





Module – 8 Food Safety and Standards





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FOOD REGULATORY COMPLIANCES

Food Regulatory Compliances

Regulatory compliance is a procedure where requirements in the form of directives, regulations, and standards are stated by any regulatory body. The main intention of food product compliance is quality assurance.

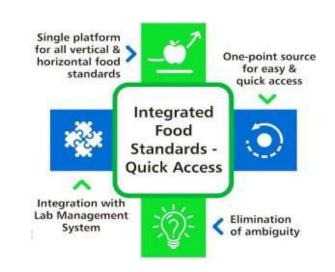




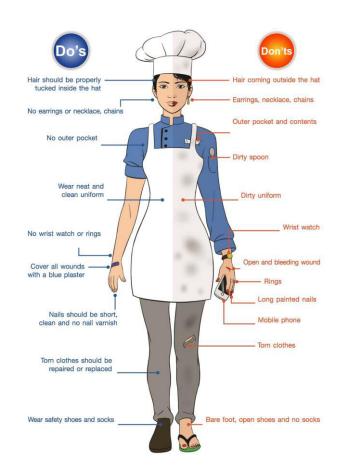
Food Safety and Standards Act and Food Authority

Food Safety and Standard Act, 2006 was officially implemented on August 5, 2011. Under this act, a single reference point and regulatory body called Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) was established for all matters relating to food safety and standards, which will work as an independent statutory authority under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India.

The regulatory compliance of any FBOs will largely be evaluated based on the standards framed by FSSAI. FSSAI has developed a system- Integrated Food Standard (IFS) quick access, integrating all Food Safety Standards and Regulations.



Do's & Don'ts for FBOs



FSSAI has provided an advisory for the chefs and food handlers, more specifically concerning hygiene and safety.



LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

The foremost important regulation that any food business operator should comply with is the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011. According to this regulation, it has been made mandatory by FSSAI that, every food business operator must compulsorily obtain FSSAI Registration or License.



TYPES OF FSSAI LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

BASIC REGISTRATION

FBOs having an annual turnover of less than Rs. 12 lakhs must obtain FSSAI basic registration.

STATE LICENSE

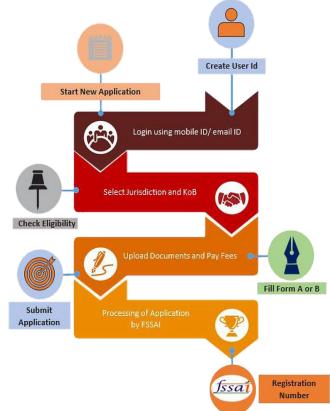
FBOs having an annual turnover of more than Rs. 12 lakhs and less than Rs.20 crores must obtain the FSSAI state license.

CENTRAL LICENSE

FBOs having an annual turnover of more than Rs. 20 crores must obtain the FSSAI central license.

LICENSING AND REGISTRATION PROCESS

To obtain a license or registration-Apply through an online portal called Food Safety Compliance System (FoSCoS).







PACKAGING AND LABELLING REQUIREMENTS **FOR FOOD BUSINESS OPERATORS** (FBOs)

FOOD PACKAGING

It is the enclosing of Food to protect it from damage, contamination, spoilage, pest attacks, and tempering, during transport, storage, and retail sale. The package is often labeled with information such as the amount of the contents, ingredients, nutritional content, cooking instructions (if relevant), and shelf life. The package needs to be designed and selected in such a manner that there are no adverse interactions between it and the food. Package will maintain the quality and integrity of the product till it reaches the consumer for its intended use.

PACKAGING MATERIAL:

Materials such as cardboard, Paper, Glass, metal, Plastic, multi-layer packaging materials used for packaging of Food Products.



TYPES OF PACKAGING

PRIMARY PACKAGING



SECONDARY PACKAGING



TERITARY PACKAGING





PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS BY FBO

The requirements for the packaging of any food that is being manufactured by any food business operator (FBO) are given in a regulation called, Food Safety and Standards (Packaging) Regulation, 2018.

Tin containers once used, shall not be re-used for packaging food.



PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS BY FBO

Printing inks for use on food packages shall conform to IS: 15495.

 Newspaper or any such material shall not be used for storing and wrapping food.

PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS BY FBO

• In multilayer packaging, the layer that comes in direct contact with food shall meet the requirements as specified in FSSR and shall obtain the testing certificate of the packaging material from the NABL testing laboratories/

Aluminum Foil
Polyethylene
Paper Board
External PE layer

agencies.

