

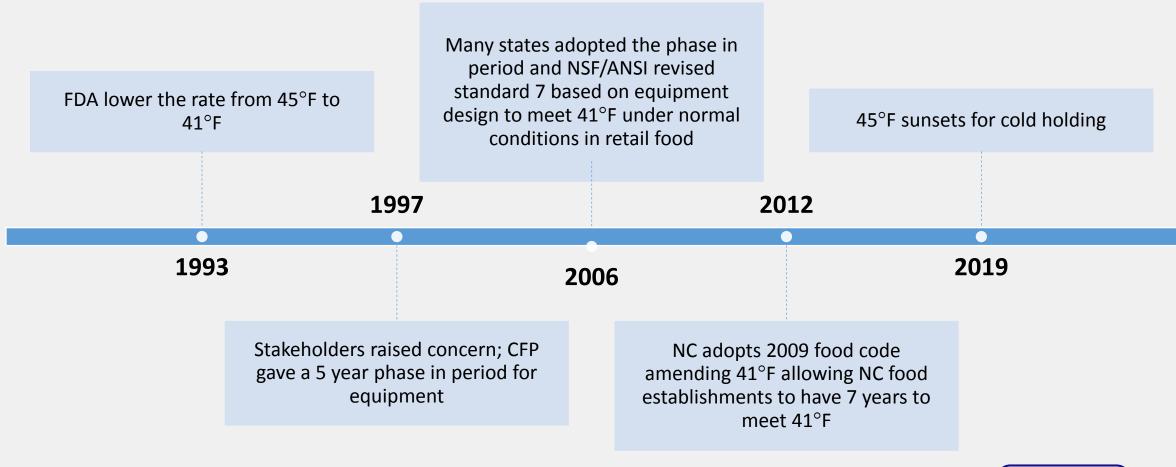
Cold Hold Enforcement Strategies







Timeline of 41°F from FDA to North Carolina





Where is North Carolina Retail?

Data compiled from County Risk Factor Studies

	IN	OUT	Out Of Compliance
Seafood	41	18	31%
Produce	76	80	51%
Institution	90	75	45%
Meat Market	175	42	19%
Hospital	5	14	74%
Full Service	154	337	69%
Deli	70	143	67%
Elem. School	102	70	41%
Fast Food	122	216	64%
Totals	835	995	54%



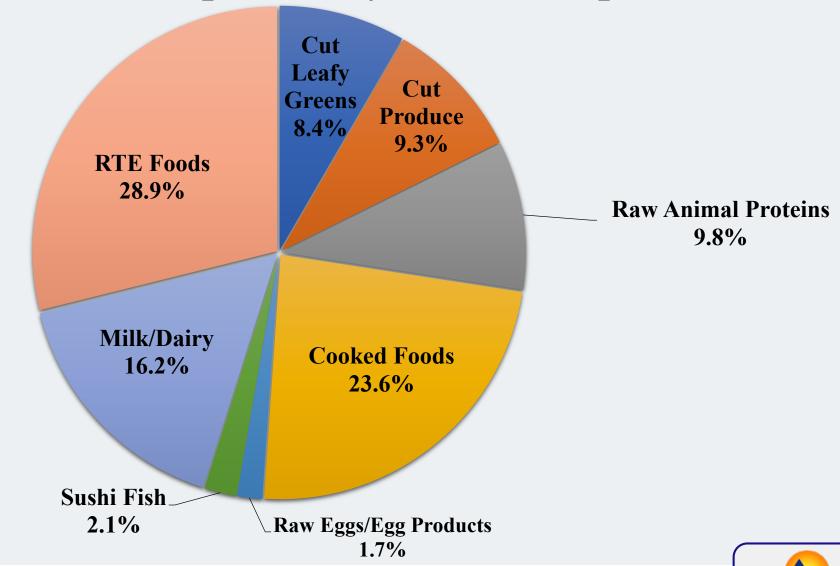


State Cold Hold Study

Basic Statistics	Out of Compliance
Evaluations Completed	68
Refrigerators Observed	199
Total Temperature Observations	424
% Non-compliance	79.1%
Average Temperature	45.2°F
Standard Deviation	4.3
Median Temperature	44.0°F
95% Confidence Interval	44.8 °F – 45.0°F



% Non-compliance by Food Group







How will Inspections be Marked with this Regulatory Change?

