

How to GET A GREEN AND KEEP IT!

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EMD View

- Protect Public Health
- Help operator be successful with food safety
- Be respectful of the owner's operation



Owner View

- I'm not prepared
- > This is bad timing
- > I am not available
- > Just finished lunch rush
- Just got a huge order in
- Inconvenient
- Employee may say/do wrong thing
- Unfinished repairs
- The inspector is always going to find something

Inspection Procedures

- > Inspections conducted every 4-6 months
- Routine inspections are "unannounced"
- > Inspector will ask for owner, manager, or person in charge
 - If you don't recognize inspector, ask for a photo ID and business card
- > A "person in charge" is required to be available at all times
- Beware of fake inspectors

What to do During an Inspection

- ➤ If you are busy, you do not have to accompany the inspector
- Walking with inspector is helpful for answering questions and correcting problems immediately
- ➤ Answer questions to the best of your ability you can get back to us if you don't have an answer right away
- ➤ If something doesn't make sense ask for clarification....or ask how you can explain this requirement to <u>your</u> staff

What to do During an Inspection

➤ As you walk with the inspector, take notes — it will help you remember any problems that were pointed out. Sometimes minor items are not violations, but may need attention so they do not become violations

> Open communication helps build a good working relationship

and builds trust

Remember: the inspector is here to help you protect public health, not "catch you" in a violation

Inspections are "Risk Based"

- How is the facility managing the CDC risk factors
- Not Just looking at cleanliness but how food is handled
- This type of inspection requires the inspector to ask lots of questions of the operator and staff

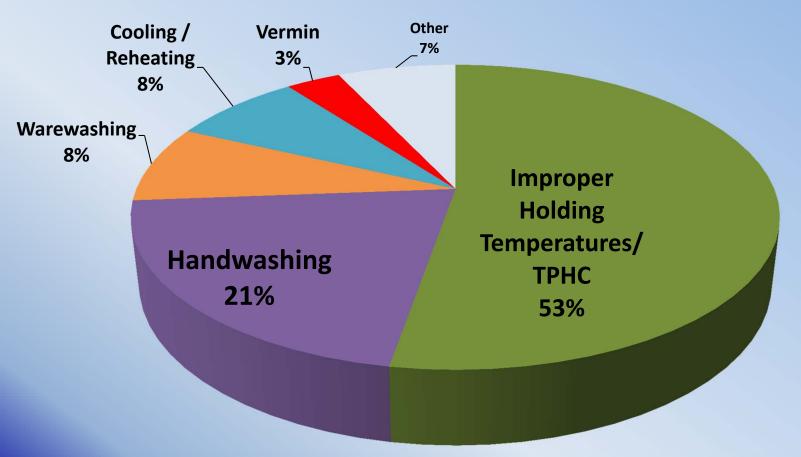


Most common Major violations

- Improper holding temperatures
- Improper use of Time as a Public Health Control (TPHC)
- Blocked / unstocked handwashing stations
- Improper warewashing (sanitizing)

Major Violations observed during Routine Inspections

4,192 Major Violations observed from July 1, 2015 to March 6, 2016



Holding Temperatures

➤ Temperature Danger Zone: 41°F – 135°F

Keeping potentially hazardous foods (PHFs) at room temperature

 Often times see more food removed from refrigeration to "prep" than what is possible to prepare or use at the time.



- > Improper use of cold-top holding units
 - Overfilled inserts
 - Items placed on top of inserts





- Keep product below the fill line
- > Frequently stir foods and/or keep covered



- > Spaces between inserts or double pans
- Insufficient ice baths used
- Food not in contact with cold part of inserts





- > Improper use of steam table units
 - Overfilled inserts
 - Not enough water in wells
 - Water in wells not hot enough



Time as a Public Health Control

- Discard time not marked
- Discard time exceeded 4 hour time frame



(10 am - 2 pm)

At 2:15 pm

Handwashing

- Handwashing is the easiest and cheapest way to prevent foodborne illness!
- Keep handwashing sinks accessible at all times







Handwashing

Dispensers fully <u>stocked</u> and <u>functional</u> with soap, paper towels and warm water (above 100°F)



Improper Warewashing

- High temperature dish machines measuring below 160°F at the plate level
- Check temperature for high temperature dish machine on a regular basis
 - Required 160°F at the plate level
 - Need to have secondary measuring device such as temperature labels, T-Sticks or a waterproof thermometer

Improper Warewashing

- No sanitizer in the 3 compartment sink or dish machine
- Dishwashers and bartenders are not adequately trained how to change machine chemicals and how to "prime" sanitizer
- Check sanitizer levels often
 - Chlorine (bleach) → 100 ppm minimum
 - Quaternary ammonia (QA) → 200 ppm minimum*

^{*}Recommend dispensing QA sanitizer at 300 ppm

Inadequate Cooking

Employees must know how to test for final cooking temperatures. Keep a calibrated probe thermometer available at all times.

