The Realm of the State Health Department

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Food Standards Code

- FSANZ develops food standards to cover the food industry in Australia and New Zealand.
- State Legislation enforces compliance with the Food Standards Code
 - Respective State 'Food Acts'



South Australian Food Act 2001

21—Compliance with Food Standards Code

(1) A person must comply with any requirement imposed on the person by a provision of the Food Standards Code in relation to the conduct of a food business or to food intended for sale or food for sale.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) If the offender is a body corporate—\$250 000.
- (b) If the offender is a natural person—\$50 000. 1.3.2013—Food Act 2001
- (2) A person must not sell any food that does not comply with any requirement of the Food Standards Code that relates to the food.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) If the offender is a body corporate—\$250 000.
- (b) If the offender is a natural person—\$50 000.
- (3) A person must not sell or advertise any food that is packaged or labelled in a manner that contravenes a provision of the Food Standards Code.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) If the offender is a body corporate -\$250 000.
- (b) If the offender is a natural person—\$50 000.
- (4) A person must not sell or advertise for sale any food in a manner that contravenes a provision of the Food Standards Code.

Maximum penalty:

- (a) If the offender is a body corporate—\$250 000.
- (b) If the offender is a natural person—\$50 000.



Food Standards Code

- Food Composition
- Food Labelling
- Additives
- Contaminants
- Food Hygiene
- Production Standards





Food Standards Code and Wine

Wine is a food.





Australian Wine Production

Standard 4.5.1 Additives for Australian use

Additive

Ascorbic acid

Carbon dioxide

Citric acid

Dimethyl dicarbonate

Erythorbic acid

Grape juice including concentrated grape juice

Grape skin extract

Gum Arabic

Lactic acid

Malic acid

Metatartaric acid

Mistelle

Potassium sorbate

Potassium sulphites

Sorbic acid

Sodium carboxymethylcellulose

Sulphur dioxide

Tannins

Tartaric acid

Yeast mannoprotein



Food Standards Code & Wine

Standard 4.5.1 Processing Aids for Australian use

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Activated carbon

Agar

Alginates, calcium and potassium salts

Ammonium phosphates

Argon

Bentonite

Calcium carbonate

Calcium tartrate

Carbon dioxide

Cellulose

Collagen

Copper sulphate

Cultures of microorganisms

Cupric citrate

Diatomaceous earth

Dimethyl dicarbonate

Dimethylpolysiloxane

Egg white

Enzymes

Gelatine

Hydrogen peroxide

Ion exchange resins

Isinglass

Lysozyme

Milk and milk products

Nitrogen

Oak

Oxygen

Perlite

Phytates

Plant proteins permitted as processing aids under clause 3(a) to Standard 1.3.3

Polyvinyl polypyrrolidone

Potassium carbonate

Potassium ferrocyanide

Potassium hydrogen carbonate

Potassium hydrogen tartrate

Silicon dioxide

Thiamin chloride

Thiamin hydrochloride



Why don't the Health Departments enforce the FSC in the Wine Industry??



Wine is a LOW RISK 'food'

- Why??
 - Microbiological: The wine environment does not support the growth of pathogenic bacteria
 - Physical: Foreign items ie. glass, minimal risk due to filtration and quality control systems
 - Chemical: Most additives approved for use in winemaking are natural derivatives of grapes & risk is controlled by quality management systems.
 MRL's – agrochemicals / spray diaries



Wine Australia Corporation Regulations 1981

6A Conditions of export — food standards

Prohibition of export

(1) The export of a grape product is prohibited unless the product complies with the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.



<u>Protecting Public Health – The Power Structure</u>

State
Legislation /
FSANZ

Health Departmentpolicy directions

Local Government – inspection & enforcement (Ch.3 Std 3.2.2)



<u>Wine Industry – The Power Structure</u>

WAC Act
& Regs / FSANZ

Wine Australia
Compliance Audit
Program



What does the State Health Department actually do?

 Provide for enforcement of FSC in almost all other food productions areas to ensure food is safe for consumers.

How & Why?



How?

Delegation of power to Local Government EHO's to conduct Food Safety Inspections and enforce penalties for non-compliance.

- Inspection Checklist (FSANZ)
 - Assess against each standard



"Is it just me or are these dog food flavors the same as the entrees at the restaurant we ate at last night?"



Why?

