
Prerekvizitni programi za varnost živil – 1. del: Proizvodnja živil

Prerequisite programmes on food safety – Part 1: Food manufacturing

Programmes prérequis pour la sécurité des denrées alimentaires –
Partie 1: Fabrication des denrées alimentaires

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[SIST-TS ISO/TS 22002-1:2011](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1bd4b5ea-6096-465e-9633-fdeaab0315ec/sist-ts-iso-ts-22002-1-2011)

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NACIONALNI UVOD

Tehnična specifikacija SIST-TS ISO/TS 22002-1 (sl, en), Prerekvizitni programi za varnost živil – 1. del: Proizvodnja živil, 2011, ima status slovenske tehnične specifikacije in je enakovredna mednarodni tehnični specifikaciji ISO/TS 22002-1 (en), Prerequisite programmes on food safety – Part 1: Food manufacturing, 2009.

NACIONALNI PREDGOVOR

Mednarodno tehnično specifikacijo ISO/TS 22002-1:2009 je pripravil tehnični odbor Mednarodne organizacije za standardizacijo ISO/TC 34/SC 17 Sistemi vodenja varnosti živil. Slovenska tehnična specifikacija SIST-TS ISO/TS 22002-1:2011 je prevod mednarodne tehnične specifikacije ISO/TS 22002-1:2009. V primeru spora glede besedila slovenskega prevoda v tej tehnični specifikaciji je odločilna izvirna mednarodna tehnična specifikacija v angleškem jeziku. Slovensko izdajo tehnične specifikacije je pripravil tehnični odbor SIST/TC KŽP Kmetijski pridelki in živilski proizvodi.

Odločitev za izdajo te tehnične specifikacije je dne 11. oktobra 2010 sprejel SIST/TC KŽP Kmetijski pridelki in živilski proizvodi.

ZVEZA S STANDARDI

S privzemom te mednarodne tehnične specifikacije veljajo za omenjeni namen referenčnih standardov vsi standardi, navedeni v izvorniku, razen tistih, ki so že sprejeti v nacionalno standardizacijo:

SIST EN ISO 22000:2005 Sistemi vodenja varnosti živil – Zahteve za vsako organizacijo v prehranski verigi (ISO 22000:2005)

OSNOVA ZA IZDAJO STANDARDA

- privzem mednarodne tehnične specifikacije ISO/TS 22002-1:2009

OPOMBI

- Povsod, kjer se v besedilu, <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/1bd4b5ea-6096-465e-9633-2e4a901e3184/iso-ts-22002-1-2009> uporablja izraz "mednarodna tehnična specifikacija", v SIST-TS ISO/TS 22002-1:2011 to pomeni "slovenska tehnična specifikacija".
- Uvod in nacionalni predgovor nista sestavni del standarda.

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Predgovor

Mednarodna organizacija za standardizacijo (ISO) je svetovna zveza nacionalnih organov za standarde (članov ISO). Mednarodne standarde ponavadi pripravljajo tehnični odbori ISO. Vsak član, ki želi delovati na določenem področju, za katero je bil ustanovljen tehnični odbor, ima pravico biti zastopan v tem odboru. Pri delu sodelujejo tudi vladne in mednarodne organizacije, povezane z ISO. V vseh zadevah, ki so povezane s standardizacijo na področju elektrotehnike, ISO tesno sodeluje z Mednarodno elektrotehniško komisijo (IEC).

Mednarodni standardi so pripravljani v skladu s pravili, podanimi v drugem delu Direktiv ISO/IEC.

Poglavitna naloga tehničnih odborov je priprava mednarodnih standardov. Osnutki mednarodnih standardov, ki jih sprejmejo tehnični odbori, se pošljejo vsem članom v glasovanje. Za objavo mednarodnega standarda je treba pridobiti soglasje najmanj 75 odstotkov članov, ki se udeležijo glasovanja.

