

Food Safety Information

Safe food storage in your fridge

10 simple guidelines to help you store products safely
in your refrigerator



10 simple steps to safe food storage in your fridge

Food safety is the paramount consideration for everyone involved in food service or preparation. The much publicised outbreak of E.coli bacteria in Scotland in 1998, which affected 500 people and led to 20 deaths, dramatically highlights the importance of good practice in every aspect of food handling and storage.

Correct loading of your refrigerator and careful rotation of stock is your first step to ensuring your food is safe to eat.

Carefully follow these simple steps at all times:

1. Immediate refrigeration

Put all meat and meat products, as well as dairy and other perishable items, into your refrigerator as soon as you take delivery. Do not postpone refrigeration-even in busy periods.

If there is food left over from preparation or serving which can be used later, it must be returned to the fridge immediately.

The 'danger zone' in which bacteria grows fastest is between 3°C and 70°C. Even relatively short exposure in this 'zone', which includes room temperature, can be extremely dangerous.

It is vital that your refrigerator operates at the appropriate temperature, which for food refrigeration is between +1° and +4°C. Freezers should be kept at -18°C or below. Make sure you have a reliable fridge thermometer.

2. Check temperature of incoming goods

It is not enough to focus on the temperature at which you store food on your premises. Always check the temperature of refrigerated and frozen foods as it arrives. If the temperature is above safe food storage levels do not accept the delivery- the food could already be contaminated.

3. Hygiene

An absolutely critical point! Ideally raw and uncooked meats should be kept in separate refrigerators, but if this is impossible you must keep uncooked foods in a lower part of your fridge than cooked foods to avoid the dripping of juices which can cause dangerous contamination.

Keep all foods covered, especially meats.

4. Keep raw meats away from other foods!

An absolutely critical point! Ideally, uncooked meats should be kept in a separate refrigerator, but if this is impossible you must keep uncooked meats in the lower part of your fridge- to avoid the dripping of juices which can cause dangerous contamination.

5. Store other products in the appropriate areas

If your refrigerator has to be multi-purpose, keep non-dripping dairy products like cheese at the top of the cabinet, with cooked meats and meat products like pies and paté below. (See opposite)

Uncooked meats and sausages must be stored at the bottom of the fridge. If necessary put red meats and sausages above uncooked poultry- but never the other way around.

6. Take care over salads

In domestic situations salad is often stored at the bottom of the fridge: but this is not good food safety practice. You can store salads below cooked meats- but they should always be above raw meats.

Always keep salad covered, in a deep, lidded container or wrapped in cling film. Wash thoroughly before use.

7. Rotate your stock diligently

Use labels or a dry-wipe board to record when foods are first placed in the refrigerator, and make a note of use-by dates on packaging.

Place newer stock at the back of your refrigerator, to ensure items do not remain unused past the appropriate date.

Check each time you remove stock that it is within date. For unmarked foods such as fresh meat, refer to the table opposite for maximum storage times- and adhere to them strictly.

Ensure there is a space between all items to allow airflow: vital for correct temperature to be maintained. Avoid standing food on the base of the fridge and do not overload your fridge or it will not operate efficiently and safely.

8. When freezing- freeze immediately

Pre-packed meat should always be used by the recommended date or frozen immediately. Follow the storage times indicated in this leaflet, unless freezing meat immediately.

9. Thaw thoroughly and safely

Frozen meat must be thawed thoroughly before cooking or it will fail to cook properly. It is extremely dangerous however to leave meat to thaw at room temperature. Ideally use a specially designed Thaw Cabinet.

Alternatively you can thaw in a microwave or overnight in a refrigerator. Be especially careful of liquid produced by thawing meat. Ensure that it does not drip onto other foods, and throw the liquid away.

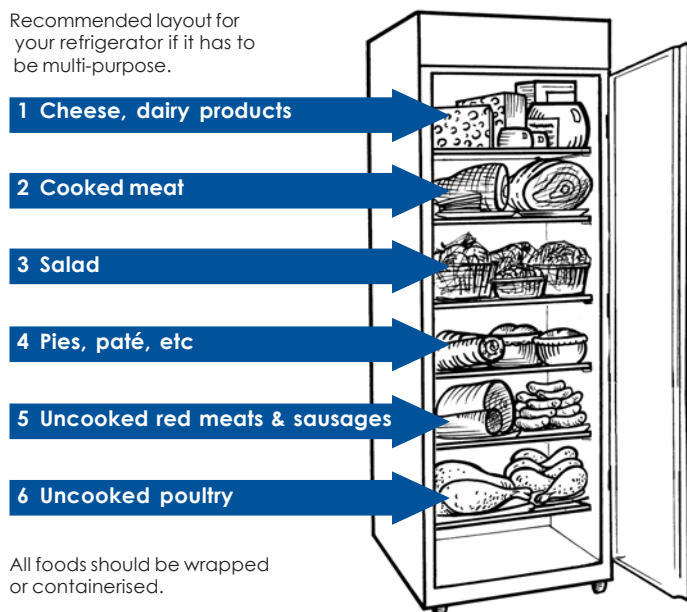
Once frozen meat is thawed, never re-freeze unless it has been cooked first.

10. Once package is opened, move to covered containers

Once opened, always treat canned and packaged foods as fresh. Never store opened cans, Tetra Paks or other non-resealable packages in the refrigerator: instead transfer the contents to a covered container first. Wrapped and shrink-wrapped foods, including sliced meats and cheeses, should also be re-covered, using cling film, foil or food-safe plastic containers as appropriate.

By following these simple guidelines, you will help to keep you and your customers safe

Recommended layout for your refrigerator if it has to be multi-purpose.



All foods should be wrapped or containerised.

It is vital for safety and quality, that food is stored at the correct temperature and for the correct time. Always check the labels of manufactured foods for any storage advice.

Recommended maximum storage times for meat

UNCOOKED	In a fridge	COOKED	In a fridge
Joints of beef, pork and lamb	3 days	Joints	2 days
Steaks	2 days	Chicken	2 days
Chops	2 days	Chicken, stuffed	2 days
Chicken whole or portions	2 days	Casseroles	2 days
Bacon rashers	7 days	Ham	2 days
Cubed meat	1 day	Meat pies	1 day
Minced meat	1 day	Sliced meat	2 days
Liver, heart and kidneys	1 day	Paté	2 days
Sausages	3 days		

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