresh fruit / vegetables	Storage of fresh produce (if require refrigeration)
	Prevent the harbourage of pests
	Prevention from organic contaminants
	Country of origin adequate on labels
	Processing equipment
	Cleanliness of equipment and prevention of cross contamination
Fermented vegetable products	Intrinsic properties
(Shelf stable acid preserved foods)	pH, water activity, salt content
Specialty eggs	Process control and validation
	pH and salt content at processing
	Temperature control







Table 2: Guidelines for severity at MWIP inspections

Category	Minor	Major	Critical		
Hygiene & Sanitation	Hygiene & Sanitation				
Cleaning	Cleaning has not been effective as minor visible matter was observed on any of the following: Walls, ceiling, floor, freezer, cool room, fittings and fixtures.	Detailed cleaning of the entire premises has not been conducted for an extended period of time or is ineffective as substantial areas of the facility have visible contamination.	Significant accumulation of food waste, dirt, grease or visible matter on surfaces, fixtures, fittings and equipment with no cleaning being conducted on a regular basis.		
Construction & Maintenance					
Construction (floors, walls, ceiling, and fixtures)	Various areas require minor repairs (walls, ceilings, floors).	Business has numerous issues that have not been repaired, or scheduled for repair.	Business has significant structural damage that poses an imminent food safety risk. No attempt has been made to rectify significant issues. Observed non-compliance for construction defects associated with food contact surfaces.		
Hand wash basin	Hand washing facilities are present however one of the following is not present: • Warm running water • Single use towels • Soap OR Hand washing facilities are being used for other non-hand washing purposes (e.g. dish washing, dirty utensil storage, food preparation etc.).	If more than one instance of non-compliance is observed.	No hand washing facilities are present and operational OR Hand washing facilities are not easily accessible by food handlers.		

Process Control			
Storage Temperature	Temperature of chilled products 5 -10 °C	Temperature of chilled products 10-15 °C Potentially Hazardous Food – temperature of chilled products 5 -10°C.	Temperature of chilled products > 15°C Potentially Hazardous Food – temperature of chilled products > 10 °C.
Food Safety Systems		The business has failed to follow their own food safety system (example: HACCP plan) by failing to identify and control food safety hazards	A significant food safety risk has not been addressed by the business with respect to: monitoring hazards control measures, corrective actions
Cross Contamination			Significant food safety risk was identified.
Chemical Storage		Potential for cross- contamination was identified Example: window cleaner left on bench,	Significant food safety risk was identified. Example: Toxic chemicals found near food or unclean clothing / dirty cloths stored in production area.
Disposal of food			Food for disposal is not held or kept separate until it is: destroyed disposed returned to its supplier further processed in a way that ensures its safety and suitability, or ascertained to be safe and suitable. Food for disposal must be clearly identified as returned food, or food that is or may not be safe or suitable, as the case may be.







Product ID, Traceability			
Traceability Labelling	Name / description of food is missing.	Ingredients list	Business cannot provide • name • address • manufacturer • packer • importer details when requested.
	food is missing Characterising ingredients omitted 'Best Before' date omitted Country of origin absent Nutritional information panel omitted Illegible labelling Nutritional information panel non-conformance Storage conditions omitted	omitted / incorrect High level health claims breach Batch / lot coding omitted	warning statements omitted Packaged products did not have a 'use by date'. Refer to FSC 1.2.5 for exceptions. Misleading / false description Storage conditions omitted (Critical only for potentially hazardous food
Allergens			Allergens not identified / declared.
Recall Systems			
			No system in place to recall unsafe food.
		No current list of FSANZ recall officers.	