Tehnični odbor se v posebnih okoliščinah lahko odloči tudi za objavo drugih vrst dokumentov, še posebej ko se pojavi nujna zahteva trga po takih dokumentih:

- javno dostopna specifikacija (ISO/PAS) predstavlja dogovor med tehničnimi strokovnjaki v delovni skupini ISO in je sprejeta v objavo, če pridobi soglasje več kot 50 % članov krovnega odbora, ki se udeležijo glasovanja;
- tehnična specifikacija (ISO/TS) predstavlja dogovor med člani tehničnega odbora in je sprejeta v objavo, če pridobi soglasje 2/3 članov odbora, ki se udeležijo glasovanja.

Dokument ISO/PAS ali ISO/TS se ponovno pregleda po treh letih z namenom odločitve, ali bo potrjen za nadaljnja tri leta, ali bo popravljen v mednarodni standard ali razveljavljen. Če je dokument ISO/PAS ali ISO/TS potrjen, se ponovno pregleda čez naslednja tri leta in takrat je treba sprejeti odločitev, ali bo preoblikovan v mednarodni standard ali razveljavljen.

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
- an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

Opozoriti je treba na možnost, da so nekateri elementi tega dokumenta lahko predmet patentnih pravic. ISO ne prevzema odgovornosti za identifikacijo katerih koli ali vseh takih patentnih pravic.

ISO/TS 22002-1 je pripravil tehnični odbor ISO/TC 34 *Živilski proizvodi*, in sicer pododbor SC 17 *Sistemi vodenja varnosti živil*.

ISO/TS 22002 sestoji iz naslednjih delov pod skupnim naslovom *Prerekvizitni programi za varnost živil*:

– 1. del: *Proizvodnja živil*.

Ta tehnična specifikacija temelji na BS PAS 220:2008^[5].

Uvod

ISO 22000:2005 podaja specifične zahteve za varnost živil za organizacije v prehranski verigi. Ena od teh zahtev je, da organizacija vzpostavi, izvaja in vzdržuje prerekvizitne programe, ki se uporabljajo pri nadzoru dejavnikov tveganja živil (ISO 22000:2005, 7. točka). Ta tehnična specifikacija je namenjena v pomoč pri snovanju sistemov vodenja za doseganje zahtev, navedenih v ISO 22000:2005, in podaja podrobne zahteve za omenjene programe.

Ta tehnična specifikacija ne podvaja zahtev, podanih v ISO 22000:2005, in je namenjena uporabi skupaj s standardom ISO 22000:2005.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/TS 22002-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 34, *Food products*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Management systems for food safety*.

ISO/TS 22002 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Prerequisite programmes on food safety*:

– Part 1: *Food manufacturing*

This Technical Specification is based on BS PAS 220:2008^[5].

Introduction

ISO 22000:2005 sets out specific food safety requirements for organizations in the food chain. One such requirement is that organizations establish, implement and maintain prerequisite programmes (PRP) to assist in controlling food safety hazards (ISO 22000:2005, Clause 7). This Technical Specification is intended to be used to support management systems designed to meet the requirements specified in ISO 22000:2005, and sets out the detailed requirements for those programmes.

This Technical Specification does not duplicate requirements given in ISO 22000:2005 and is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 22000:2005.

Prerekvizitni programi za varnost živil

Prvi del: Proizvodnja živil

OPOZORILO – Glede vsebine tega tehničnega standarda se predpostavlja, da bodo določila izvajale ustrezno usposobljene in izkušene osebe, za katere je bil standard pripravljen v uporabo.

Ta tehnična specifikacija nima namena vključevati vseh potrebnih določil, ki so značilna za pogodbo. Uporabniki so odgovorni za njeno pravilno uporabo. Skladnost s to tehnično specifikacijo sama po sebi ne osvobaja od obvez, ki jih nalaga zakonodaja.

1 Področje uporabe

Ta tehnična specifikacija navaja zahteve za vzpostavitev, izvajanje in vzdrževanje prerekvizitnih programov (PRP), ki se uporabljajo pri nadzoru dejavnikov tveganja varnosti živil.

Ta tehnična specifikacija je primerna za vse organizacije ne glede na velikost ali kompleksnost, ki so vključene v proizvodni proces v prehranski verigi in želijo vzpostaviti PRP na tak način, kot so zahteve določene v ISO 22000:2005, 7. točka.