This is the last line of defense to kill anything that may cause a foodborne illness.

- ➤ 145°F → Fish, eggs, beef, pork, etc.
- ➤ 155°F → Ground beef/pork
- ➤ 165°F → Poultry, stuffed foods, foods reheated for hot-holding, etc.

Inadequate Cooking cont'd

This is also useful for reminding employees about proper food storage:

READY \rightarrow SWIM \rightarrow WALK \rightarrow FLY

- Store the READY-to-eat foods
- above the food that SWIMS
- above the food that WALKS
- above the food that FLIES



Other common Major Violations

- Improper handwashing or not washing hands between tasks
- > Improper Cooling
 - Use ice baths, ice wands to stir, shallow containers, etc.
 - Monitor cooling food to ensure it cools from 135°F to 70°F within 2 hours, and 70°F to 41°F or below within 4 hours.
 - Do not tightly cover food until it has reached 41°F

Other common Major Violations

- > Improper Reheating
 - Cold items are placed into steam table directly from walk-in cooler
 - Items must be reheated to 165°F

HIGHLY recommend having a digital thermometer accessible for each food prep station

"Low Hanging Fruit" of the Major Violations

- > Handwashing sinks blocked / supplies empty
- Restrooms fully stocked
 - Toilet paper dispenser and handwashing supplies
- > Warewashing sink or dish machine with no sanitizer
 - Check chlorine / quaternary ammonia concentration or water temperature throughout shift.

Train employees when to hit the panic button!

Closure (Red Placard) Violations:

- Sewage back up
- Vermin Infestation
- Gross unsanitary conditions (throughout prep area)
- Widespread temperature violations that cannot be corrected
- No hot water







Inspectors must call Supervisor for approval when issuing a Red Placard

- Supervisor is available for closure upon request of operator or inspector
- > Open facility as soon as facility is ready



Provide Requested Records

Keep these handy and let managers/shift leaders know where they are kept

- Food Safety Certification (i.e. ServSafe)
- California Food Handler cards
- Last inspection Report
- Pest Control Reports / receipts
- ➤ Food invoices shellfish tags
- > Repair receipts
- HACCP plan (if applicable)



Exit Interview

- Discuss violations and correction time
- Understand the violations and how to correct them
- Commit to correction and time frame
- Discuss placard and reinspection, if necessary
- Keep copy of inspection report in facility





Note: Inspectors are not permitted to accept food or beverages (a glass of water is ok)

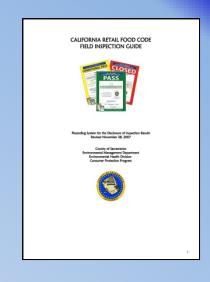
Complete Corrections and Provide "Proof of Correction"

- Correct violations and communicate with inspector
- E mail, fax or mail copies of records/ receipts to be placed in file
- Implement self-inspection checklist, cleaning schedules, temperature logs if necessary to ensure compliance
- Educate and train employees on food safety topics



Resources

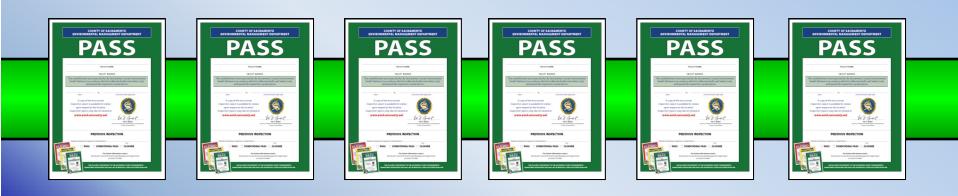
- Contact your inspector directly
- CalCode available on EMD website
- > Field Inspection Guide
- > How to Get a Green Video on EMD website
- How to Get a Green Class/Food School
- Self-Inspection Checklist
- Quick Reference Cards
 - Cantonese
- Korean
- Russian
- English
- Tagalog
- Vietnamese
- Spanish





Best way to survive:

- Know what a major violation is
- Know where major violations can occur in your facility
- Institute procedures that will reduce or eliminate chances for major violations
- > Train Staff, Be Prepared, Use Available Resources



Oh, and by the way...
There is no yellow or red placard quota!



Questions?

