

# Cold Hold Enforcement Strategies







#### **Timeline of 41°F from FDA to North Carolina**



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#### 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%

Division of Public Health, Food Protection and Facilities Branch

North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services



#### State Cold Hold Study

<b>Basic Statistics</b>	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



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## 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<sup>P</sup> (#20, 3pts)
- Date Marking<sup>PF, P</sup> (#21, 3 pts)
- Cooling<sup>P</sup> (#18, 3 pts)
- Time As A Public Health Control<sup>PF,P</sup> (#22, 2 pts)
- Thawing<sup>C</sup> (#33, 1 pt)
- Slacking<sup>c</sup> (#33, 1 pt)
- Cooling Method<sup>PF</sup> 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.



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#### **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
- 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  $42^{\circ}F 45^{\circ}F$
  - TPHC starting between  $42^{\circ}F 45^{\circ}F$  not to exceed 70  $^{\circ}F$  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°F 45°F for 4 days or 41°F at 7 days
  - 4-day date marking for foods held at  $42^{\circ}F-45^{\circ}F$
  - 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



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#### 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

- 1<sup>st</sup> 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

- 2<sup>nd</sup> 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

- 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

- 1<sup>st</sup> 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

- 2<sup>nd</sup> 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  $41^{\circ}F$ ?
- 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?**

