Akron-Canton Regional Foodbank Food Handler Training

For volunteer drivers, ADP participants, home delivery and grocery programs

AKRON-CANTON REGIONAL FOODBANK

Trainings for an Essential Foundation



AUDIENCES FOR THIS TRAINING

- Network partners operating grocery programs
- Network partners that utilize the Agency Direct Pickup (ADP) program or that provide home delivery
- Foodbank volunteer drivers for the Community Harvest and Starbucks programs

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- The importance of food safety
- O2 Practice good personal hygiene
- O3 How to receive and store food safely
- O4 How to repack and transport food safely
- 05 Clean and sanitize your facility



Introduction to Food Safety

Food Safety is Important

Foodborne Illness

- Spoilage of contaminated food
- Pathogenic bacteria
- Viruses
- Parasites
- Improper handling, preparation, food storage



Foodborne Illness





128,000 *are hospitalized* **3,000** *die of foodborne illness*



It costs the US economy \$152 billion each year





How Food Becomes Unsafe

Three Environmental Hazards

- Biological
- Chemical
- Physical







Biological Hazards

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- Bacteria, viruses, parasites, fungi
- Cannot be seen, tasted, smelled
- Salmonella, E. coli, Listeria, Shigella
- Not all are dangerous
- Cause illness = pathogens

Chemical Hazards

- Cleaners
- Sanitizers
- Pesticides





Physical Hazards

- Naturally occurring
 - Bones
 - Fruit pits or seeds
- Man-made
 - Glass
 - Jewelry
 - Bandages





Making Food Unsafe

- Poor personal hygiene
- Time-temperature abuse
- Cross-contamination
- Poor cleaning and sanitizing



Poor Personal Hygiene

- Transferring pathogens from your body to food
- Number one cause of foodborne illness





Time-Temperature Abuse

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 Letting food stay out too long at temperatures that are good for pathogen growth



Cross-Contamination

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- Transferring pathogens
 - Surface → Surface
 - Food → Food



Poor Cleaning & Sanitizing

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 Transferring pathogens from incorrectly cleaned surfaces to food



Keep Food Safe

- Practice good personal hygiene
- Control the time and temperature of food
- Prevent cross-contamination
- Clean and sanitize surfaces





Understanding Food Allergies

- Milk and dairy
- Eggs
- Soy
- Fish
- Crustacean shellfish
- Peanuts
- Tree nuts
- Wheat
- Sesame





Cross-Contact = food item containing an allergen comes in contact with another food item and their proteins mix

Product Labels

- All processed foods must have a label
 - Identify food
 - Ingredient list
- Prepared foods
 - ADP, Community Harvest, Starbucks
 - Approved label with product description
- No label = disposal



Prevent Cross-Contact

- Clean and sanitize surfaces
- Inspect packaging leaks or spills
- Store allergens separately
 - Dedicated pallets or bins
- Do not store allergens over other products





Cleaning an Allergen Spill

- Isolate spilled food containing allergens
- Inspect surrounding product
- Dispose of any contaminated product
- Clean and sanitize area





Practicing Good Personal Hygiene



Most important part of personal hygiene

Hands can transfer pathogens to food

Must wash hands correctly





Correct handwashing only takes you about 30 seconds to complete.

Let's look at the **Proper Hand Washing Procedure.**

- Wet hands with hot running water
- Apply Soap
- Vigorously scrub hands and arms for at least seconds
- Rinse thoroughly under running water
- Dry hands with a single-use paper towel or warm air dryer







After washing your hands

- Use paper towel to turn off faucet
- Use paper towel to open restroom door

Hand Sanitizer

- Never use in place of hand washing
- Use after hand washing



- Before work
- After using restroom
- After touching hair, face, body
- Handling raw meat, poultry or seafood
- After touching clothing or aprons
- After taking out garbage



- Sneezing, coughing or using a tissue
- Handling chemicals
- Eating, drinking, chewing gum
- Smoking
- Touching dirty equipment, work surfaces or cloths
- Before putting on gloves
- After leaving and returning to work area



Handwashing Sink

- Hot and cold water (at least 85°F)
- Liquid soap
- Single-use paper towels or a hand dryer
- Garbage can
- Never use this sink for dumping dirty water, prepping food, washing dishes or stacking dirty utensils





Gloves

- Prevent spread of pathogens
- Must be used when handling ready-to-eat foods
- Wash hands first
- Single use only
- Must fit properly





Change Gloves

- Dirty or torn
- Handling raw meat, seafood or poultry
- Handling ready-to-eat food
- Beginning a new task
- Handling allergens
- Interruptions, such as taking a phone call





