## **Food Glossary**

**Bacteria** 

**Building certification** 

Calibration

Chilled food

Cleaning

Comply

**Conditions of licence** 

Cooling

Coving

**Cross-contamination** 

Determination of the application

**Duly-qualified individual or professional** 

**Environmental health officer** 

**Existing premises** 

**Exposed** 

Food business

Food poisoning

Food manufacturer

**Food Safety Program** 

Food safety supervisors

Food standards code

Food transport vehicle

Microscopic organisms some species may cause disease

Approval of plans and subsequent structure

A process which checks the accuracy of equipment

Food that is kept at a temperature between 1°C and 5°C

The removal of visible dirt, grease and other material

Act in accordance with requirements or conditions

Criteria a business must follow in order to comply with a

licence

A process where hot food cools to a temperature of 5°C

or below within a six hour period

A covering of the intersection of walls with floors to allow

for easy cleaning.

The transfer of germs from one item to another - may be

through direct contact, leakage of juices, incorrect food

handling, or equipment or work surfaces

Decision to grant or refuse a licence application

Someone with qualifications or demonstrated experience

relevant to the specific certification required, eg manufacturer, installer, architect, engineer

A Council officer that conducts inspections at food

businesses

Premises where a food activity has an existing licence

Related to food display - not protected against any likely

contamination from customers

A business, enterprise or activity that involves the

handling of food for provision or sale

An illness caused by consuming contaminated food -

main symptoms include diarrhoea and/or vomiting

Making food by combining ingredients, significantly

changing the condition or nature of food by any process,

bottling or canning food

Caterers and private hospitals require a plan identifying

possible food safety hazards, how they shall be monitored, managed, recorded and how the plan shall

be regularly reviewed. Programs required from July 2007

Duly qualified employees

Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code as defined in the Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991

(Commonwealth)

A vehicle, other than mobile premises used to transport

food for a business that involves off-site catering

For more information, contact your local Council







## **Food Glossary**

Hazard

Health licence search

Hot food

Hot holding

**Impervious** 

Legislative or agreed time frames

Licence

Licence amendment

Licence renewal

Mechanical exhaust ventilation system

Non-perishable food

Non-profit organisation

Off-site catering

On-site catering

Perishable food

Potentially Hazardous Foods (PHFs)

Biological - the presence of disease causing bacteria, moulds or viruses Chemical - pesticides, toxic metals and cleaning chemicals Physical - foreign matter such as glass, plastic and hair

A request for information (including outstanding compliance notices) on a licensed food premise

Food that has an internal core temperature of 60°C

When an already hot food item is kept hot at 60°C or higher for a period of time

Impermeable to water, moisture or grease

Time frames for processing application within legislation

Approval to operate a business

Changes to details on the licence

The extension of an existing food premise licence for a specified period

A system that will effectively remove all fumes, vapours, steam or smoke (A system installed in accordance with Australian Standard AS 1668 part 2)

Food that does not need to be kept under temperature control

Organisations claiming this exemption require a certificate from the Australian Taxation Office as proof of their "non-profit" status

Serving potentially hazardous food at a place other than the principal place of business for the licensed food business

Preparing and serving potentially hazardous food to all consumers of the food at the premises from which the business is carried on, under an agreement whereby the food is:

- · of a predetermined type
- for a predetermined number of people
- served at a predetermined time
- · for a predetermined cost

Food that needs to be stored under temperature control to prevent spoilage

Potentially hazardous foods are foods that might contain food poisoning bacteria and are capable of supporting growth of these bacteria or formation of toxins to levels that are unsafe for consumers, if the foods are not stored at correct temperatures. Toxins are poisonous chemicals produced by some types of bacteria.

The following are examples of potentially hazardous foods:

- raw and cooked meat or foods containing meat, such as casseroles, curries and lasagne;
- dairy products, for example, milk, custard and dairy based desserts:
- seafood (excluding live seafood);

## **Food Glossary**

- Provisional licence
- Reheating
- Sanitise
- Sectional elevations
- **Sinks**
- Site Plan
- Temperature control
- **Tenancy fit-out**
- **Thawing**
- Town planning clearance
- Trade waste

- processed fruits and vegetables, for example, salads;
- cooked rice and pasta;
- foods containing eggs, beans, nuts or other protein rich foods, such as quiche and soy products;
- foods that contain these foods, such as sandwiches and rolls.

An interim licence issued for a specific period of time prior to issuing of a food premise licence. Usually subject to conditions or restrictions

A process where cold, cooked food is heated to at least 60°C within a two hour time period

A process that significantly reduces the number of microorganisms present on a surface - usually achieved by the use chemical sanitisers or high temperatures

Plans showing a side on view of the walls of the premises, indicating the height of structures, benches, equipment and fixtures (including fixtures, fittings and equipment in cold rooms/freezer rooms if applicable)

Washing basins for food preparation, cleaners, utensil and equipment washing or personal hand washing

Plan of the site showing the food premise location, waste storage, car parking, toilet facilities and adjacent land use

Maintaining food at 5° or below or 60° or above as necessary to minimise the growth of toxigenic microorganisms

The internal layout of a food business

A process where the temperature of frozen food rises causing the food to no longer be frozen

Approval for a business activity under the Council planning scheme

Trade waste is water-borne waste produced by an industry, business, trade or manufacturing process, but is not domestic sewage. Trade waste includes any waterborne waste that is transported away from where it is generated