- Historically, we have marked OUT for non-compliance with no point deductions on the first inspection.
- How we address food safety is most important. Not point deductions.
 - Can the food be served safely?





Question: What rules are affected on this date?



Answer:

- Cold Holding Temperatures^P (#20, 3pts)
- Date Marking^{PF, P} (#21, 3 pts)
- Cooling^P (#18, 3 pts)
- Time As A Public Health Control^{PF,P} (#22, 2 pts)
- Thawing^C (#33, 1 pt)
- Slacking^C (#33, 1 pt)
- Cooling Method^{PF} Capacities (#31, 1 pt)





What to do now.....

- Complete Cold Hold Assessment sheets.
- Educate the operator about what the specific issues are with their facility.
- Start pointing out ways establishments can get into compliance with their existing equipment.
- Encourage staff training and equipment maintenance (low-cost solutions)
- RCPs for behavioral based problems.
- Prepare operators for potential points losses/consequences of noncompliance.





Compliance Strategies



- 1. Assess equipment
- 2. Evaluate Menu
- 3. Active Managerial Control of cooling
- 4. Equipment intended use
- 5. Proper stacking of foods in units
- 6. Time as a Public Health Control (4-6 hours depending)







Education

Voluntary Disposal

Risk Control Plans (RCPs)

Variance Alternative





Education



Cold Hold Campaign Signage/Posters

County-developed educational documents

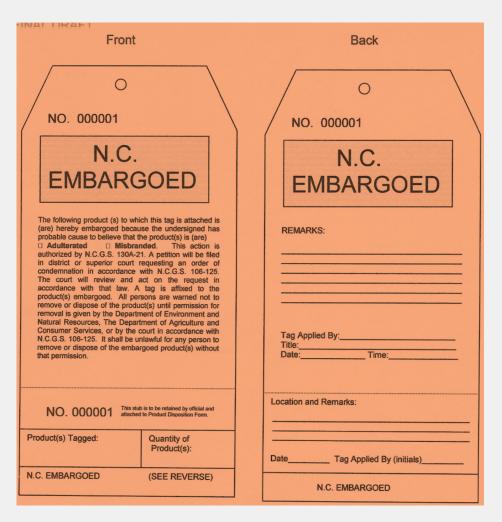
 Utilize Cold Holding Assessment sheet (if not already used)





Voluntary Disposal

- Use for small batches of food when operator has no information about the product
- We do not have Embargo Authority for foods between 42°F-45°F when only concern is temperature
- When food isn't date-marked and operator has no information about product, ask questions







Risk Control Plans (RCPs)

These are best for behavior-focused solutions

Teaching an employee the correct method for controlling risk factors

• Example RCP:

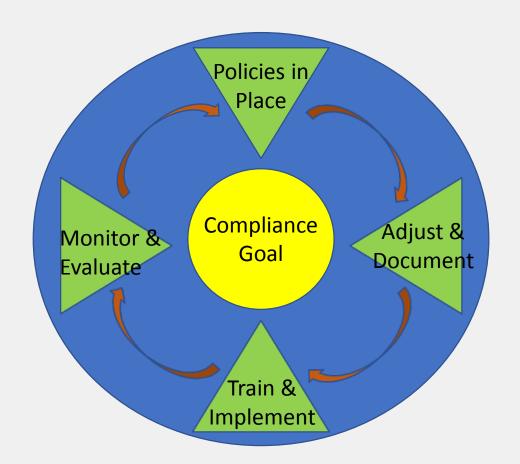
Requesting a RCP for proper ambient cooling in the 38°F walk-in cooler prior to placing food into a make unit (diced tomatoes).





Verification/Consultative Visits

- When/why the need of VR?
 - In-service training
 - Follow up on RCPs
 - Education didn't feel sufficient based on problems observed during inspection







Long-Term Solutions

Mark OUT on inspection sheet

Use of RCPs

Implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

- Issuance of Variances:
 - Date marking for 4 days at 42°F − 45°F
 - TPHC starting between 42°F − 45°F not to exceed 70 °F degrees





Reasoning

- The *Historical Record of Cold Holding Temperature Provisions* in the 2013 FDA Annex discusses how the FDA decided on 41°F and what they did to bridge the gap
- 'Thus, there are mechanisms in place to allow industry flexibility in holding foods out of temperature control and the exemption for holding at 45°F was no longer necessary, given equipment capabilities, existing provisions of the Food Code that could be utilized (e.g., variances, time as a public health control), and the impact on public health.'