LABELLING REQUIREMENTS AS PER FSSAI

Name of Food

List of Ingredients

Nutritional Information

Declaration regarding Vegetarian or Non-Vegetarian Nature of Food

Declaration regarding Food Additives

Declaration of name and complete address

FSSAI logo and license number

Net quantity, Retail Sale Price and Consumer Care details

Lot/Code/Batch Identification

Date Marking

Labelling of Imported Foods

Country of Origin for Imported Foods

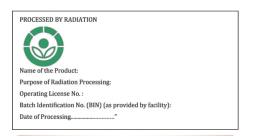
Instructions for use

Declaration regarding Food allergen

SYMBOLIC REPRESENTATIONS IN LABEL AS PER FSSAI LABELLING REGULATIONS

The requirements for labeling of pre-packaged foods and display of essential information on the package label are prescribed in the Food Safety and Standards (Labelling and Display) Regulations, 2020.





Any food that has undergone the process of irradiation (Irradiated Foods) provided shall bear the Radura logo in green colour

FSSAI has finalised the regulation called, Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Regulation, 2018, which aims at establishing fairness in claims and advertisements of food products and make food businesses accountable for such claims /advertisements so as to protect consumer interests.

For more information: www.fssai.gov.in



INTRODUCTION TO HACCP AND FSMS CERTIFICATION

WHAT IS FSMS?

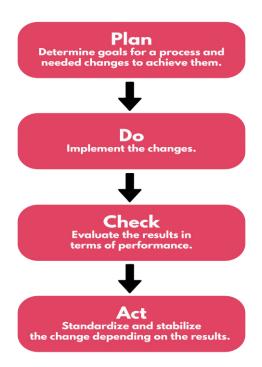


Unsafe food is a threat to human health and economies globally. Therefore, ensuring food safety is a public health priority and an essential step to achieving food security.

- Provide assurance of food safety
- Food businesses must implement an effective; Food Safety Management System (FSMS) based on Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP) and suitable Pre-Requisite Programmes (PRPs).

PDCA (PLAN DO CHECK ACT)

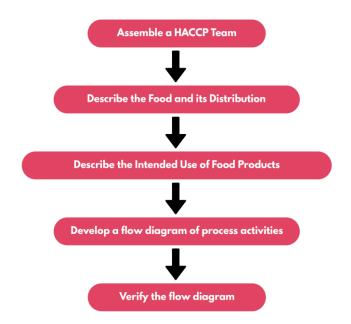




PDCA is an improvement cycle based on the scientific method of proposing a change in a process, implementing the change, measuring the results, and taking appropriate action. It also is known as the 'Deming Cycle'.

HACCP (HAZARD ANALYSIS AND CRITICAL CONTROL POINT)





It is defined as a systematic approach to the identification, evaluation, and control of food safety hazards. It is designed for use in all segments of the food industry from growing, harvesting, processing, manufacturing, distributing, and merchandising to preparing food for consumption. Prerequisite programs such as current Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) are an essential foundation for the development and implementation of successful HACCP plans.

SEVEN PRINCIPLE OF HACCP



Principle 1

Conduct a hazard analysis

Principle 2
Determine the critical control points (CCPs)

Principle 3

Establish critical limits

Principle 4

Establish monitoring procedures

Principle 5 Establish corrective actions

Principle 6

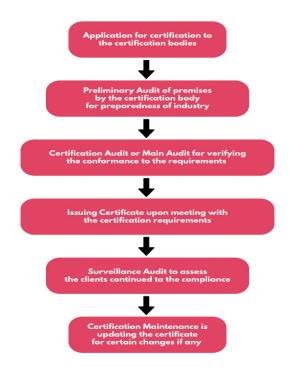
Establish verification procedures

Principle 7

Establish record-keeping and documentation procedures

FSMS CERTIFICATION





FSMS Certification is a procedure to verify that the essential principles of food safety are applicable throughout the food chain (including primary production through to the final consumer), to achieve the goal of ensuring that food is safe and suitable for human consumption.



FSSAI Initiatives for Promoting Safe and Wholesome Food

FSSAI INITIATIVES

These initiatives aim to promote both the demand for and the supply of safe and healthy food in a sustainable way. Let's have a quick view on these initiatives and movements of FSSAI.

1. EAT RIGHT INDIA MOVEMENT

The Eat Right India movement is started on 10th July 2018, and works for ensuring safe, healthy, and sustainable food. The tagline of this initiative is, "Sahi Bhojan Behetar Jeevan".





