

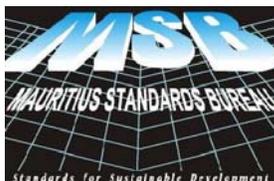
TECHNICAL
SPECIFICATION

**MS ISO TS
22002-2:2013**

First edition
2014-01-18

**Prerequisite programmes on food
safety —
Part 2:
Catering**

ICS 67.040



**Mauritius Standards Bureau
Moka**

Gr 9

National foreword

This Mauritian Standard is identical with the International Standard **ISO/TS 22002-2:2013** *Prerequisite programmes on food safety — Part 2: Catering* published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). It was adopted by the Mauritius Standards Bureau on the recommendation of the **Food Products Standards Committee** and approval of the Standards Council on **04 December 2013**. It was notified in the Government Gazette on **18 January 2014***.

For the purposes of this standard the following change should be made:

The words “International Standard” should be replaced by “Mauritian Standard”.

The following Mauritian Standard is identical to the International Standard, which is referenced in the adopted standard:

International Standard

ISO 22000:2005

*Food safety management systems —
Requirements for any organization in the
food chain*

Corresponding Mauritian Standard

MS ISO 22000:2005

*Food safety management systems —
Requirements for any organization in the
food chain*

* **General Notice No 90 of 2014**



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© MSB 2014

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission from Mauritius Standards Bureau at the address below.

Mauritius Standards Bureau

Villa Road

Moka

Mauritius

Telephone

+ (230) 433 3648

Fax

+ (230) 433 5051/ 433 5150

E-mail

msb@intnet.mu

Contents

Page

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Foreword | iv |
| Introduction | v |
| 1 Scope | 1 |
| 2 Normative references | 2 |
| 3 Terms and definitions | 2 |
| 4 Generic prerequisite programmes | 3 |
| 4.1 Layout of premises..... | 3 |
| 4.2 Water supply..... | 6 |
| 4.3 Equipment and utensils..... | 6 |
| 4.4 Personnel hygiene..... | 7 |
| 4.5 Purchasing management..... | 9 |
| 4.6 Storage and transport..... | 9 |
| 4.7 Cleaning and disinfection..... | 10 |
| 4.8 Waste management..... | 11 |
| 4.9 Pest and animal control..... | 12 |
| 4.10 Management and supervision..... | 12 |
| 4.11 Documentation and records..... | 13 |
| 4.12 Product recall procedures..... | 13 |
| 5 Specific prerequisite programmes | 13 |
| 5.1 Thawing..... | 13 |
| 5.2 Preparation..... | 14 |
| 5.3 Cooking..... | 14 |
| 5.4 Portioning..... | 14 |
| 5.5 Cooling and storage..... | 15 |
| 5.6 Freezing, storage and thawing..... | 15 |
| 5.7 Transport..... | 15 |
| 5.8 Food reheating..... | 15 |
| 5.9 Food service..... | 16 |
| 5.10 Identification and hygiene control system..... | 16 |
| Bibliography | 18 |

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.

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 22002-2 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*
- *Part 2: Catering*
- *Part 3: Farming*

The following parts are under preparation:

- *Part 4: Food packaging manufacturing*
- *Part 5: Transport and storage*

Introduction

ISO 22000 sets out specific food safety requirements for organizations in the food chain. One such requirement is that organizations establish, implement, and maintain prerequisite programmes (PRPs) to assist in controlling food safety hazards (ISO 22000:2005, 7.5).

This part of ISO/TS 22002 does not duplicate the requirements given in ISO 22000 and is intended to be used when establishing, implementing, and maintaining the PRPs specific to the organization(s) in conjunction with ISO 22000, to assist in controlling basic hygienic conditions in catering activities.

Food safety has to be ensured at all stages of the food chain. In the case of catering services, prerequisite programmes have to be established in organizations which, as applicable, prepare, process, cook, store, transport, distribute, and serve food for human consumption at the place of preparation or at a satellite unit.

The following applications of this part of ISO/TS 22002, in accordance with ISO 22000, are possible.

- a) An organization can develop the PRPs part of codes of practice or check that an existing code of practice is consistent with this part of ISO/TS 22002.
- b) An establishment can implement an ISO 22000 food safety management system. The establishment can use this part of ISO/TS 22002 as a basis to structure and document the PRPs.

PREVIEW

Prerequisite programmes on food safety —

Part 2: Catering

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

This document does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

Users are responsible for its correct application. Compliance with this document does not in itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

1 Scope

This part of ISO/TS 22002 specifies the requirements for the design, implementation, and maintenance of prerequisite programmes (PRPs) to assist in controlling food safety hazards in catering.

This part of ISO/TS 22002 is applicable to all organizations which are involved in the processing, preparation, distribution, transport, and serving of food and meals and wish to implement PRPs in accordance with the requirements specified in ISO 22000:2005, 7.2.

The scope of this part of ISO/TS 22002 includes catering, air catering, railway catering, banquets, among others, in central and satellite units, school and industry dining rooms, hospitals and healthcare facilities, hotels, restaurants, coffee shops, food services, and food stores.

NOTE 1 For very small and medium enterprises (VSMEs), it is possible that some requisites are not applicable.

Users of catering can belong to vulnerable groups, such as children, elderly and/or ill people.

In some countries, the term “food services” is used synonymously with catering.

The application of this part of ISO/TS 22002 does not exempt the user from compliance with current and applicable legislation. Where local legal requirements are in specified for parameters (temperatures, among others) given in this part of ISO/TS 22002, the local requirements shall be used by the food business.

Catering operations are diverse in nature and not all of the requirements specified in this part of ISO/TS 22002 apply to an individual establishment or process.

Although the use of this part of ISO/TS 22002 is not mandatory for complying with the requirements in ISO 22000:2005, 7.2, there is a requirement for deviations (exclusions made or alternative measures implemented) to be justified and documented when this part of ISO/TS 22002 is used as reference for the PRPs implemented. It is not intended for such deviations to affect the ability of the organization to comply with the requirements of ISO 22000.

This part of ISO/TS 22002 specifies detailed requirements to be considered in relation to ISO 22000:2005, 7.2.3.

In addition, this part of ISO/TS 22002 adds other aspects such as product recall procedures which are considered relevant to catering operations.

NOTE 2 Measures for prevention of malicious contamination are outside the scope of this part of ISO/TS 22002.

This part of ISO/TS 22002 is intended to be used when establishing, implementing, and maintaining the PRPs specific to the organization(s) in accordance with ISO 22000.