

The Hotline: Food Safety

Julie Halfpop RDN, LD

Director of Nutrition Services

jhalfpop@martinbros.com

515-238-7295

& Christy Edwards RDN, CD
WI Marketing Dietitian
Martin Bros. Distributing, Inc.

FSD: The coronavirus gives rise to new roles

- Concierges: "screener" or "bouncer" Ensure guests comply with safety standards such as wearing masks, keeping 6 feet away from other parties and not having overt symptoms of COVID-19.
- **Safety Steward**: oversee the adoption and ongoing execution of recommended social-distancing and sanitation practices.
- **Coronavirus Cop**: one person per shift to police all aspects of combating COVID-19. Workers are washing hands, sanitizing frequently touch surfaces.
- Hygiene Captain, Sanitizer Captain, Sanitation Specialist: responsible for wiping down dining room surfaces. This person wears an arm band or vest to signify the role. Leave a card on clean tables to alert guests that the surface has been sanitized.
- Dining service leader, dining room attendant: safety in dining rooms. Sanitizing and provide guests with small bags where they can store their face masks while eating.
- Temperature Takers:

A Way of Life

Don't transfer

 Don't transfer pathogens from your body to food

Practice

 Practice good personal hygiene

Control

 Control the time and temperature of food

Prevent

Prevent Cross Contamination

Clean and Sanitize

 Clean and Sanitize Food Contact Surfaces Correctly





Entry-Level Food Service Workers

Gain basic understanding of food service operations including regulatory compliance.

Click To Show Contents

Level 1 Progress Checklist

Track an employee's progess through level one of Jump Start.

Download Checklist



Food Safety Basics

View Training Videos (3

Download Competency Exam & Answers

Download Certificate



Ware Washing

View Training Video

Download Competency Exam & Answer



Three-Sink Dishwashing

View Training Video

Download Competency Exam & Answers



Cleaning & Sanitizing Surfaces

View Training Vide

Download Competency Exam & Answer



Nutrition & Modified Diets

View Puree Process Vide

View Modified Diets Part 1 Video

Download Puree Process Test

Download



Customer Service

View Training Vide

Download Competency Exam & Answer



JUMP START LEVEL 1

Entry-Level Food Service Workers

LEVEL 1 PROGRESS CHECKLIST

Employee Name	Manager
	ETY BASICS & SANITATION ance of food safety, handwashing, time and temperature control of foods and cleaning & sanitiring.
date completed	Watch Food Safety Basics videos and complete competency exam a. Employee Health & Hyglene b. Time & Temperature c. Cleaning & Sanitizing File certificate of completion in employee file
date completed	2. Watch Ware Washing video and complete competency exam
date completed	3. Watch Three-Sink Dishwashing video and complete competency exam
date completed	4. Watch Cleaning & Sanitizing Surfaces video and complete competency exam
	N & MODIFIED DIETS formation about the importance of nutrition, the types of menus and modified diets and how these affect the residents.
date completed	Watch Puree Process video and complete process test and competency exam
date completed	Watch Modified Diets Course Part 1 video and complete competency exam
	R SERVICE rds for establishing a dining room that is attractive, homelike, adequately staffed, dignified and pleasant. 1. Watch Customer Service video and complete competency exam

Celebrate & Brag

- 1.Post certificates
- 2.Promote the score of your latest local inspection on your website.
- 3.Add "ServSafe Certified" or other nationally-recognized food safety program certification to job titles.
- 4. Give out "I Got Caught" Awards.





Need to Know

CMS-Centers for Medicare & Medicaid

Code of Federal Regulations

F-Tags

Department of Health & Human Services

State Laws

Assisted Living

2022 Top Deficiencies

- F884-Reporting
- F880-Infection Control & Prevention
- F689-Accidents, Hazards, Supervision & Devices
- F684-Quality of Care
- F812-Food Procurement, Storage, Preparation, and Sanitary Serving

https://leadingage.org/regulation/top-five-frequently-cited-f-tags-2022

F812 requires that facilities follow professional standards for food service safety with regard to storage, preparation, distribution and serving of food. The regulation states that CMS recognizes the US FDA Food Code and the CDC's food safety guidance as the national standards for these topics in long-term care facilities.