Ozfoodnet.gov.au:

- Cost to economy \$1.2 BILLION per annum (2010)
- ~5.5 MILLION reported cases of foodborne illness each year (2010)
 - 1.2 million people visited the doctor per annum
 - Over 300 000 antibiotic prescriptions per annum
 - 2.1 million lost workdays per annum
 - Over 15 000 hospital admissions per annum
- These are the REPORTED CASES



Garibaldi Metwurst Case – Escherichia coli



- January 1995 23 children became very ill, one of whom died after eating garlic mettwurst made by Garibaldi Smallgoods Pty Ltd Adelaide.
- Four-year-old Nikki Robinson died from a brain haemorrhage as a complication of haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS) after eating contaminated mettwurst.
- HUS caused by toxic strain E.coli 0157 (Shiga toxin / STEC) diarrhoeal haemorrhage
- Victims have ongoing health problems, which in some cases will continue for life hypertension, organ transplants, dialysis, HUS etc.



Nippy's Fruit Juice - Salmonella typhimurium

The Age - March 1999 - Juice Off After 74 Poisoned

Seventy-four people were poisoned by salmonella, most aged under 30 in Adelaide. Eight required hospital treatment.

Source traced to a packing shed used to store the oranges prior to processing

pasteurisation step in the manufacturing process would have prevented the outbreak.

SA officials to prepare an amendment to the Food Standards Code that required all orange juice - except that which was freshly squeezed and consumed on the same premises - to undergo pasteurisation.

Nippy's immediately stopped production and launched a national recall of the three brands affected.

Nippy's has been pasteurising its orange juice since the salmonella outbreak, which is now the subject of a Federal Court class action.





Suzette's Gourmet Cafe owner to face trial



- Suzette Khodair received warnings from health authorities almost 10 years before she was exposed for having rotting, rancid food.
- Khodair, owner of Suzette's Gourmet Cafe, has pleaded guilty to three counts of contravening the Food Standards Code.
- Inspectors found cheese, deli meats and dates that were mouldy, antipasto and pesto that were fermenting and food that had expired in 2004 (use-by stickers removed)
- Received \$20 000 fine still trading



Restaurant prepared duck in carpark



- The owner of a Canberra restaurant was fined ~\$1,500 for allowing food to be prepared in a carpark behind his business.
- February 2009, a health inspector noticed meat was being defrosted and prepared in an uncovered carpark behind the restaurant, attracting wild birds.
- When the officer went inside, there was grease, several barbequed ducks hanging off the back of a door, decaying food and rubbish throughout the Chinese restaurant and the food preparation area was unclean.
- A rusty knife and chopping block found in the carpark were seized.



<u>Smallgoods firm faces hygiene charges –</u> <u>Listeria monocytogenes</u>



- Smallgoods producer Conroy's has been charged with six breaches of hygiene standards at its plant at Bowden
 in Adelaide.
- Conroy's stored meat in an unsheltered outside area and in a greasy chill room, did not have an effective pest control program, its hand washing facilities were inappropriate and poorly located and that a soiled pallet had been stored in an area known as the "high risk room", which did not ensure hygienic production.
- In 2005 Listeria was detected in the Conroy's plant and subsequently was detected in the Royal Adelaide Hospital kitchen.
- Contaminated food was consumed at the RAH by 4 immune-compromised patients, one died linked to the contaminated food but not conclusive as cause of death.



Other FSANZ-Related Issues – State Health Departments

- Food sampling micro testing
- Listeria (soft cheeses & pregnancy)
- GMO Foods
- 'Score on Doors' some states
- Health Claim Labelling Regulation
- Food-borne Disease Outbreaks & Monitoring
- Food Recalls Procedure Advice & Monitoring
- Food Labelling



Food Recall

Last updated on 4 June 2013

Majestic recalls Chablis Jean Bourguignon 2011

Majestic Wine Warehouse Ltd is recalling a specific lot number of Chablis Jean Bourguignon 2011, because some of the bottles have been found to contain high levels of sulphites, which could pose a health risk. The Agency has issued a Product Recall Information Notice.



Product

The product being recalled is:

- · Chablis Jean Bourguignon 2011
- Lot number LA64526 This lot number is clearly printed on the yellow screw-cap of the hottle

No other Majestic Wine Warehouse Ltd products are affected.

Majestic Wine Warehouse Ltd has recalled the above product. The company has sent recall notices to customers by email and post, which explain why the product is being recalled and the actions customers should take if they have bought the above product.

If you have bought the above product, please do not drink it. Instead, return it to your nearest Majestic store for a full refund. Alternatively, if you would like the company to collect the wine, please contact the Majestic Head Office on 0845 605 6767.

- Usually issued by manufacturer / supplier
- Health Department provides guidance on how to conduct the recall and advises Local Government of any required actions



Labelling – FOOD vs WINE



FSC (Common):

- Allergens
- Lot Number
- Name & Address
- Name of Food / Prod Designation
- Country of Origin

Food Specific:

- Date (Best Before / Use By)
- Health & Safety Advice
- Nutritional Panel
- Ingredient List

Wine Specific:

Alcohol / Standard Drink Statement



BRAND NAME

Brand names should not mislead as to the origin, age or identity of the wine.