Ta tehnična specifikacija ni zasnovana niti namenjena za uporabo v drugih delih prehranske verige.

Postopki proizvodnje živil so po naravi različni, zato se za posamezen obrat ali proces ne uporabijo vedno vse zahteve te tehnične specifikacije v celoti.

Kadar so določene zahteve izvzete ali se izvajajo drugačni ukrepi, je treba to zagovarjati in dokumentirati z analizo tveganja, kot je to opisano v ISO 22000:2005, točka 7.4. V nobenem primeru pa izključitev zahteve ali izvajanje drugačnih ukrepov ne sme vplivati na zmožnost organizacije doseči skladnost s temi zahtevami. Primeri takih izjem vključujejo dodatne vidike, pomembne za proizvodne postopke, naštetje pod 1), 2), 3), 4) in 5) v nadaljevanju besedila.

Ta tehnična specifikacija določa podrobne zahteve, ki jih je treba upoštevati v povezavi z ISO 22000:2005, točka 7.2.3, za:

Prerequisite programmes on food safety

Part 1: Food manufacturing

WARNING – The text of this Technical Specification assumes that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to appropriately qualified and experienced people, for whose use it has been produced.

This Technical Specification does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application. Compliance with this Technical Specification does not in itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

1 Scope

This Technical Specification specifies requirements for establishing, implementing and maintaining prerequisite programmes (PRP) to assist in controlling food safety hazards.

This Technical Specification is applicable to all organizations, regardless of size or complexity, which are involved in the manufacturing step of the food chain and wish to implement PRP in such a way as to address the requirements specified in ISO 22000:2005, Clause 7.

This Technical Specification is neither designed nor intended for use in other parts of the food supply chain.

Food manufacturing operations are diverse in nature and not all of the requirements specified in this Technical Specification apply to an individual establishment or process.

Where exclusions are made or alternative measures implemented, these need to be justified and documented by a hazard analysis, as described in ISO 22000:2005, 7.4. Any exclusions or alternative measures adopted should not affect the ability of the organization to comply with these requirements. Examples of such exclusions include the additional aspects relevant to manufacturing operations listed under 1), 2), 3), 4), and 5) below.

This Technical Specification specifies detailed requirements to be specifically considered in relation to ISO 22000:2005, 7.2.3:

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) gradnjo ter tloris stavb in pripadajočih prostorov, | a) construction and layout of buildings and associated utilities; |
| b) tloris prostorov, vključno s proizvodnimi prostori in prostori za zaposlene, | b) layout of premises, including workspace and employee facilities; |
| c) vire zraka, vode, energije in druge vire, | c) supplies of air, water, energy and other utilities; |
| d) podporne storitve, vključno z odlaganjem odpadkov in odplak, | d) supporting services, including waste and sewage disposal; |
| e) ustreznost opreme in dostopnost za čiščenje, vzdrževanje in preventivno vzdrževanje, | e) suitability of equipment and its accessibility for cleaning, maintenance and preventive maintenance; |
| f) upravljanje z nabavljenimi materiali, | f) management of purchased materials; |
| g) ukrepe za preprečevanje navzkrižnega onesnaženja, | g) measures for the prevention of cross-contamination; |
| h) čiščenje in sanitacijo, | h) cleaning and sanitizing; |
| i) nadzor nad škodljivci, | i) pest control; |
| j) osebno higieno. | j) personnel hygiene. |

Dodatno ta tehnična specifikacija navaja tudi druge vidike, ki veljajo za pomembne za proizvodne procese:

- 1) predelavo,
- 2) postopke odpoklica proizvoda,
- 3) skladiščenje,
- 4) informacije o proizvodu in ozaveščanje potrošnikov,
- 5) zaščito živil, biološko previdnost in bioterrorizem.

OPOMBA: Ukrepi za preprečevanje zlonamernih onesnaženj so zunaj področja uporabe te tehnične specifikacije.

2 Zveze s standardi

Za uporabo tega dokumenta so nujno potrebni spodaj navedeni dokumenti. Pri datiranih dokumentih velja samo navedena izdaja. Pri nedatiranih dokumentih velja najnovejša izdaja dokumenta (vključno z morebitnimi spremembami).