Kitchen Observation

Kitchen/Food Service Observation: Complete the initial brief kitchen tour upon arrival at the facility, with observations focused on practices that
might indicate potential for foodborne illness. Make additional observations throughout the survey process in order to gather all information needed.
Refer to the current FDA Food Code as needed.
Initial Brief Tour of the Kitchen: Review the first two CEs to ensure practices prevent foodborne illness.
Potentially hazardous foods, such as beef, chicken, pork, etc., have not been left to thaw at room temperature.
Food items in the refrigerator(s) are labeled or dated.
Potentially hazardous foods such as uncooked meat, poultry, fish, and eggs are stored separately from other foods (e.g., meat is thawing so that juices are not dripping on other foods).
Hand washing facilities with soap and water are separate from those used for food preparation.
Staff are practicing appropriate hand hygiene and glove use when necessary during food preparation activities, such as between handling raw meat and other foods, to prevent cross-contamination.
Cracked or unpasteurized eggs are not used in foods that are not fully cooked (per observation or interview).
Food is prepared, cooked, or stored under appropriate temperatures and with safe food handling techniques.
Staff are employing hygienic practices (e.g., not touching hair or face without hand washing) and then handling food.
1. During the initial brief tour, are foods stored and/or prepared under sanitary conditions? Yes No F812
2. During the initial brief tour, does the facility handle, prepare, and distribute food in a manner that prevents foodborne illness to the residents? Yes No F812
Follow Up Visits to the Kitchen: If staff are preparing food during the initial brief tour, proceed with observations. If not, answer the remaining items in future trips to the kitchen.
Storage Temperatures
Refrigerator temperatures that are at or below 41 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) (check temperatures between meal service activities to allow for stable temperatures).
Freezer temperatures maintained at a level to keep frozen food solid.
Internal temperatures of 41°F or lower for potentially hazardous, refrigerated foods (e.g., meat, fish, milk, egg, poultry dishes) that are not within acceptable ranges:
What are the temperatures?
What foods are involved?

FORM CMS-20055 (5/2017)

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Food Code

U.S. Public Health Service

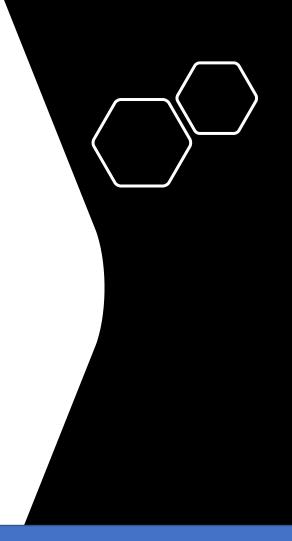


2017

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service • Food and Drug Administration

College Park, MD 20740



https://www.fda.gov/food/fda-food-code/state-retail-and-food-service-codes-and-regulations-state

§483.60(a)(1)-(2) Staffing – F801

F801 Qualified Dietitian or Clinically Qualified Nutrition Professional

Do you have a qualified dietitian or other clinically qualified nutrition professional part-time or on a

consultant basis?

Α.	A. No, there is not a full-time qualified dietitian or other nutritional professional.					
Do y	ou have this position part time or on consulta	ant basis?				
Yes	– Does the dietitian/nutrition professional meet	No- Non-compliance – need part time or consultation with qualified				
	fications in A1?	individual dietitian/nutrition				
4		professional				
B.2 [Do you also have a designated Director of Food a	and Nutrition Services?				
Yes		No- Non-compliance need a Director				
		of Food and Nutrition if no full time				
		dietitian/nutrition professional				
		STOP				
B3. I	f yes, when was the Director of Food and Nutrition	n designated?				
Befo	re 11/28/2016 – have 5 years to meet below	After 11/28/2016 – have 1 year to				
7	fications.	meet below qualifications				
Do th	ney meet all of the following qualifications?					
1.	Education:					
One	of following					
0	A certified dietary manager					
0	A certified food service manager					
Similar national certification for food svc						
	mgmt./safety from national certifying body					
Associate's or higher degree in food service						
	management or in hospitality from an					
	accredited institution					
2.	State Standards					
3.	Consultation					



FOOD SAFETY TRAINING

Learn how to minimize the risk of foodborne illness, comply with state codes, develop a workable cleaning schedule, lower costs and much more!



The National Restaurant Association delivers quality training to restaurant and foodservice professionals. The ServSafe Food Safety Training program leads the way in providing current and comprehensive educational materials to the restaurant industry.

Upcoming ServSafe training courses sponsored by Martin Bros.:

NO UPCOMING SESSIONS - CHECK BACK SOON!