2. FOOD SAFETY MITRA

It is an individual professional certified by FSSAI and performs limited actions on behalf of/for FBOs with respect to the implementation of the FSS Act, Rules and Regulation. The Food Safety Mitra will work for the following job roles. They are:

- **Digital Mitra**: To assist FBO in their compliance on the online portals of FSSAI.
- Trainer Mitra: To train FBOs regarding the Food Safety Act, Regulations, and implementation.
- **Hygiene Mitra**: To do Hygiene Ratings of FBOs.





3. SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD (SNF)

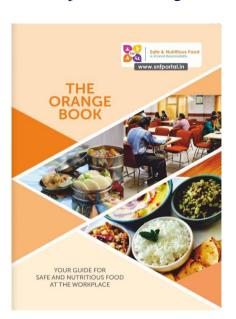
FSSAI has undertaken several initiatives under the umbrella of 'Safe and Nutritious Food' (SNF) for citizen guidance and behavioral change in every sphere at home, school, workplace, or eating out.



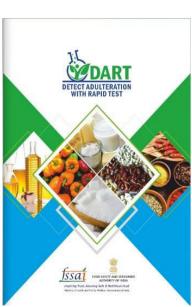




School Children's



Work Places



Simple test for Food Adulterants

4. FOOD FORTIFICATION

Food Fortification Resource Centre is set up by FSSAI to eliminate Hidden Hunger from wide communities of people in the world. This center helps to promote large-scale fortification of food across India.

Fortified Foods by FSSAI



Wheat Four Fortified with Iron, Folic Acid, Vitamin B12



Salt Double Fortified with **Iodine and Iron**



Rice Fortified with Iron, Folic Acid, Vitamin B12



Milk Fortified with Vitamin A and Vitamin D



SAMPOORNA POSHAN **SWASTH JEEVAN**

5. REPURPOSE USED COOKING OIL (RUCO)

RUCO enables the collection of used cooking oil to biodiesel and also sets a mandatory limit of Total Polar Compounds (TPC).





Website: https://eatrightindia.gov.in/ruco/

6. FOOD SAFETY ON WHEELS (FSWS)

- Food Safety and Standards Authority of India has initiated a scheme to provide mobile units for food testing, called "Food Safety on Wheels" to reach out to consumers through as many touch points as possible.
- FSWs were initiated by FSSAI to provide mobile food testing facilities to impart confidence amongst consumers that food is safe and nutritious to consume.
- It is mainly intended to address the lack of testing infrastructure in remote areas to furnish the elementary

analytical needs of the consumers.

This would not only address the issue of lack of food testing infrastructure in remote areas but also cater to the basic analytical needs of consumers along with spreading awareness and imparting training to the general public and food business operators including street vendors on various aspects of food safety



7. JAIVIK EXPRESS

- Nowadays organic foods are in increasing demand and trend among people because of their irreplaceable health benefits.
- For ease of consumers to identify certified organic products FSSAI has launched Jaivik Bharat, a unique logo that is intended to identify organic products from non–organic ones.
- This logo represents both the certification of National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) and the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS).

Jaivik Bharat

8. FOOD SAFETY TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION (FoSTaC)

- Large-scale training program for food business operators.
- All food businesses having Central Licenses or State Licenses should have at least one trained and certified food safety supervisor for every 25 food handlers or part thereof on all their premises.

OBJECTIVE

- To enhance the availability of skilled/ trained manpower in the food industry.
- Creating an improved environment of self-compliance to the FSS Act, Rules, and Regulations by responsible Food Businesses.
- Bringing a behavioral change and inculcating a culture of Food safety in the country.
- Minimize the loss of Production time and improve the quality of the Product



9. BLISSFUL HYGIENIC OFFERING TO GOD (BHOG)

BHOG is a large-scale initiative to transform the country's food system to ensure safe, healthy, and sustainable food for all the devotees at the Places of Worship (PoW).

Cleanliness is next to Godliness. Food served in the Places of Worship is regarded as pure and sacred. Thus, food should be prepared in a clean and proper manner with utmost importance to hygiene.



5

FOOD QUALITY
TESTING AND
SCHEDULE 4
REQUIREMENTS GLP
PLANT LAYOUT AND
MAINTENANCE

WHAT IS FOOD SAFETY?

Food is the major determinant of health, nutritional status, and productivity of the population. Food safety and quality are important at the home level but are critical in large-scale food production and processing and also where food is freshly prepared and served.

- Food quality refers to attributes that influence a product's value to consumers.
- Food safety means assurance that food is acceptable for human consumption according to its intended use.
- Food analysis is the discipline that deals with the development, application, and study of analytical procedures for characterizing the properties of foods and their constituents.

