Food Preparation and Service - Part 1

Self-Inspection Checklist

Guidelines: This checklist covers some of the regulations issued by New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services under N.J.A.C. 8:24. It applies to school cafeterias and, in general, any area or operation that prepares or serves food to the public with or without charge. Although not legally applicable to general classroom activities, this checklist will be helpful in reviewing general food safety practices. Definitions of underlined terms are provided at the end of the checklist to help you understand some of the questions. This checklist should be used in conjunction with the other Food Preparation and Service checklists.

Food Supplies
Source; Protection; Wholesomeness; Misbranding

1. Is all food in a public food preparation or service area from a source which complies with applicable State and local regulations? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.1(a)]

2. Is all food protected against contamination and spoilage during handing, packaging, and storage, and while in transit? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.1(a)]

3. Is food prepared at home forbidden in a public food preparation or service area? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.1(b)]

Comments/Corrective Action:
4. Is food inspected prior to use to ensure it is clean, wholesome, free from spoilage, free from adulteration and misbranding, and safe for human consumption? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.1(c)]
   Y N N/A DK

5. Is all hermetically sealed food (such as a sealed baby food jar) in a public food preparation or service area only from an approved food processing establishment? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.1(c)]
   Y N N/A DK

6. Are all fluid milk or fluid milk products pasteurized? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.1(e)]
   Y N N/A DK

7. Are pasteurized fluid milk and fluid milk products in a public food preparation and service area from a source which is in compliance with applicable State and local regulations? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.1(d)]
   Y N N/A DK

8. Are reconstituted dry milk and dry milk products only used in instant desserts and whipped products, or for cooking and baking purposes? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.1(e)]
   Y N N/A DK

9. When reconstituting non-dairy creaming, whitening or whipping agents: [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.1(e)]
   a) Has the storage container be sanitized? Y N N/A DK
   b) Is the storage container covered? Y N N/A DK
   c) Is the storage container one gallon or less in capacity? Y N N/A DK
   d) Has the reconstituted product been cooled throughout to 45°F or below within four hours of preparation? Y N N/A DK

Comments/Corrective Action:
10. Are all milk, milk products, and milk substitutes used for drinking purposes served from their original containers or from an approved bulk milk dispenser? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.1(f)]

11. If multi-use pitchers are used to serve milk, milk products or substitutes: [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.1(g)]
   a) Is their use restricted to service in beverages such as coffee, tea, cocoa, and in other items such as cereals and fruits?
   b) Are the unused portions discarded after their use by the customer or group served?
   c) Is adding fresh product to the pitchers or the mixing of previously served product prohibited?
   d) Is the milk, fluid milk products or substitutes served at a temperature of 45 °F or below?

Frozen Desserts

12. Is there a license from the New Jersey State Department of Health and Senior Services for serving frozen desserts such as ice cream, soft frozen desserts, ice milk, sherbets, ices and mix? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.2(b)]

13. Are frozen desserts such as ice cream, soft frozen desserts, ice milk, sherbets, ices and mix in compliance with all applicable State and local laws and regulations? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.2(a)]

Comments/Corrective Action:
Shellfish

14. Does all shellfish come from a New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services or U.S. Food and Drug Administration currently certified dealer? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.3(a)] (Names, addresses and certification numbers should be confirmed with your local health authority).

15. Does each container of unshucked or shucked shellfish have a tag which includes the dealer certification number, name of dealer, address of dealer, type of shellfish and quantity in package? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.3(b)1]

16. Are fresh and frozen shucked oysters, clams, and mussels packed in nonreturnable containers? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.3(b)2]

17. Are packages of fresh and frozen shucked oysters, clams, and mussels permanently marked with the name of the certified packer and the abbreviated name of the state? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.3(b)2]

18. Are each lot of fresh and frozen shucked shellfish accompanied by a properly completed shellfish tag? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.3(b)2]

19. Are shellstock and shucked shellfish stored in the container in which they are received until the container is empty? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.3(b)3]

20. Are required tags or stubs left on the shellfish container until the container is emptied? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.3(b)3]

Comments/Corrective Action:
21. Are required tags or stubs on shellfish containers immediately marked with the date of receipt? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.3(b)4]  
   Y N N/A DK

22. Are required tags or stubs from shellfish containers kept on file for not less than 90 days (To track possible occurrences of shellfish hepatitis)? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.3(b)4]  
   Y N N/A DK

   **Eggs**

23. Are whole eggs clean, with shells intact and without cracks or excessive checks? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.5]  
   Y N N/A DK

24. Are whole shell eggs broken by a method that minimizes the commingling of the shell, shell fragments or membrane with the liquid contents of the eggs? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.5(b)]  
   Y N N/A DK

25. Are shell eggs that are cracked and pooled, cooked immediately? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.5(c)]  
   Y N N/A DK

26. Is the use of raw eggs (not cooked to a temperature of at least 140 degrees Fahrenheit) as a major component in the preparation of uncooked or undercooked ready-to-eat foods prohibited? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.5(d)]  
   Y N N/A DK

