# Summer Feeding Program 2022: Food Safety



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RETAIL FOOD PROGRAM MANAGER

# Check List of Required Items - Cooking Sites

- Ambient Air Thermometers for Coolers
- Product Thermometers to check food product
- A temperature log is required any time food is transported
- An approved sanitizer to sanitize product thermometers and work surfaces
- A sanitizer test kit appropriate for the type of sanitizer used
- Warmers or other equipment that keep hot foods at 135F or higher if hot holding occurs
- Coolers that keep cold foods at 41F or below
- Hand sink with hot water, soap and paper towels and/or hand driers for servers and children (if eating at the site, children cannot enter the food prep space)
- In a full service kitchen a three compartment sink must be available with detergent and sanitizer for washing dishes and equipment
- A grease trap is required in full service kitchens or sites with annual permits

# Food Safety : Prevention of Foodborne Illness

- Handwashing is key Wash hands often
  - 20 secs with warm soapy water
- Don't cross contaminate
- Food to Food EX. Raw chicken stored above RTE Jello.
  - Equipment to food Raw meat cutting board used for cutting lettuce
  - Do not touch ready to eat foods with bare hands use gloves/tongs/utensils
- Clean and sanitize surfaces -use hot soapy water to
  - clean first, then rinse, and sanitize
    - 50-100ppm chlorine
    - 200 ppm Quaternary Ammonia

# NOTICE: EMPLOYEES MUST WASH HANDS

- After coughing
- After sneezing
- After handling raw foods
- After smoking

- After using the restroom
- After taking out trash
- After touching anything dirty
- Before putting on gloves



1. Wet hands with 85°F water



2. Apply soap to hands



3. Scrub for at least 20 seconds



4. Rinse hands thoroughly



5. Dry with paper towel



# Plumbing

- All permitted sites must have accessible hand sinks for food handlers in kitchen area
- All permitted sites must have a hand sink accessible to the children at congregate dining sites.
- Unless serving pre-packaged food only, the site must have a three compartment sink.
- Sites must have a mop sink or other means of disposing mop water.
- For grease traps requirements contact your local Chief Building Official
  - www.lsuccc.gov

# Food Safety: <a href="Prevention of Foodborne Illness">Prevention of Foodborne Illness</a>

#### Cook foods to the proper temperatures

- Using a thermometer is the only way to be sure of correct temperature

Hold foods at proper temperature – Cold = 41F or colder, Hot = 135F or warmer

- This includes travel time

If leftovers are permitted, chill food properly.

- within 2 hours to 70F
- within 4 hours to 41F

6 hours total to cool

Reheat foods to 165F throughout for 15 seconds.

#### The minimum cooking temperature for food products are:

Poultry and game animals that are not commercially raised.

Products stuffed or in a stuffing that contains fish, meat, pasta, poultry or ratite (large, flightless birds).

All products cooked in a microwave oven.

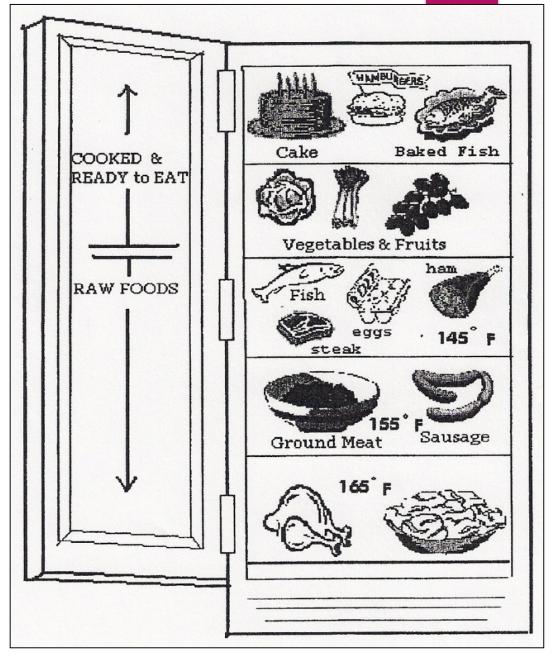
Rabbits, ratite, and game meat that are commercially raised.

Ground meats and fish products, including hamburger.

Eggs that will be hot-held for service (not prepared for immediate consumption, such as those kept in a warmer).

Pork and eggs prepared for immediate consumption.

Fish and other meat products not requiring a 155 degree F or 165 degree F cooking temperature as listed above.



Food Safety: Prevention of Foodborne Illness: Example Minimum Cooking Temperatures

EGGS FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE 7 145F, 15 S	EGGS FOR	IMMEDIATE SERVICE →	145F, 15 s
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PORK CHOPS→ 145F, 15 s

EGGS FOR HOT 155F, 15 s

HOLDING→

HAMBURGER PATTY→ 155F, 15 s

CHICKEN AND POULTRY → 165F, 15s

Be sure to store Ready to Eat foods such as Jello, yogurt, cut fruit, and deli meats above raw animal products.

