

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

HACCP – STEP 12, PRINCIPLE 7

DOCUMENTATION AND RECORD-KEEPING

FAO Good Hygiene Practices (GHP) and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) Toolbox for Food Safety

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
CONTEXT	2
HACCP STEP 12	3
EXERCISE: FOOD SAFETY FOR THOUGHT	8
KEEP READING	9

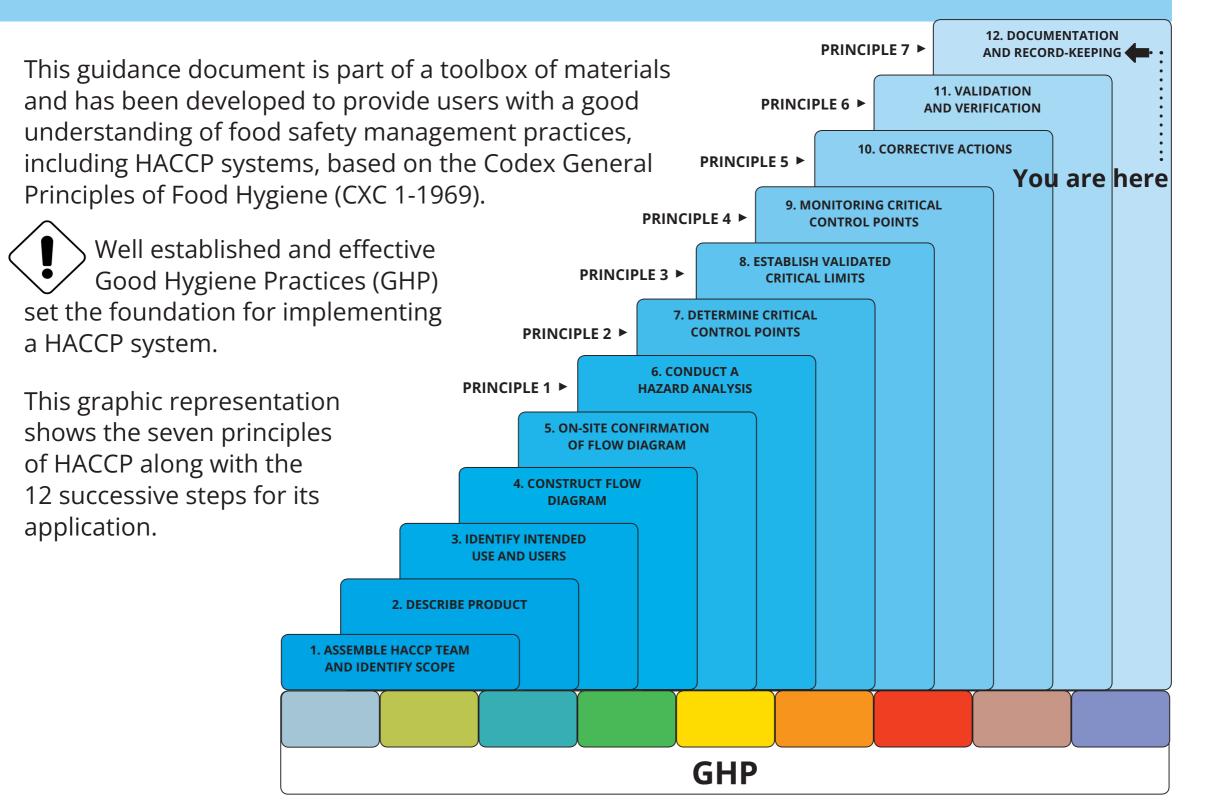
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INTRODUCTION



CONTEXT

Efficient and accurate **record-keeping** is essential to an effective HACCP system. HACCP procedures should be documented, and the **documentation** and record-keeping should be appropriate to the nature and size of the operation and sufficient to help the business to verify that HACCP controls are in place and being maintained. Generic HACCP plans or materials developed by external experts may be used for documenting or recording, provided that those materials reflect the specific food operations of the business. Documentation and record-keeping do not need to be complicated. Records can be paper-based or electronic.

DOCUMENTATION AND RECORD-KEEPING

Learning objectives

This document provides guidance on how to:

- find examples of documents and records needed for a HACCP plan;
- know which document formats are the most effective for record-keeping; and
- understand the importance of recordkeeping to the HACCP plan.

Principle 7: Establish documentation concerning all procedures and records appropriate to these principles and their application

Why documentation is important

- Documented procedures create consistency between workers performing the same task.
- Documented training materials facilitate consistent training for new employees as well as retraining.
- Records can be used in continuous improvement processes.
- Documented procedures and monitoring records are needed for audits and support international trade.

