TIP SHEET 7 - FOODSERVICE

DOCUMENT CONTROL AND RECORDS

The food safety manual, documents and records are the physical evidence of the site’s SQF System. The food safety manual includes the site’s written procedures, pre-requisite programs and any other documents that supports or provides evidence of the development, implementation, maintenance and control of the SQF System. Documents include policies, procedures and forms that must be controlled so as to be up-to-date and current. Records are evidence of the execution of the food safety plan and include such things as temperature logs, receiving logs, calibration logs, etc. these must be current, readily accessible to staff, securely stored, but easily retrievable when necessary.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- DOCUMENT AND MAINTAIN A FOOD SAFETY MANUAL
- PREPARE AND CONTROL DOCUMENTS
- MAINTAIN AND STORE RECORDS

APPLICABLE CODE ELEMENTS

- 2.2.1
- 2.2.2
- 2.2.3

KEY TERMS

- FOOD SAFETY MANUAL
  Written procedures, pre-requisite programs and any other documents that supports or provides evidence of the development, implementation, maintenance and control of the site’s SQF System.

- DOCUMENT
  A piece of written, printed, or electronic matter that provides information or evidence or that serves as an official record (google.com).

- DOCUMENT CONTROL
  The manner in which documents are developed, maintained, distributed and/or used.

- RECORDS
  Documents that provide evidence of results achieved or activities performed.
1. The Food Safety Manual
   a. There is no prescribed format for the manual; format is determined by the company or site.
      i. It can be divided into a separate policy manual, food safety manual, etc. or combined into one manual. It can be integrated with other operational procedures, or housed in a separate SQF manual - the choice depends on what best suits the type of business.
   b. The main aim is to ensure the manual conforms to the relevant requirements of the SQF Food Safety Code for Foodservice, and be readily useable by the staff located onsite. It therefore is to be brief, concise and available in a form and language that meets the access needs, language and literacy levels of the operating staff.
      i. It may reside in either paper or electronic form.

2. Document Control
   a. All management system documents (e.g., policies, procedures, specifications, food safety plans), and any other operational reference documents (e.g., regulations, HACCP plans for variances, equipment instructions, etc.), must be controlled to ensure their currency and relevance.
      i. This includes templates for records that are used to report calibration, monitoring, inspection and audit results.
   b. Documents can be paper-based, stored electronically, or a blend of both. However the current copy of the relevant documents must be available to employees who need to use them.
   c. A list of documents and any amendments to documents must be maintained to identify the current documents in use.
3. Records

a. Records collect and retain the information about key processes recorded on forms, which must be clear, concise, legible and accurate.

b. Records must be stored so as to not be damaged so they can be retrieved for investigation purposes. Storage can be electronic or paper-based.

c. Records must be suitably authorized and must be stored as required by the site, customer or legislation.

d. Electronic records are acceptable. The site must have the means to manage electronic security of records, electronic signatures of monitors and reviewers and the means for electronic review.

e. On paper-based records, if errors occur, a line through an inaccurate recording, with accurate recording and initials of the monitor is most often used within the industry.

f. The SQF Code does not prescribe the duration for retention of records. Instead, it may be prescribed by regulatory, company requirements or insurance coverage.

RELEVANT RESOURCES

- American Society for Quality website
  http://asq.org/