Other ServSafe training opportunities:

ISU Extension Food Safety Course Schedule



Always Food Safe is an ANSI-accredited, specialist web-based e-learning provider for the food service sectors. They offer fully video-based online training systems, to provide the learner with a far more interactive and enjoyable learning experience. This means that the course is 100% online and can be completed around your lifestyle.

Always Food Safe - Food Manager Certification & Training



SERVSAFE MANAGER

SERVSAFE FOOD HANDLER

SERVSAFE ALCOHOL

SERVSAFE ALLERGENS

SERVSAFE WORKPLACE

INSTRUCTORS/PROCTORS

ADMINISTRATO



SERVSAFE MANAGER COURSE WITH ONLINE PROCTORED EXAM

\$179.00

Product code:SSMCT7XONLPROC

Online Course Languages: English and Spanish

Food Code: 2017 FDA Food Code

Exam: ServSafe® Food Protection Manager Certification Exam Languages: English, Spanish, simplified Chinese **Proctoring:** Online exam proctoring at home through

ProctorU included

Included: One online course, one online exam access code,

and online proctoring through ProctorU

FAQs: Frequently Asked Questions

Online proctoring at home for the ServSafe® Food Protection Manager Certification Exam is now available! Schedule your exam at a time that's convenient for you, all you need is a computer or laptop and a private location.

Home Products ▼

Dish! ▼

Mpower ▼

Tools ▼ Education ▼ Help ▼









Simulated Culinary Operation CM:

Martin Bros. Nutrition Services & Quality Co

Run Time: 36:18

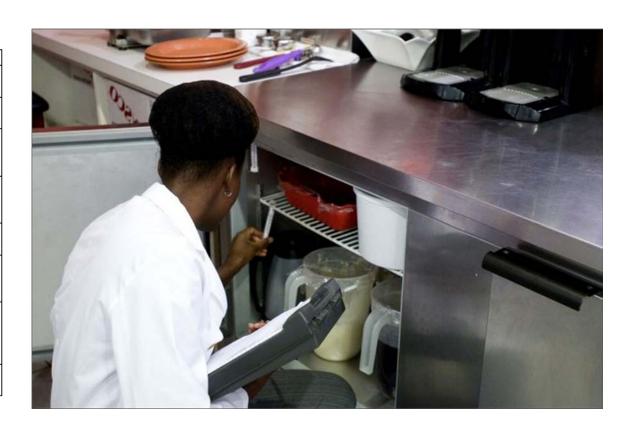
A video showing a mock simulated kitchen survey to u within your senior community.

Initial Kitchen Observation Audit

Initial Observation Audit

Week of:

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Meats not thawing at room							
temperature							
Food items in the refrigerator are							
labeled and dated							
PHF are stored separately from							
other foods (thawing meats are							
not dripping on other foods)							
Handwashing facilities with							
soap/water are separate from							
food preparation.							
Staff are practicing proper hand							
hygiene & glove use							
Cracked or unpasteurized eggs							
are not used in foods that are not							
fully cooked							
Food is prepared, cooked or							
stored under appropriate							
temperatures and with safe food							
handling techniques							
Staff are employing hygienic							
practices							







Corrective Action (Changing Behaviors)







EDUCATE

EMPOWER

ENFORCE

Root Cause Analysis

A root cause is defined as a factor that caused a nonconformance and should be permanently eliminated through process improvement.

The root cause is the core issue—the highest-level cause—that sets in motion the entire cause-and-effect reaction that ultimately leads to the problem(s).



OUESTIONS TO ASK:

- How did the event happen?
- Why did it happen?
- Follow up with "WHY?" four more times.
- What happened in the moment it happened?

HOW DOES A ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS PROCESS WORK?

- Checklist.
- Management team.
- A "go-to" resource for information on the process: Binder, clipboard or form.

ONCE THE ROOT CAUSE IS IDENTIFIED:

- Plan action steps to implement the solution.
- Make sure to regularly follow up on your plan.
- Ensure you have established a sustainable protocol for your process improvement.

There are four factors to consider during a root cause analysis. An easy way to remember them is with the acronym **PEAK**:

- Procedure (the process for doing something)
- Environment (the surroundings)
- Artifacts (the supplies or equipment)
- Knowledge (an understanding of what needs to be done)

Here's an example of root cause analysis using the "five whys" process: A resident complains about their dinner being cold AGAIN.

 WHY did it happen? Food sat too long.

2. WHY?

There was no one to deliver to the resident's room.

3. WHY?

There are usually two aides to help deliver trays, but there was only one.

4. WHY?

The employee is tardy for their shift and shows up at 11:30am instead of 11am.