VOLUME

Mandatory. Must be 3.3mm in height. May be presented on the front or back label.

DESIGNATION

Mandatory. Must convey the true nature of the food. for example the word 'wine' or the variety.

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Mandatory. Wording is not defined, for example, 'Wine of Australia' or 'Product of Australia'.

ALCOHOL CONTENT

Mandatory. Wording is not defined. Tolerances vary between products.

ALLERGENS

Mandatory. Sulphites in concentrations above 10ppm and processing aids including milk and egg must be declared.

A Australian Wine



2010 Barossa Valley •

Cabernet Sauvignon

→750mL

→ WINE OF AUSTRALIA

→13.5% ALC/VOL.

CONTAINS SULPHITES

→ PRODUCED WITH MILK PRODUCTS

PRODUCED BY BEYOND WINES. 23 THE ROAD, ADELAIDE, SA L2005

NAME AND ADDRESS

Mandatory. The name and entity - must not be postal address only.

LOT NUMBER

Get the facts DRINK WISE

Mandatory. The format is not street address of responsible prescribed and need only have meaning to the manufacturer. To assist in the event of a product recall.

Standard Drinks

8.3

Australian Wine Labels

VINTAGE

The harvest year. Vintage claims are optional but must be 85% if claimed.

REGION (GI)

GI claims are optional but must be 85% if claimed. Multiple GI claims are acceptable but must be 95% and listed in descending order.

VARIETY

Variety claims are optional but must be 85% if claimed. Multiple variety claims are acceptable but varieties must be listed in descending order.

STANDARD DRINKS

Mandatory. Labels must declare the number of standard drinks it contains. 'Contains approx x.x standard drinks' or logo acceptable.



Enforcement: PUBLIC HEALTH vs INDUSTY INTEGRITY

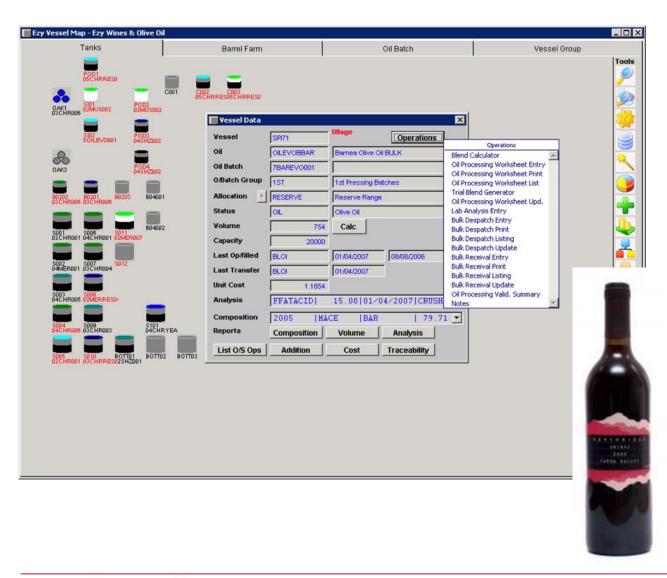


Local Govt EHOs in the Field





Wine Australia Auditors in the Field









Other than Food Safety / FSANZ, The Realm of the State Health Department (& Local Government) includes.....



Communicable / Notifiable Disease



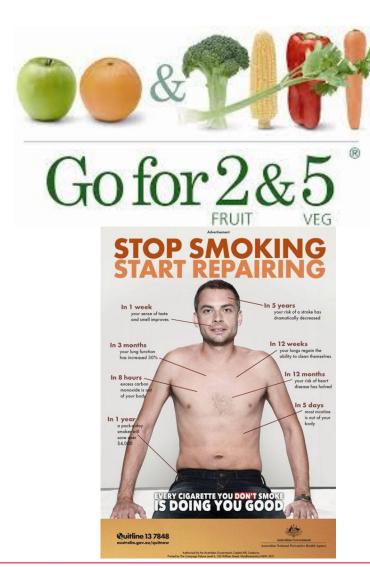


Immunisation





Health Promotion







Drugs and Poisons







Hairdressing & Beauty Salons





Skin Penetration (Piercing, Body Modification, Tattoo Parlours)



Public Health Pests

(Rats, Pigeons, Mosquitos, Lice, Fleas, Scabies, Bedbugs)





Wastewater Management / Water Quality





Public Swimming Pools





Legionella pneumophila / Cooling Towers





Asbestos / Soil Contamination





Hoarding & Insanitary Conditions





Methamphetamine Laboratory Remediation





FSANZ & Public Health:



Food Safety = High Risk



Winemaking = Low Risk