PURPOSE OF FOOD QUALITY TESTING

- 1. Government Regulations and Recommendations
- The FBOs are made mandatory to comply with these regulations:
 Food Standards Nutritional Labelling Food Authenticity- Food Inspection and Grading.
- 2. Food Safety
- One of the most important reasons for analyzing foods from both the consumer's and the manufacturer's standpoint is to ensure that they are safe.
- 3. Quality Control
- To meet these rigorous standards food manufacturers, need analytical techniques to analyze food materials.
- Characterization of raw materials
- Monitoring quality during processing
- Characterization of Final Product

SAMPLING OF FOOD FOR FOOD QUALITY TESTING

- > SAMPLING: Selection of an appropriate fraction of the whole material for analytical purposes.
- **POPULATION**: The whole of the material whose properties we are trying to obtain.
- > SAMPLE: Only a representative fraction of the population is usually selected for analysis.
- LABORATORY SAMPLE: A fraction of the sample which is actually used in the final laboratory analysis. FBOs should check the scope of the laboratory before submitting their samples for analysis. The report obtained from a laboratory whose scope does not include your protection will not be get considered by the Food Authority for meeting the compliance for obtaining the license or registration certificate.

GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICES (GLP)

The basic principles of GLP

- Test Facility organization and personnel
- Quality Assurance Program
- Analytical and Instrumentation Facilities
- Apparatus, Materials, and Reagents
- Test System
- Test Methods and Reference Standards
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
- Performance of Test/ Study
- Reporting of Test Results
- Storage and Retention of Records and Materials

SCHEDULE - 4

Schedule 4 provides guidelines about General Hygienic and sanitary practices to be followed by Food Business Operators. It comprises of 5 parts as mentioned below:

General Hygiene and Sanitary practices to be followed by Petty FBOs applying for registration

General requirements on Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by all FBOs applying for License Specific Hygienic and sanitary practices to be followed by FBOs engaged in Catering/Food Service Establishments

Specific Hygienic and sanitary practices to be followed by FBOs engaged in the manufacture, processing, storing, and selling of Meat and Meat products

Specific Hygienic and sanitary practices to be followed by FBOs engaged in the manufacture, processing, storing, and selling of Milk and Milk products

FOOD PLANT DESIGN

• LOCATION AND SURROUNDINGS





• EQUIPMENTS AND CONTAINERS





• FLOORS, CEILINGS AND WALLS





FACILITIES





FOOD PLANT DESIGN

DRAINAGE & WASTE DISPOSAL



• PERSONAL HYGIENE







OVERVIEW OF THE PMFME SCHEME



PMFME SCHEME



PMFME is a centrally sponsored scheme and is implemented in close collaboration with State Nodal Agencies of respective States. All the States/UTs have appointed Nodal Agencies for the implementation of the scheme. The MIS portal for PMFME Scheme is receiving individual applications for credit-linked subsidies the for upgradation of food processing units.

The Scheme is to be implemented for a period of five years from 2020-21 to 2024-25 with an outlay of Rs.10, 000 Crore. The main theme of the Scheme is the One District One Product (ODOP) approach, a part of a broader strategy of concentrated agro and industrial development focused on each district





Enhance the competitiveness of existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganized segment of the food processing industry

Support Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Producers Cooperatives along their entire value chain

Promote Formalization of the sector





Integration with an organized supply chain by strengthening branding & marketing.

Increased access to credit to exiting micro food processing entrepreneurs for technology upgradation.

Capacity building of entrepreneurs through technical knowledge, skill training, and hand-holding support services.

Support for the transition of existing enterprises into a formal framework for registration under regulatory framework and compliance.

Support to Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Producers Cooperatives & cooperative societies along their entire value chain to enable microenterprises to avail common services.



SCHEME COMPONENTS and Benefits from the **PMFME SCHEME**

- Upgradation of New/
 Existing micro units Credit linked subsidy @
 35% to max Rs. 10 lakhs
- Seed capital support to
 SHGs- Support up to Rs,
 40,000 as working
 capital to SHG members.
- Support for FPOs/SHGs/
 Cooperatives Creditlinked capital
 investment grant @ 35%.
- Support for establishing common infrastructure
- Support for marketing & branding - 50% grant







FOR MORE INFORMATION

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pmfme-fpi@gov.in

Weblinks:

https://pmfme.mofpi.gov.in/pmfme/#/Home-Page http://niftem-t.ac.in/olapp/pmfme/web/index.php http://niftem-t.ac.in/olapp/pmfme/web/material.php

Online application portal (MoFPI): https://pmfme.mofpi.gov.in/pmfme/#/Login

THANK YOU