To prevent crosscontamination,
Store foods in
refrigeration
With the lowest
minimum cooking temp
above foods with a
higher minimum
cooking temp.

# Be Aware of Major Food Allergens:

- Peanuts
- Nuts (tree nuts)
- Dairy
- Eggs
- Soy
- Fish
- Crustaceans
- Gluten (wheat)

# Prevent Foodborne Illnesses: Obtain food from Approved Sources

Food Source – The cooking site where food is prepared.

Food served to children must be

- transported from a SFA school kitchen
- prepared in a LDH permitted kitchen with LDOE Approved Sponsor

# Congregate Food Transportation

- All food is to be delivered at the proper temperature
  - 41F or lower for cold foods
  - 135F or higher for hot foods

- Foods held improperly are more likely to contain pathogens that have replicated to an unsafe number over time.
- Food that is not delivered at the proper temperatures must be rejected

# Congregate Dining Food Transportation

- When food is delivered, temperatures are to be recorded by site staff.
- ► Food temperatures should be taken at prep site and again at the serving site. Both temperatures must be marked on a log. Follow protocol if temperature abuse has taken place.
- Store food in proper holding equipment onsite or serve the food immediately.
- ► Food delivery times should be short.
- Provide a written plan to your local LDH office stating how the food will be transported and how you plan to ensure it is safely delivered.

### Time as Public Health Control

- When mechanical refrigeration or mechanical hot holding is not available, time as a control must be applied.
- A written policy must be available at each site. Logs must be kept by sponsor kitchen, and feeding site.
- Food must be marked.
   (Food in unmarked containers or packages, or if time has expired will be discarded)
- All food must be served or discarded within 4 hours after removed from mechanical control.
  - There are no leftovers!
  - Shelf stable items may be reserved if done so properly.

#### TIME AS A PUBLIC HEALTH CONTROL

		TIME REMOVED				
		FROM TEMPERATURE	TEMPERATURE WHEN REMOVED		SIGNATURE OF PERSON	
DATE	FOOD PRODUCT	CONTROL	(°F)	DISCARD TIME	DISCARDING PRODUCT	COMMENTS
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# Non-Congregate Meal Options (Ends 6/30/2022) School Food Authorities - Seamless Summer Option Only Grab & Go, or Delivery to homes (Prior arrangements to receive meals)

#### For one day meal, prepared in sponsor kitchens/full service kitchens:

- Each individual container must include:
  - meal contents
  - source of food
  - holding temperature and PHF/TCS foods maintain a safe temperature (41F or colder, Frozen solid 0F, 135F or warmer) until given to the recipient.
  - rewarming instructions if necessary
- May use time as public health control for PHF/TCS Foods.
  - Written plan and daily logs required.
  - Logs shall be maintained 3 years + current year.
  - Discard times must be on food.

# Meal Delivery Options

- All foods must be protected against cross-contamination by using packing materials that prevents spillage and reduces the chance for tampering.
- Packing of foods for individual meals must preserve the food at the temperature that is required (41F or below, frozen (0F), or 135F and above for hot foods).
- If cooling foods, use food safety handling practices to cool hot foods to 70F in 2 hours and 41F or below within 4 hours. If assembling meals using room temperature foods (ex. sandwiches), and the food is intended to be served cold, the meal must be chilled appropriately prior to transport.
- It is the sponsor's and meal provider's responsibility to maintain safe food until given to the recipient.

### Transport of Delivered Meals

- Delivery vehicles must be clean.
- Reusable containers to maintain temperatures during transportation must be smooth and easy to easy to clean.
- It is important to use dry ice, ice sheets, or refrigerated units to achieve cold holding temperatures.
   (No wet ice should be used).
- Duration of travel time must be considered when determining appropriate packing and temperature holding methods, as well as delivery means.
- Do not leave doors open unnecessarily, nor put food in direct sun or near exhaust of vehicle.
- Also consider weather conditions and make sure food is properly packaged and protected from contamination from environmental circumstances.

4/13/2022

### Transport of Delivered Meals

- It is encouraged those delivering the meals receive appropriate training to explain basic food safety processes affecting their handling of the food.
- Encourage them to clean their hands when hand sinks are available and when not, use appropriate hand sanitizer to help control any spread of infection.

### When Best Plans Fail

- Control measures must be in place log times and temperatures, or other quantifiable measures to ensure food is safe to the best of your ability.
- Corrective measures are necessary and required when the process is not compliant with food safety standards.
- Consider having a Plan B in the event the food cannot be distributed due being unsafe. Health inspectors will not hesitate to discard your food if found out of the necessary parameters.

# Food Safety Training

- Consider:
- Having all food handlers obtain a Food Handler Card
- ► Having those in charge obtain a more extensive Food Manager certificate
- Food Safety knowledge can help ensure awareness basic food safety principles on how to ensure the safety of the children, and your sponsorship maintains a good standing.
- For more info on food safety training, visit our website: www.eatsafe.la.gov

### Questions???

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