5. WHY?

The employee does not have child care until 11:00am when a family member is able to watch the baby.

Solution: Consider moving the employee to another shift that would work with their schedule and look at hiring someone else. Or, change the employee's hours and see if the Activities Director's assistant is available to help between 11-11:30am.

CONSIDER USING EXPERTS OUTSIDE YOUR COMMUNITY TO HELP:

- Survey what your team is currently doing.
- Analyze your processes.
- Question all of your products, equipment and procedures.
- Provide training that meets manufacturers' requirements, and Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and state regulations.
- Establish ongoing training.
- Continually audit to ensure compliance for current and updated regulations are in place.



Root Cause Analysis

WHY?WHY?WHY?WHY?



NAME:	EVENT:	DATE	:	
TASK			OWNER	TARGET DATE COMPLETED
GOAL INTERVENTIONS:				
CHANGES NECESSARY:				
RESOURCES NECESSARY:				
MONITORING METHOD:				
TEAM MEMBERS		DEPARTMENT		DATE









Use of Hair Restraints Corrective Action Plan

Event: Cited for not securing hair while working in the kitchen

Date: x/xx/xx

		Owner	Target Date Completed
Goal Interventions	Staff will properly restrain hair while working in the kitchen	Boss	x/x/xx
Changes Necessary:	 Review policy on use of hair restraints Educate staff at x/x/xx Inservice on policy Remind staff of importance through posters Ensure adequate supplies of hair restraints are available. 	Boss	
Resources Necessary	 Time for education Hair restraints (on order guide) Poster QA study 		
Monitoring Method:	Weekly QA will be done noting at various times x 8 weeks noting 1. how many staff are wearing hairnets per policy 2. whether supply of hair restraints are available 3. whether poster is available	Boss	

NOTICE

HAIR NET REQUIRED BEYOND THIS POINT



Dark Brown Hairnet - 24 in (054000 - 1/144 ct)



White Bouffant Head Cap (21 in - 050190 - 5/100 ct; 24 in - 050230 - 5/100 ct)

Handwashing & Gloving Corrective Action Plan

	Event: Cited for	r improper	handwashing	& g	love usag	e
--	------------------	------------	-------------	-----	-----------	---

Date: x/xx/xx

		Owner	Target Date Completed
Goal Interventions	Staff will practice sound handwashing & glove usage	Boss	x/x/xx
Changes Necessary:	Review policy Educate staff at x/x/xx Inservice on policy Remind staff of importance through posters Hold team accountable	Boss	
Resources Necessary	 Time for education Supplies Posters, etc. QA study 		
Monitoring Method:	Weekly QA will be done noting at various times x 8 weeks noting 1. Proper procedures for handwashing are noted 2. Handwashing is done in hand sink 3. Proper gloving is noted	Boss	

Hand Washing

Policy and Procedure

Policy

Hand washing is the most important component for preventing the spread of infection. Proper hand washing technique is to be used at all times that hand washing is indicated.

Procedure

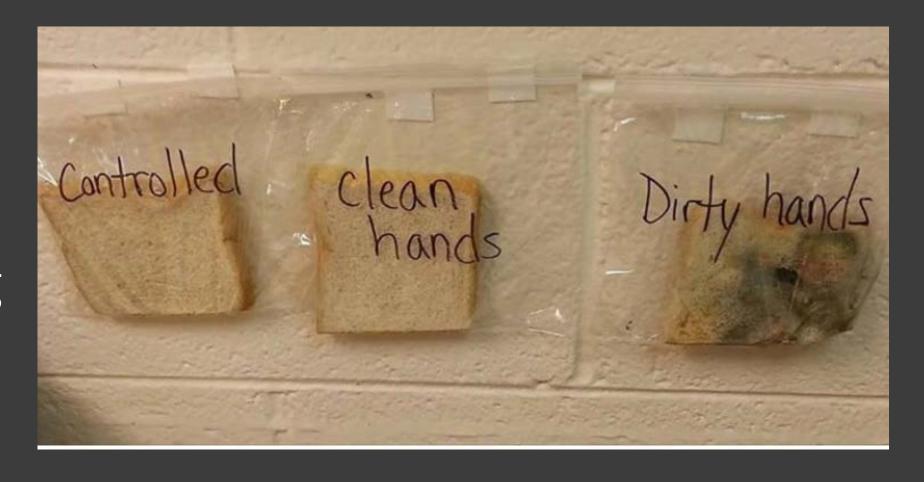
- 1. Hand washing is to be done:
 - · When hands are visibly soiled
 - · Before and after resident contact
 - After contact with soiled or contaminated articles, such as, waste removal and articles that are contaminated with bodily fluids
 - Before and after eating or handling food
 - After toileting or after personal grooming (combing hair)
 - Before starting work
 - After smoking
 - After coughing, sneezing, or blowing your nose
 - · After handling uncooked animal products such as raw meat, or fish
 - After removal of latex gloves
- 2. Wet hands and forearms with warm water.
- Add soap and lather thoroughly for at least 20 seconds. Be sure to wash between fingers, around and underneath fingernails and the backs of hands and wrists.
- 4. Rinse thoroughly with warm water.
- 5. Wipe hands dry with a clean paper towel.
- 6. Turn off water with elbows or the paper towel.
- 7. Hands should be washed frequently during work and whenever they become soiled.