ISO 22000:2005, Sistemi vodenja varnosti živil – Zahteve za vsako organizacijo v prehranski verigi

In addition, this Technical Specification adds other aspects which are considered relevant to manufacturing operations:

- 1) rework;
- 2) product recall procedures;
- 3) warehousing;
- 4) product information and consumer awareness;
- 5) food defence, biovigilance and bioterrorism.

NOTE Measures for prevention of malicious contamination are outside the scope of this Technical Specification.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 22000:2005, Food safety management systems – Requirements for any organization in the food chain

3 Izrazi in definicije

V tem dokumentu se uporabljajo izrazi in definicije, navedeni v standardu ISO 22000:2005, in spodaj navedeni.

3.1

onesnaženje

⟨varnost živil⟩ vnos ali pojav **onesnaževala** (3.2) v živilu ali okolici živila

OPOMBA: Povzeto iz CAC/RCP 1:2003^[1], 2.3.

3.2

onesnaževalo

⟨varnost živil⟩ kateri koli biološki ali kemični dejavnik, tujek ali druge snovi, ki niso bile namenoma dodane živilu in ki lahko ogrozijo varnost ali primernost živila

[CAC/RCP 1:2003^[1], 2.3]

3.3

obrat

⟨varnost živil⟩ katera koli stavba ali območje, v katerem se ravna z živilom, ter okolica, ki je pod nadzorom istega upravitelja

[CAC/RCP 1:2003^[1], 2.3]

3.4

materiali

⟨varnost živil⟩ splošen izraz, ki označuje surovine, embalažo, sestavine, pomožna tehnološka sredstva, čistila in maziva

3.5

čiščenje

⟨varnost živil⟩ odstranjevanje zemlje, ostankov živil, umazanije, maziv ali drugih neželenih snovi

OPOMBA: Povzeto po CAC/RCP 1:2003^[1], 2.3.

3.6

stik s proizvodom

vse površine, ki se med običajnimi postopki stikajo s proizvodom ali primarno embalažo

3.7

specifikacija materiala specifikacija proizvoda

⟨varnost živil⟩ podroben dokumentiran opis ali seznam lastnosti, vključno z dovoljenimi razlikami in odstopanji, ki so zahtevane za doseganje določene ravni sprejemljivosti ali kakovosti

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 22000:2005 and the following apply.

3.1

contamination

⟨food safety⟩ introduction or occurrence of a **contaminant** (3.2) in food or food environment

NOTE Adapted from CAC/RCP 1:2003^[1], 2.3.

3.2

contaminant

⟨food safety⟩ any biological or chemical agent, foreign matter or other substances not intentionally added to food which may compromise food safety or suitability

[CAC/RCP 1:2003^[1], 2.3]

3.3

establishment

⟨food safety⟩ any building or area in which food is handled and the surroundings under the control of the same management

[CAC/RCP 1:2003^[1], 2.3]

3.4

materials

⟨food safety⟩ general term used to indicate raw materials, packaging materials, ingredients, process aids, cleaning materials and lubricants

3.5

cleaning

⟨food safety⟩ removal of soil, food residue, dirt, grease or other objectionable matter

NOTE Adapted from CAC/RCP 1:2003^[1], 2.3.

3.6

product contact

all surfaces that are in contact with the product or the primary package during normal operation

3.7

material specification product specification

⟨food safety⟩ detailed documented description or enumeration of parameters, including permissible variations and tolerances, which are required to achieve a defined level of acceptability or quality

3.8**primernost za živila**

maziva in hladilne tekočine, prilagojene za uporabo v obdelavi živil, kjer lahko pomotoma nastane stik med mazivom in živilom

3.9**razkuževanje**

⟨varnost živil⟩ zmanjšanje števila mikroorganizmov v okolju s pomočjo delovanja kemičnih sredstev ali fizikalnih postopkov do stopnje, ko varnost ali primernost živila nista več ogroženi

OPOMBA: Povzeto po CAC/RCP 1:2003^[1], 2.3.