Records are essential for reviewing the adequacy of the HACCP plan and adherence to the HACCP system.

Codex definitions:

HACCP Plan: Documentation or set of documents, prepared in accordance with the principles of HACCP to ensure control of significant hazards in the food business.



Types of documentation

- documentation used in developing the HACCP plan (HACCP forms 1 -10)
- records generated by the HACCP plan (such as monitoring records)
- documentation of methods and procedures used (such as, operating procedures and work instructions)
- ➡ records of employee training programmes

Examples of documentation include:

- HACCP team composition
- hazard analysis and the scientific support for the hazards included in or excluded from the plan
- critical control point (CCP) determination worksheet
- critical limit determination and the scientific support for the limits established
- validation of control measures
- modifications made to the HACCP plan
 - See Supporting documents for templates and examples.

What are records and why are they needed?

- A record is a document that permanently captures information as evidence that an action was executed under the HACCP plan.
- Records can be kept in digital or electronic format and may be handwritten, if necessary. They may include figures, graphs and charts, photographs, videos, etc.
- Food businesses are responsible for complying with regulatory requirements and demonstrating compliance through documented events.
- Records allow the food business to easily and confidently confirm that its HACCP plan is effective.

Records can also provide information for:

- identifying and addressing the root cause of an issue
- analysing data and identifying trends to continuously improve a process or procedure
- identifying gaps in training

DOCUMENTATION

RECORD-KEEPING

Examples of records:

- observations or measurements taken to monitor CCP critical limits
- equipment calibration logs
- personnel training logs

Records should be complete, useful and accurate.

- Recorded information should be legible and accurately reflect the activity or observation that occurred.
- Entries should be recorded by designated and trained personnel and should be signed and dated.
- Units of measurement should be included in recording specific measurements.
- Any changes made to records should not obstruct information included previously.
- If records are electronic, they should be backed up.