Other Hand Care Guidelines

Hands and nails

- Short and clean
- Use single-use gloves
- Wounds on hand or wrist = bandage + single-use glove
- Wounds on arm or other body parts = completely covered





Hygiene Matters

- Bathe daily
- Wear clean clothes
- Dirty clothes = contaminated food and sick people





Hair Coverings

- Hairnet or clean hat
- Beard net
- Repackaging food & cleaning





What to Wear

Clothes

- Clean clothes
- Disposable aprons and gloves should be thrown away
- Reusable aprons and gloves should be cleaned
- Personal belongings should be in a locker

Jewelry

- Can contain bacteria or fall into food
- Remove bracelets, watches, earrings, necklaces, rings



Other Important Practices

No eating, drinking, smoking, chewing gum, using tobacco products in food-handling and storage areas

- Saliva contains pathogens
- Contaminate equipment & hands
- Do these activities in designated areas





Other Important Practices

Prevent spreading pathogens to your coworkers and guests by staying home when you're sick!

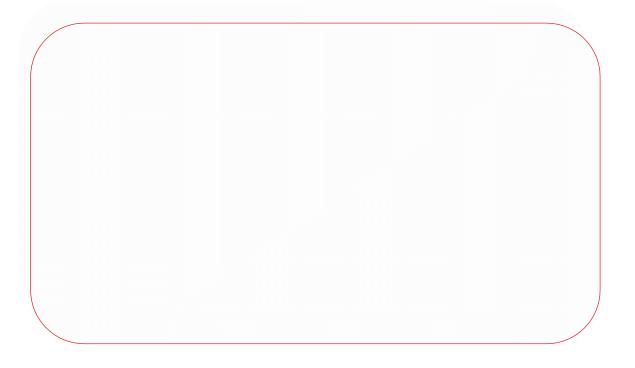


Tell your manager or supervisor if you have:

- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Jaundice
- Sore throat with fever

Video Review – Personal Hygiene



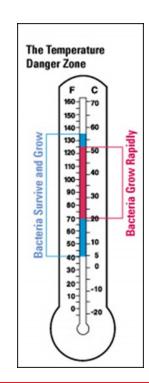




How to Receive and Store Food Safely

Controlling Time & Temperature

- Pick Up → Transportation → Storage →
 Distribution
- Proper Temperatures
 - Refrigerated foods: 41°F or below
 - Frozen foods: 0°F or below
 - Hot foods: 135°F or above
- Temperature Danger Zone = 41⁰ − 135⁰F





Controlling Time & Temperature

Infrared Thermometers

- Measure surface temperatures
- Display instantly
- Prevent cross-contamination

Bimetallic Stemmed Thermometers

- Required for some ADP donations
- Check one sample
- Dispose of sample





Thermometer Calibration

Probe Thermometer

- Fill cup with ice and cold tap water
- Keep probe in water for 30 seconds
- Do not touch side or bottom of cup
- Adjust thermometer head to 32°F

Infrared Thermometer

- Fill cup with ice and cold tap water
- Take reading from center of cup
- If reading is less than 2⁰ +/-, it is ok
- If reading is greater than 2⁰ +/-, replace it



Inspecting Food During Receiving

Vehicle Inspections

- Cleanliness
- Pests

Rejecting Product

- Cleanliness of transport vehicle
- Temperatures out of range
- Product damage
- Pest evidence
- Must be documented





Storing Food Safely

- Refrigerated foods, cut produce: 41°F or lower
- Frozen foods: 0°F or lower
- Whole produce: dry storage temperature



Designated Food Storage Areas

- Cleaning products stored separately
- 6 inches off the floor
- 6 inches away from walls
- 18 inches away from ceiling
- Spacing for inspection & cleaning



Proper Food Labeling

- Must have label with ingredients
- Exception: prepared foods from restaurants & caterers
 - Comply with Feeding America label guidelines
 - See your Foodbank contact for information
- Unlabeled products must be thrown away



Proper Food Labeling

- Tag or sticker all products
- FEFO = <u>First-Expired</u>, <u>First Out</u>
 - Commercially packaged with expiration dates
- FIFO = <u>First-In</u>, <u>First Out</u>
 - No expiration dates produce
 - Rotate products in storage
- Reduce risk of pathogens & contamination
- Reduce disposals
- Track recalled product



Code Date Labels

Packing or manufacturing date

Used for tracking and recalls

Best-by or best-if-used-by date

- Quality date; best flavor
- Still safe to eat past date



Sell-by date

- Guideline for displaying product in stores
- Quality date
- Still safe to eat past date

Use-by or expiration date

- Last date recommended for peak quality
- Still safe to eat past date

Recalls

- Issued by manufacturers
- Posted by FDA, FSIS, Feeding America
- Reasons for recalls
 - Biological E. coli, Salmonella, Listeria
 - Chemical
 - Physical glass, metal, plastic
 - Undeclared allergens
- Foodbank Procedure
 - Post on Agency Zone
 - Contact partners who received products
 - Provide instructions for handling/disposing





Inspecting, Repacking and Transporting Food Safely

When is food inspected for safety?