3.10**čiščenje v postopku****CIP (cleaning in place)**

čiščenje (3.5) opreme s kemičnimi raztopinami, čistilnimi tekočinami in vodnim izpiranjem, ki zadevajo v površino opreme in nerazstavljenih sistemov, zasnovanih glede na namen, krožijo okoli njih in tečejo preko njih

[ISO 14159:2002^[2], 3.3]

3.11**čiščenje zunaj postopka****COP (cleaning out of place)**

sistem čiščenja, pri katerem se oprema razstavi in čisti v bazenu ali pralnem stroju s kroženjem čistilne tekočine pri najmanj najnižji temperaturi čistilnega cikla

3.12**sanitacija**

⟨varnost živil⟩ postopek čiščenja, ki vključuje razkuževanje

3.13**sanitarni red**

vsi ukrepi, povezani s čiščenjem ali vzdrževanjem higienskih razmer v obratu, od čiščenja in/ali sanitacije določene opreme do periodičnih postopkov čiščenja kjer koli v obratu (vključno s postopki za čiščenje stavb, tal in struktur)

3.14**poročilo o analizi****COA (certificate of analysis)**

⟨varnost živil⟩ dokument dobavitelja, ki podaja rezultate določenih preskusov ali analiz, vključno z navedbo preskusnih metod, uporabljenih na določeni seriji dobaviteljevega proizvoda

3.8**food grade**

lubricants and heat transfer fluids formulated to be suitable for use in food processes where there may be incidental contact between the lubricant and the food

3.9**disinfection**

⟨food safety⟩ reduction, by means of chemical agents and/or physical methods, of the number of microorganisms in the environment, to a level that does not compromise food safety or suitability

NOTE Adapted from CAC/RCP 1:2003^[1], 2.3.

3.10**cleaning in place****CIP**

cleaning (3.5) of equipment by impingement or circulation of flowing chemical solutions, cleaning liquids and water rinses into, on to and over surfaces in equipment or systems without dismantling and designed for the purpose

[ISO 14159:2002^[2], 3.3]

3.11**cleaning out of place****COP**

system where equipment is disassembled and cleaned in a tank or in an automatic washer by circulating a cleaning solution and maintaining a minimum temperature throughout the cleaning cycle

3.12**sanitizing**

⟨food safety⟩ process of cleaning, followed by disinfection

3.13**sanitation**

all actions dealing with cleaning or maintaining hygienic conditions in an establishment, ranging from cleaning and/or sanitizing of specific equipment to periodic cleaning activities throughout the establishment (including building, structural, and grounds cleaning activities)

3.14**certificate of analysis****COA**

⟨food safety⟩ document provided by the supplier which indicates results of specific tests or analysis, including test methodology, performed on a defined lot of the supplier's product

3.15 zaščiten območja

⟨varnost živil⟩ oddvojitve območja v obratu, kjer delo lahko poteka po posebnih delovnih, higienskih ali drugih zahtevah, da se zmanjša možnost mikrobiološkega navzkrižnega onesnaženja

OPOMBA: Praktični primeri uporabe so: menjava obleke na vhodu ali izhodu, zračni nadtlak, prilagojeni vzorci smeri prometa.

3.16 oznaka

⟨varnost živil⟩ natisnjeni podatki na embalaži končnega proizvoda, ki podajajo informacije o vsebini v embalaži in sestavi živila ter navodila za shranjevanje in pripravo živila

PRIMER: Izraz vključuje, vendar ni omejen na:

- predpotiskano embalažo, natisnjene podatke, dodane embalaži, nalepko preko embalaže,
- skupinska pakiranja, ki imajo notranjo oznako na posameznem proizvodu in zunanjo kombinirano oznako za celotno vsebino

3.17 odpoklic proizvoda

odstranitev neskladnega proizvoda s trga, trgovine in skladišč, distribucijskih centrov in/ali skladišč kupcev, ker proizvod ne izpolnjuje določenih standardov

3.18 pravilo starejšega FEFO (first expired first out)

obračanje zalog po načelu upoštevanja prednosti najkrajšega datuma uporabnosti pri izdaji proizvoda