Variance Alternative

- Why the allowance of variances for these citations?
 - It is important to understand that the risk is being addressed.
 - LM cultures are equal when comparing RTE TCS foods kept at $42^{\circ}F 45^{\circ}F$ for 4 days or $41^{\circ}F$ at 7 days
 - 4-day date marking for foods held at 42°F-45°F
 - 24 hr date marking variance (42°-45°F)
 - TPHC starting at 42°F 45°F for 4 hours and kept at 70°F or below is equal to 41°F for 6 hours at 70°F or below
- NCDHHS will approve the variances with the county support
 - Templates have been developed to streamline the process
 - Templates will require equipment information
 - When the equipment is replaced, the variance would be removed





When to Issue an Intent to Suspend

Cannot be based solely on cold holding between 42°F-45°F

• Too many risk factors to control (cooling, date marking, thawing, etc.)

- Needs to be well documented
 - Show progression on multiple inspections/visits

 NCDA cannot support embargo on temperature alone until it gets above 45°F.





Scenario 1: Cold Holding/Date Marking 42°F-45°F

 Prep-style cooler has TCS food items holding between 42°F-45°F

• What should the REHS do?



Scenario 1: Cold Holding/Date Marking 42°F-45°F

- 1st Offense
- REHS marks #20 and #21 OUT on Inspection Form, takes 0 credit
 - Discard RTE, TCS foods over 4 days old that are required to be date marked
 - Rule out behavioral issues (too much food, cooling, maintenance, etc.)
 - Have PIC contact refrigeration technician
 - Educate
 - Implement Risk Control Plan
 - Option of Time as a Public Health Control
 - Option of use of ice





Scenario 1: Cold Holding/Date Marking 42°F-45°F

• 2nd Offense

- REHS marks #20 and #21 OUT on Inspection Form, takes half credit
 - Review Risk Control Plan
 - Time as a Public Health Control





Scenario 1: Cold Holding/Date Marking 42°F-45°F

• 3rd Offense

- REHS marks #20 and #21 OUT on Inspection Form, takes full credit
 - Option of utilizing a Variance
 - Building the case to pursue Intent to Suspend





Scenario 2: Cooling with 42°F-45°F

- All mechanical refrigeration in the establishment is measuring 42°F-45°F
- Foods are found cooling in the walk in cooler (cut tomatoes @67°F, chili @135°F, potato salad @47°F)
- These foods are found in shallow portions, metal pans, loosely covered and are stored properly
- PIC states "this is how foods are cooled in establishment"
- You decide foods will not cool to 41°F due to mechanical refrigeration
- Potato salad was made from ambient ingredients, 3 hours ago

What should the REHS do?





Scenario 2: Cooling with 42°F-45°F

- 1st Offense
- REHS marks #18 OUT for potato salad, takes 0 credit
 - CDI of cooling is education if foods cool within 45°F rate (use calculations). Food can be kept. Educate on alternatives such as limited cooling of menu items.
 - Implement Risk Control Plan
 - Educate
 - Implement better cooling methods to achieve proper cooling parameters (i.e. use of ice as an ingredient, ice baths, ice wands, incorporating freezer, etc.)-TO PREVENT FURTHER VIOLATIONS





Scenario 2: Cooling with 42°F-45°F

• 2nd Offense

- Beginning taking points depending on the severity of the violations seen
- Discuss options of remediation
- Review Risk Control Plan

Build case for intent to suspend



Summary

- No point deductions for first inspection only
- Education can be considered a CDI
- Determine the root cause-Why is the food above 41°F?
- Variance is an option
- <u>Cannot</u> take points under variance #27
- Not all scenarios can be addressed in the PS contact a Regional if you need assistance
- DOCUMENT DOCUMENT DOCUMENT
- Be reasonable





Questions?