		No up to date list of customers or where products have been distributed.	
		The recall system does not include a system that identifies product to be recalled.	
		The recall system does not identify actions to recall the product from the customer.	
Analytical & Testing			
Testing			Food does not comply with chemical or biological levels outlined in the Food Standards Code.
Pre-requisite Programs			
Food handling	Isolated incident where food handlers are observed having unnecessary contact with food.		Multiple incidents are observed where handlers exhibit unnecessary contact with food.
Calibration		Thermometer is not accurate to ± 1°C.	Thermometer/pH meter was not operational or available.
Pests	Sighting of small number of insects. No evidence of infestation, breeding or excreta. Steps have been taken to control pest infestation such as pest control program.	Multiple pest sightings and no effective pest control programs.	High levels of pests Evidence of harbourage Evidence of breeding Failure to prevent entry of pests Inadequate or no pest control programs Evidence of droppings, smears







Chemicals		Unsuitable chemicals used in facility and/or not used per manufacturer's instructions.	No cleaning chemicals available in the facility.
Animals		Animals are present in an area that is not used to produce food (e.g. dispatch area).	Animals were present at the time of the inspection within the food production area.
Storage of waste	No pests were observed but the storage of garbage or recyclable matter does not prevent the harbourage of pests.	Pests were observed, but garbage and recyclable matter does not pose a high food safety risk.	Business has significant food safety risk due to build-up of garbage and/or recyclable matter resulting in generally unclean premises.
Corrective Action			
Previous Corrective Action Requests (CARs)	Facility has failed to rectify defects identified through self-monitoring.	Facility has failed to rectify minor CAR's issued at previous inspection.	Facility has failed to rectify major CARs issued at previous inspection. If facility has not closed out a major or critical CAR, the Food Safety Officer will take enforcement action.







Table 3. Inspection result

Rating	Total number of allocated points	Inspection result
А	0 – 15	ACCEPTABLE
В	16 – 31	ACCEPTABLE
С	32 – 47	MARGINAL
D	48 – 63	UNACCEPTABLE
E	64 and above	UNACCEPTABLE

Table 4. Recommended enforcement action

Rating	Enforcement Action
А	The Food Authority will implement appropriate enforcement actions to control food safety risks. Possible
В	enforcement actions are outlined in the following section
С	
D	
E	

Unacceptable inspection outcome

If critical non-conformances are identified during an inspection or an unacceptable inspection outcome is recorded, the officer willobtain evidence such as photos, samples and recordings (interview) in order to implement appropriate enforcement action.

Enforcement action will be taken by a FSO, in accordance with the Food Authority <u>Compliance and Enforcement Policy</u>. This may include, but is not limited to the following;

- A verbal or written warning the business is warned that further non-conformance may result in further enforcement action being taken. This warning will be documented in the inspection report.
- An Improvement Notice the business is given a period of time to fix a non-conformance before a FSO returns to check that the issue has been addressed and is compliant. The time-frame is determined by the FSO based on the food safety risks posed by the non-conformance and the expected time taken to rectify the issue. Time-frames can range from 24 hours up to 12 months. If the non-conformance/s is/are not rectified within the specified time-frame, the FSO can issue a Penalty Notice and/or a Prohibition Order (see below). A fee of \$330 is attached to all Improvement Notices to cover the expense of conducting a follow-up inspection to ensure the non-compliance has been rectified. Any additional inspections that may be required to verify compliance with an Improvement Notice will attract further costs.
- A Penalty Notice the business is given a fine for the non-conformance identified during the inspection. Fines
 range in severity depending on the nature of the offence and multiple fines may be issued. Fines are normally
 issued in conjunction with other enforcement actions to ensure that long term compliance with food safety
 standards is achieved. The business can also be placed on the *Name & Shame* register which is published on
 the Food Authority website.
- A Prohibition Order- this can be issued on a business where serious non-conformances are identified. This
 order means that the business cannot operate at all, produce a specific type of food, use a specific process, or
 use certain equipment, for a period of time. The time period can range from 24 hours, up to permanent
 prohibition from operating.
- Prosecution the Food Authority will commence legal proceedings against a business for continued failure to
 comply with food safety standards and/or failure to produce safe and suitable food. The business can also be
 placed on the Name & Shame register which is published on the Food Authority website.

If a business records an unacceptable inspection outcome, the Food Authority will conduct further inspections, at full cost, until all food safety risks have been controlled and all enforcement actions have been successfully completed. The frequency of inspections will be maintained at an appropriate level until the business is able to demonstrate their continued commitment to food safety and their ability to produce safe and suitable food.







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