3.19 pravilo prvega FIFO (first in first out)

⟨varnost živil⟩ obračanje zalog po načelu prednosti zgodnejšega prevzema pri izdaji proizvodov

4 Gradnja in tloris stavb

4.1 Splošne zahteve

Stavbe morajo biti načrtovane, zgrajene in vzdrževane na način, ki ustreza naravi postopkov obdelave, ki se v njih izvajajo, z njimi povezanim dejavnikom tveganja živil in morebitnim virom onesnaženja iz okolja tovarne. Stavbe morajo biti v konstrukciji trpežne in ne smejo predstavljati tveganja za proizvod.

3.15 zoning

⟨food safety⟩ demarcation of an area within an establishment where specific operating, hygiene or other practices may be applied to minimize the potential for microbiological cross-contamination

NOTE Examples of practices include: clothing change on entry or exit, positive air pressure, modified traffic flow patterns.

3.16 label

⟨food safety⟩ printed matter that is part of the finished product package conveying specific information about the contents of the package, the food ingredients and any storage and preparation requirements

EXAMPLE: The term covers, but is not limited to:

- the package itself, printed matter attached to the package, or a sticker used for over-labelling;
- multi-packs which have an inner label on the individual product and an outer combined label for the whole contents.

3.17 product recall

removal of a non-conforming product from the market, trade and warehouses, distribution centres and/or customer warehouses because it does not meet specified standards

3.18 first expired first out FEFO

stock rotation based on the principle of despatching earliest expiration dates first

3.19 first in first out FIFO

⟨food safety⟩ stock rotation based on the principle of despatching earliest received products first

4 Construction and layout of buildings

4.1 General requirements

Buildings shall be designed, constructed and maintained in a manner appropriate to the nature of the processing operations to be carried out, the food safety hazards associated with those operations and the potential sources of contamination from the plant environs. Buildings shall be of durable construction which presents no hazard to the product.

OPOMBA: Primer "trpežne konstrukcije" je samoodtočna kritina, ki ne pušča.

NOTE An example of "durable construction" is self-draining roofs which do not leak.

4.2 Okolica

Upoštevati je treba možne vire onesnaženja iz lokalnega okolja.

Proizvodnja živil naj ne poteka na območjih, kjer bi potencialno škodljive snovi lahko vstopile v proizvod.

Učinkovitost ukrepov, sprejetih za zaščito pred morebitnimi onesnaževali, je treba redno pregledovati.

4.3 Lokacija obratov

Meje območja morajo biti jasno razpoznavne.

Dostop na območje mora biti nadzorovan.

Območje mora biti vzdrževano v dobrem stanju. Rastline je treba negovati ali odstraniti. Poti, dvorišča in parkirišča morajo odvajati vodo, da se ta ne zadržuje, in morajo biti vzdrževani.

5 Tloris prostorov in delovnih mest

5.1 Splošne zahteve

Notranji tlorisi morajo biti načrtovani, postavljeni in vzdrževani tako, da omogočajo dobro higiensko in proizvodno prakso. Poti premikanja materialov, proizvodov in osebja ter namestitvev opreme morajo biti načrtovane tako, da varujejo pred možnimi viri onesnaženj.

5.2 Notranji načrt, tloris in prometne poti

Stavba mora zagotavljati ustrezen prostor za logičen pretok materiala, proizvodov in osebja in za fizično ločevanje območij nepredelanih živil od predelanih.

OPOMBA: Primeri fizičnega ločevanja so stene, ovire ali predelne stene ali dovolj velika razdalja za omejitev tveganja.

Odpertine za premikanje materiala morajo biti načrtovane tako, da kar najbolj zmanjšajo vstop tujih snovi in glodavcev.

5.3 Notranje površine in stavbna oprema

Tla in stene proizvodnih območij morajo biti pralni ali omogočati čiščenje, primerno procesu ali dejavnikom tveganja proizvoda. Materiali površin morajo biti odporni proti uporabljenemu sistemu čiščenja.

4.2 Environment

Consideration shall be given to potential sources of contamination from the local environment.