- During pick up
- When receiving food through delivery
- Storing food after receipt
- Distributing food to guests



Checking Cans for Defects

- Severe dent in can seams
- Deep dents in can body
- Crushed cans that are not stackable





Checking Cans for Defects

- Swollen or bulging ends
- Missing or unreadable labels





Checking Cans for Defects

- Rust that cannot be wiped off
- Holes or visible signs of leaking





Discard Jars and Bottles with these Defects

- Swollen, rusted, dented or loose lids
- Missing a label
- Safety button is raised on the lid indicating seal is broken
- Missing code dates
- Signs of leakage
- Chipped or broken glass
- Mold, foreign objects, dirt
- Discoloration of product
- Unusual appearance or separation







Checking Dry Foods for Defects

- All products must have labels and code dates
- Signs of pests: gnaw marks, droppings, insects
- Packaging that is open, ripped punctured, cut or split





Discard Produce with these Defects

- Mold, rot, bad odors, severe bruising
- Presence of living or dead insects
- Packaging not safe for use with food such as a trash bag



Clean Room







Clean Room

- Highest Standards Of Sanitation
- Prevents Contaminates
- Durable Surfaces & Easy To Clean
- Meets Health Regulations
- Commercial Foodservice Standards
- Temp Controlled to Below 55° F





Guidelines







Labeling

- Name of product
- Quantity: pounds or ounces
- List of ingredients
- List of major food allergens
- Packer or distributor

Oat Bran Cereal



INGREDIENTS: Whole Grain Oats, Sugar, Wheat Bran, Palm Oil, Oat Bran, Corn Syrup, Wheat Starch, Coconut, Contains 2% or Less of Molasses, Cinnamon, Malt Extract, Natural Flavor, Salt, Soy Lecithin, Nutmeg.

SAFETY ALLERT:

Contains wheat, coconut and soy ingredients.



Akron-Canton Regional Foodbank



Loading & Distributing Food Safely

Preparing Delivery Vehicles Before Transporting Food

- Clean inside vehicle
- Inspect for insects and rodents
- Maintain proper food temperatures
 - 41° F or lower for refrigerated food
 - Frozen food must stay frozen
- Coolers, ice packs and thermal blankets can help maintain temperatures



Loading & Distributing Food Safely

Preparing for Distribution

- Do not leave food outside or by trash containers
- Boxes & gaylords: sturdy, clean, dry
- Refrigerated food: in cooler as long as possible
- Frozen food: in freezer as long as possible
- Shelf stable food: clean, dry storage area
- Meat, poultry, seafood: store or stage separately
- Chemical products: store or stage separately
- Allergens: do not store or stage above other products





Cleaning & Sanitizing

How & When to Clean & Sanitize



Cleaning

Removes food, dirt, other impurities and some pathogens from surfaces

Reduces pathogens to safe levels

Prevents spread

Helps control pests

Sanitizing

How & When to Clean & Sanitize



Clean

Walls and floors
Storage shelves
Garbage containers

Tables
Countertops
Surfaces touching food

Sanitize

It is important to replace worn or cracked equipment.

How to Clean & Sanitize Surfaces









Wash Surface



Rinse Surface



Sanitize Surface



Air Dry

Manually Cleaning and Sanitizing Tools and Utensils

Three Compartment Sink

- Wash
- Rinse
- Sanitize





Three Compartment Sink



Sink 1: Washing

- Fill with water, at least 110° F
- Add detergent



Sink 2: Rinsing

- Fill with water
- Leave empty if using spray attachment



Sink 3: Sanitizing

- Fill with water
- Add sanitizer
- Check with test kit



Air Dry

Handling Garbage

- Remove garbage as quickly as possible
- Do not contaminate food or surfaces
- Clean inside and outside of garbage cans
- Keep lids closed on indoor and outdoor containers





Spotting Pests

Insects and rodents carry pathogens

- Keep doors closed
- Keep facility clean
- Notify manager if you see these signs
 - Droppings
 - Nests
 - Damage to products, packaging or the facility
 - Door seals not closing completely







Course Complete