   Note: Eggs prepared for individual service at the time of customer order and provided immediately for consumption may be served raw or cooked to a product temperature of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Comments/Corrective Action:
Emergency Occurrences

27. If there has been an emergency occurrence, has the person in charge kept potentially hazardous food from being held outside of the safe temperature range? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.6]  
Y N N/A DK

28. Are events such as fire, flood, power outage which jeopardize food safety promptly reported to the health department? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-2.6]  
Y N N/A DK

Food Protection - General

29. Have precautions been taken to prevent food contamination from dust, flies, rodents and other vermin, unclean utensils and work surfaces, unnecessary handling, coughs and sneezes, flooding, drainage, and overhead leakage, poisonous and toxic materials and any other source? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.1(a)]  
Y N N/A DK

30. Are refrigeration, hot food storage and display facilities conveniently located to assure required temperatures during storage, preparation, transportation, display and service? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.1(b)]  
Y N N/A DK

31. Does each refrigerator have an easily observed indicating thermometer accurate to ± 3 degrees Fahrenheit? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.1(b)]  
Y N N/A DK

32. Does the refrigerator thermometer provide the true air temperature within the unit (not the blower temperature)? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.1(b)]  
Y N N/A DK

Comments/Corrective Action:
33. Does each hot food facility storing potentially hazardous food have an easily readable recording or indicating thermometer accurate to ± 3 degrees Fahrenheit and located to measure the air temperature in the coolest part of the facility? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.1(c)]

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34. If a hot food thermometer is impractical and not built in, is there a product thermometer readily available and used to check internal food temperatures? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.1(c)]

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35. If a stem-type thermometer is used, is it sanitized prior to use to prevent cross contamination? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.1(a)] (An example of cross contamination is when a thermometer is removed from a pocket or drawer and is put directly into the product without sanitizing it.)

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36. Has a stem-type thermometer been used to monitor the proper internal cooking, cooling, reheating, hot holding, or cold holding temperatures of all potentially hazardous foods? All stages must be monitored to prevent foodborne illness. [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.1(d)]

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**Food Temperatures**

37. Is perishable food maintained at such temperatures to prevent spoilage? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.2(a)]

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38. Is potentially hazardous food kept at 45 degrees Fahrenheit or below or 140 degrees Fahrenheit or above? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.2(b)]

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39. Has frozen food been maintained in its frozen state at zero degrees Fahrenheit or below until removed from storage for preparation? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.2(b) and (f)]

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Comments/Corrective Action:
40. Are large quantities of *potentially hazardous food* which are to be refrigerated after preparation rapidly cooled (120 degrees Fahrenheit to 70 degrees Fahrenheit within two hours) using one of the following methods? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.2(c)]

   a) shallow pans having no greater than 4 inches depth; or
   b) agitation; or
   c) quick chilling refrigeration equipment; or
   d) water circulation external to the food container.

41. If *potentially hazardous food* is being cooled in conventional refrigeration equipment, is it left in uncovered containers that are not stacked? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.2(c)]

   Note: Precautions should be taken to protect uncovered foods from contamination while they are cooling.

42. If there is a working container of mayonnaise/salad dressing containing eggs and egg products, has the temperature been kept at 45 degrees Fahrenheit or below? If no, then discard after three hours. [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.2(c)]

   Note: If mayonnaise or salad dressing is transferred to another container, it may not be returned to the original container.

43. When *potentially hazardous food* is served hot and is placed on display, except for rare roast beef, is the display temperature at 140 degrees Fahrenheit or above. [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.2(d)1]
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<td>44. When rapidly prechilled food is put on display, is the temperature maintained below 45 degrees Fahrenheit or between 45 degrees Fahrenheit and 55 degrees Fahrenheit for no more than four hours? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.2(d)2]</td>
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<td>45. If hollandaise and other sauces are held at temperatures between 45 and 140 degrees Fahrenheit, are the ingredients fresh and is the sauce discarded after three hours? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.2(e)]</td>
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<td>46. Is frozen food defrosted using one of the following procedures? [N.J.A.C. 8:24-3.2(g)]</td>
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<td>a) In refrigerated units at a temperature below 45 degrees Fahrenheit; or</td>
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<td>b) Under potable running water of a temperature of 70 degrees Fahrenheit or below; or</td>
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<td>c) In a microwave oven; or</td>
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<td>d) As part of the conventional cooking process; or</td>
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<td>e) Other method approved by the Health Department.</td>
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Definitions:

*Indicating thermometer* a thermometer which can reveal temperature by one or two degrees. Rather than a thermometer that will read safe, danger zone.

*Pooled eggs* means more than one egg mixed together in one container.

*Stem-type, product Thermometer* - A thermometer with a dial which reveals temperature by one or two degrees. The shaft on the thermometer can enter the product to ascertain temperature.

*Potentially hazardous food* means any food which consists in whole or in part of milk or milk products, eggs, meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, edible crustacea, or other ingredients, including synthetic ingredients, in a form capable of supporting rapid and progressive growth of infectious or toxigenic microorganisms. The term does not include clean, whole, uncracked, odor-free shell eggs or foods which have a pH level of 4.6 or below or a water activity ($a_w$) value of 0.85 or less.