



### **OBJECTIVES**

- Define the terms: foodborne illness (FBI) and foodborne outbreak
- Prevent Contaminations
- ldentify foodborne illness risk factors
- Define the term Time/Temperature Control for Safety Food (TCS) and give examples
- ldentify the temperature danger zone
- Storing, transporting and serving food safely
- Notable Items of Concern
- Discussion and Review



Food Borne Illness and Outbreak

<u>Foodborne illness</u> (FBI) – illness transmitted through food to people <u>Outbreak</u> – An incident in which two or more people experience the same symptoms/illness after eating the same food, it is investigated by state or local authorities, and is confirmed through laboratory analysis

### **Annual Numbers**

48 million illnesses 128,000 hospitalizations 3,000 deaths

### **Major Risk Factors**

- ✓ Purchasing unsafe/unapproved items
- ✓ Failing to cook food adequately
- ✓ Time and temperature abuse
- ✓ Poor personal hygiene

### **Highly Susceptible Population**

- √ Young
- ✓ Elderly
- ✓ Weakened Immune System



## Preventing Contamination

Contamination can occur from many places: the animals and plants we consume, air, water, dirt and people – either accidently or on purpose.

Cross Contamination is the transfer of microorganisms (germs) from one food or surface to another.

### Biological

### Pathogens/Microorganisms

- Bacteria, Viruses, Parasites, Fungi

#### Toxins

- Naturally occurring toxins in plans or seafood
- Some pathogens produce toxins

### Chemical

Chemical materials or excessive/unapproved food additives and preservatives not intended to be in the food

### Physical

Any foreign material or natural objects not intended to be in the food.





Note: Entire process should be at least 20 seconds



### Time/Temperature Control for Safety

**TCS stands** for Time and Temperature Control for Safety. A **TCS food** is a type of **food** that is predisposed to pathogenic growth. By following **TCS** guidelines you can limit the pathogenic growth on these types of **foods**.

A food item is determined to be a TCS Food by considering FAT-TOM:

Food

Acidity

Temperature

Time

Oxygen

Moisture

#### **Examples:**

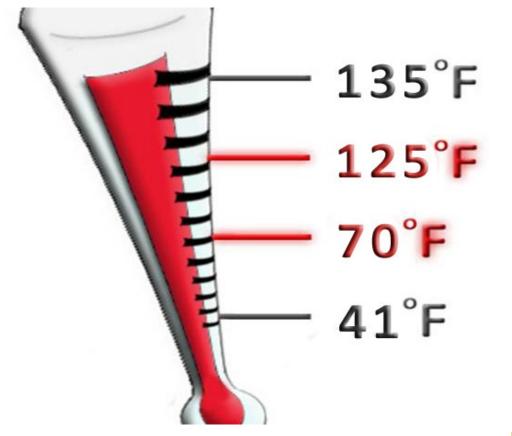
Eggs, Milk, Cut Leafy Greens, Vegetables and Fruit, Cooked Vegetables and Fruit, Proteins, Baked or Cooked Potatoes, Cooked Rice and Beans.

\*partial list





# TEMPERATURE DANGER ZONE



#### 41°F-135°F

Pathogens multiply most rapidly at temperatures between 70°F and 125°F (range can vary slightly).



#### 4 Hour Rule:

- Never let TCS foods stay in the temperature danger zone for more than 4 hours
- The hours begin when the food is received until it is cooked
- Hours accumulate during thawing, preparation, holding, cooling and reheating

Did you know?

Bacteria double in size every 20 minutes.

How does this impact you?





- Store in original containers
- Or label new container with common name of ingredient
- Discard all TCS foods within 7 days
- Store at proper temperatures
- Use First in First Out method (FIFO)

### **Transporting**

- Maintain proper temperatures (storage and cooking
- Separate raw and ready-to-eat foods
- Clean and sanitize
- Vehicles, food-contact surfaces, utensils and equipment
- Date mark and label with instructions
- Provide handwashing facilities





### Serving

- Hot Holding 135° and Cold Holding 41°
- Measure every two hours and stir regularly
- Do not mix fresh food and food being served
- Use a barrier when serving food.

### STORING, TRANSPORTING, AND SERVING FOOD SAFELY

**Objectives: Storing** 

Describe how to store refrigerated foods.

- 41° or below

Describe how to store frozen foods.

- 0° or below

Describe how to store dry foods.

- 50° - 70°

Explain date marking.

Six inch rule (six inches off the floor and away from the wall)

**Objectives: Serving** 

Know minimum hot- and cold-holding temperatures.

Describe Time as a Public Health Control.

Describe proper ways to serve food.

Describe how to properly display food.

Know how to safely distribute foods off-site



### Refrigerator or Cooler

Cut items such fruits and vegetables or readyto-eat items.

Unwashed produce such as fruits and vegetables. Items could be cooked when serving a PHP.

135°

Items such as roast, steak, pork chops, or fish. 145°

Ground meats and egg dishes 155°

Poultry, stuffed meats, leftovers, or stuffing. 165°

### **COLD STORAGE PRINCIPALS**

- Date mark
- Tightly wrapped or in closed container
- Store foods separately
  - Ready-to-eat foods above raw food
  - Poultry on bottom
  - Store based on internal cooking temperatures
- Store **6** inches above the floor
- Check temperatures of food and units often
- Maintain internal temperature of 41°F or below
  - Standard coolers hold temperature at 25%
- Do not overload and keep doors closed tightly



## Food Safety starts with you!

#### **Thawing Food Safely:**

**NEVER** thaw food at room temperature

Four safe ways to thaw food

In the refrigerator

In the sink under cold running water

In the microwave

As part of the cooking process

#### **Cooking Food Safely:**

Internal Cooking Temperatures
Two methods of calibrating a thermometer

#### **Cooling Food Safely**

Divide Foods
Use rapid cooling equipment

#### Two Stage Cooling Method:

135° to 70° in 2 hours
70° to 41° in 4 hours



#### 135° for 15 seconds

Cooked fruits Cooked vegetables Grains (rice and pasta) Legumes (beans)



#### 145° for 15 seconds

Roast beef, Corned beef (see course book for more information) Steaks/Chops of pork, beef, veal, lamb Shell eggs for immediate service Whole Fish, Seafood, or Pork



#### 155° for 15 seconds

Ground meats, including ground Shell eggs held hot



#### 165° for 15 seconds

Poultry
Stuffing containing meat
Microwave-cooked food
Reheated food



### **Notable Items:**





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