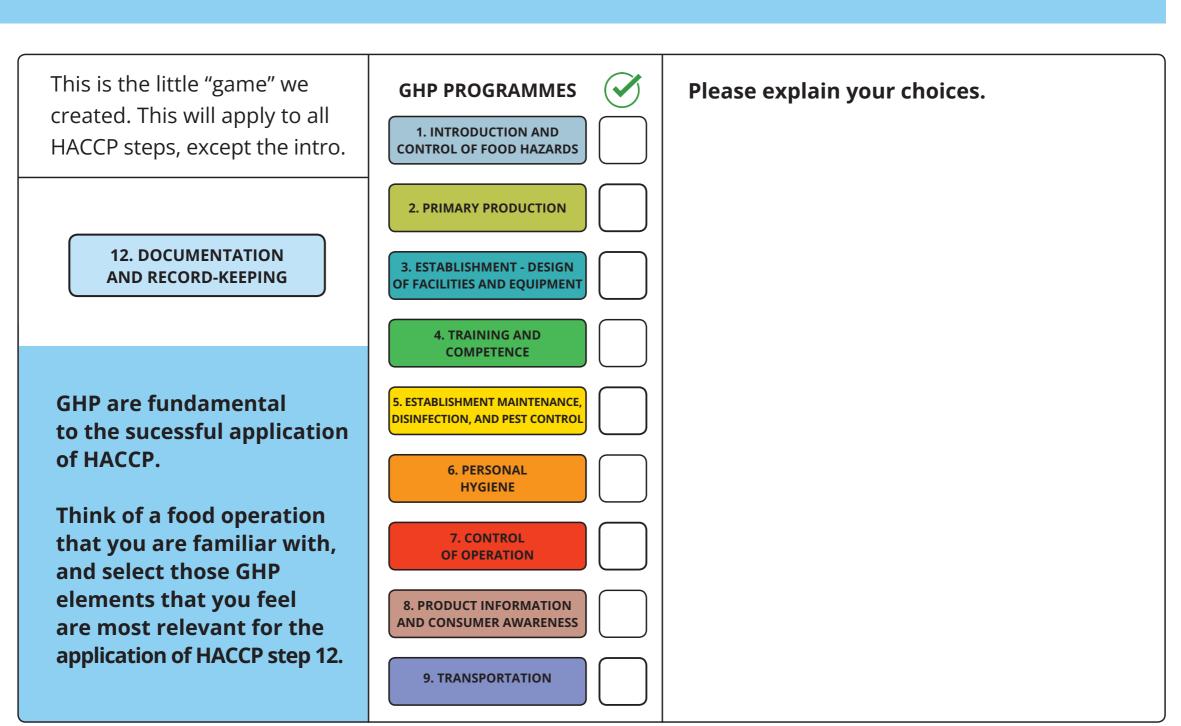
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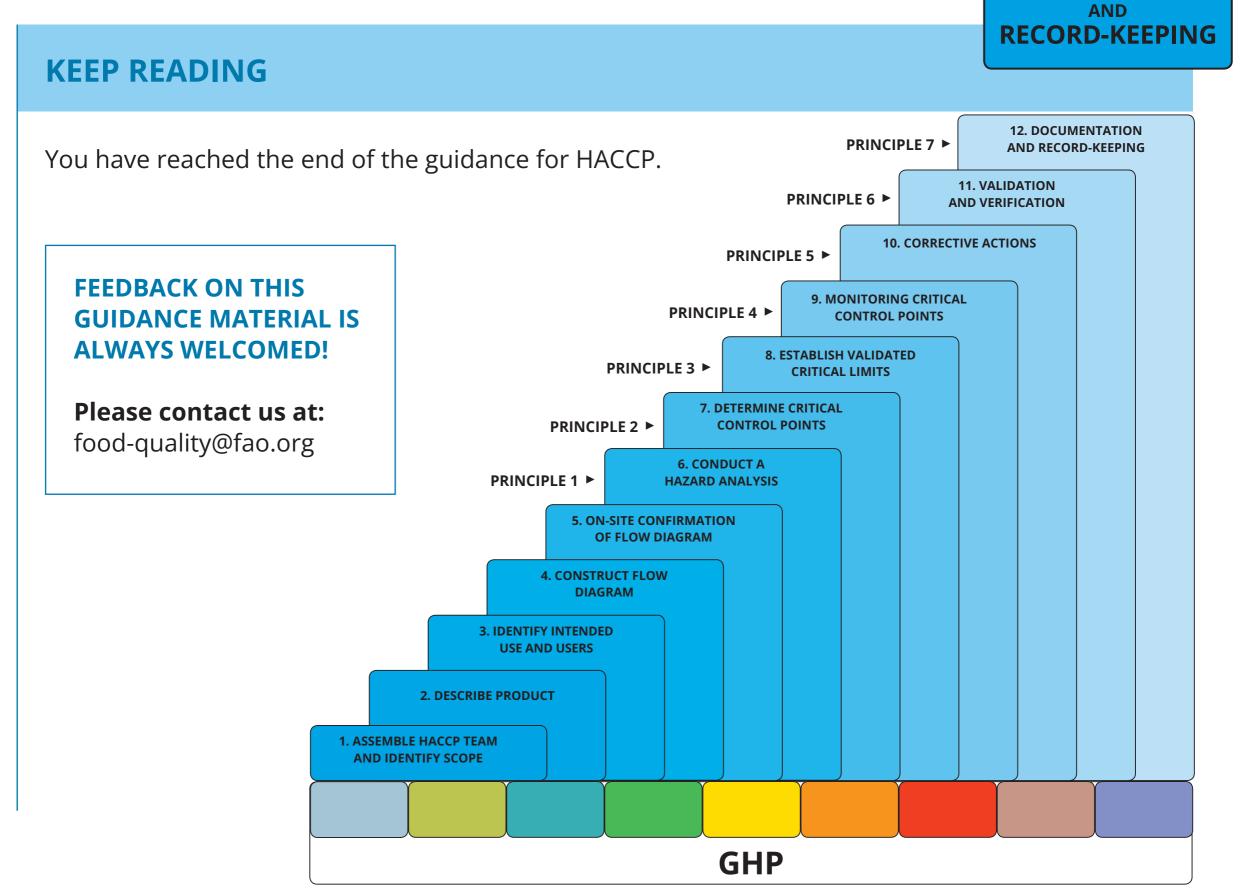
- page numbers
- date
- document number and revision number (if applicable)
- title on every page (header or footer)
- name of author or approver
- clearly marked changes on revised copies (indicating what has been updated)
- instructions on how to properly complete the documents
- indication of where completed records are stored



For additional information, please consult the **Further reading** section accessible from the **SECTION LANDING PAGE**.

EXERCISE: FOOD SAFETY FOR THOUGHT





DOCUMENTATION

KEEP READING

GHP and HACCP Toolbox for Food Safety

www.fao.org/good-hygiene-practices-haccp-toolbox

FOOD SYSTEMS AND FOOD SAFETY – ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT www.fao.org/food-safety

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