Food production should not be carried out in areas where potentially harmful substances could enter the product.

The effectiveness of measures taken to protect against potential contaminants shall be periodically reviewed.

4.3 Locations of establishments

The site boundaries shall be clearly identified.

Access to the site shall be controlled.

The site shall be maintained in good order. Vegetation shall be tended or removed. Roads, yards and parking areas shall be drained to prevent standing water and shall be maintained.

5 Layout of premises and workspace

5.1 General requirements

Internal layouts shall be designed, constructed and maintained to facilitate good hygiene and manufacturing practices. The movement patterns of materials, products and people, and the layout of equipment, shall be designed to protect against potential contamination sources.

5.2 Internal design, layout and traffic patterns

The building shall provide adequate space, with a logical flow of materials, products and personnel, and physical separation of raw from processed areas.

NOTE Examples of physical separation include walls, barriers or partitions, or sufficient distance to minimize risk.

Openings intended for transfer of materials shall be designed to minimize entry of foreign matter and pests.

5.3 Internal structures and fittings

Process area walls and floors shall be washable or cleanable, as appropriate for the process or product hazard. Materials of construction shall be resistant to the cleaning system applied.

Stiki med steno in tlemi ter vogali morajo biti takšni, da jih je mogoče čistiti.

Wall floor junctions and corners shall be designed to facilitate cleaning.

Priporočeno je, da so stiki med steno in tlemi v območjih obdelave zaokroženi.

It is recommended that wall floor junctions be rounded in processing areas.

Tla morajo biti načrtovana tako, da preprečujejo zastajanje vode.

Floors shall be designed to avoid standing water.

Na mokrih območjih obdelave morajo biti tla neprepustna in urejeno mora biti odvajanje. Odvodni kanali morajo biti opremljeni s sifoni in prekriti.

In wet process areas, floors shall be sealed and drained. Drains shall be trapped and covered.

Stropi in spuščeni stropi morajo biti načrtovani tako, da je nalaganje nečistoč in kondenza čim manjše.

Ceilings and overhead fixtures shall be designed to minimize build-up of dirt and condensation.

Zunanja okna, ki se odpirajo, strešne zračnike ali ventilatorje, kjer so nameščeni, je treba zavarovati z mrežami proti insektom.

External opening windows, roof vents or fan, where present, shall be insect screened.

Zunanja vrata, ki se odpirajo, morajo biti zaprta ali zastrta, kadar niso v uporabi.

External opening doors shall be closed or screened when not in use.

5.4 Namestitev opreme

5.4 Location of equipment

Oprema mora biti načrtovana in nameščena tako, da omogoča dobre higienske prakse in monitoring. Oprema mora biti nameščena tako, da dopušča dostop za delo, čiščenje in vzdrževanje.

Equipment shall be designed and located so as to facilitate good hygiene practices and monitoring. Equipment shall be located to permit access for operation, cleaning and maintenance.

5.5 Laboratorijske naprave in prostori

5.5 Laboratory facilities

Linjske preskusne naprave je treba nadzorovati, da se kar najbolj zmanjša tveganje onesnaženja proizvoda.

In-line and on-line test facilities shall be controlled to minimize risk of product contamination.

Mikrobiološki laboratoriji morajo biti načrtovani, nameščeni in morajo delovati tako, da se prepreči onesnaženje ljudi, obrata in proizvodov. Ne smejo se odpirati neposredno v proizvodno območje.

Microbiology laboratories shall be designed, located and operated so as to prevent contamination of people, plant and products. They shall not open directly on to a production area.

5.6 Začasni ali premični objekti in prodajni avtomati

5.6 Temporary or mobile premises and vending machines

Začasna oprema mora biti načrtovana, nameščena in zgrajena tako, da ne daje zavetja glodavcem in da je preprečeno možno onesnaženje proizvodov.

Temporary structures shall be designed, located and constructed to avoid pest harbourage and potential contamination of products.

Dodatne dejavnike tveganja v povezavi z začasno opremo in prodajnimi avtomati je treba oceniti in nadzorovati.

Additional hazards associated with temporary structures and vending machines shall be assessed and controlled.