Practice Handling Ready-to-eat Foods

- Activity
 - Bread, rolls, butter, knife, tongs, gloves, fork,
 deli paper



Handwashing Education



GLOVE AUDIT FORM

t is not esults nated 25%
NOE
0



Resident Council Interview

Resident Council Interview - Complete an interview with active members of the Resident Council early enough in the survey to afford the team enough time to investigate any concerns. If there is not a resident council, determine whether residents have attempted to form one and have been unsuccessful, and if so, why. Introduce yourself to the president of the council and ask for assistance in arranging the meeting. If there is no president, ask for a list of active resident council participants and select a resident to assist in arranging the meeting. Try to keep the group manageable, no more than 12 residents. Explain the survey process and the purpose of the interview using the following concepts. It is not necessary to use the exact wording. "[Name of facility] is inspected periodically by a team from the [Name of State Survey Agency] to ensure that residents receive quality care. While we are here, we make observations, review the nursing home's records, and talk to the residents and family members or friends who can help us understand what it's like to live in this nursing home. We appreciate that you are taking the time to talk with us. We would like to know more about the Resident Council and interactions of the group and staff." At all times, be cognizant of resident confidentiality. Obtain permission from the Resident Council President or Officer to review the Resident Council minutes and become familiar with some of the issues that have been discussed. Review three months of minutes prior to the interview to identify any unresolved areas of concern. Review the grievance policy to ensure prompt resolution of all grievances and that the facility has maintained results of grievances for a minimum of 3 years. It is suggested that the interview begin with some discussion of issues that have been discussed during the most recent Council meeting and how the facility has responded. For example, "I read in the minutes that you had discussed noise at night during the last meeting. Has the facility responded to your concern?" or "During the last meeting, several participants brought up an issue with food being cold. Has that situation been resolved to your satisfaction?" This initial discussion of current issues before the Council may prove helpful to establish a rapport with the Resident Council President (or Officer) and help make the remainder of the interview more informative. Document the names of residents in the meeting. Follow up on any concerns that are within the scope of the long-term care requirements with reference to specific F-tags identified on this pathway. Further investigation should include interviews with appropriate staff members to determine how concerns are resolved. Team meetings will provide opportunities to share concerns and focus on particular problematic areas. Any potential concerns noted during the interview should be shared with all team members.

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HUDDLETEMPLATE (TEMPERATURE DANGER ZONE)

DATE:

ATTENDEES:

ANNOUNCEMENT/RECOGNITION:

TOPIC: Temperature Danger Zone

GROUP QUESTION: What is the temperature danger zone and what it is used for?

SUGGESTED ANSWERS:

- The temperature danger zone is between 35-141 degrees Fahrenheit
- Every 20 minutes food is left in the zone, the amount of bacteria doubles
- To keep food out of the zone, proper heating and cooling techniques must be used

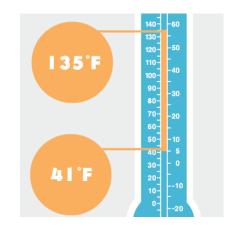
Heat food up to 165 degrees Fahrenheit

Cool food to 35 degrees before storing in a refrigerator or freezer

In what areas in our operation do we need to be aware of the temperature danger zone?

EXAMPLE/RECOGNITION OF STAFF MEMBER THAT EXCELS AT THE HUDDLE TOPIC:

TAKEAWAY MESSAGE:



BONUSTIPS

WHO: ALL members of the healthcare and food service

team

WHERE: Same place every day

WHEN: Same time every day

WHY: Employee engagement,

retention



Serving Foods

Keep steam table covered

Each food item should have its own utensil

Keep utensils in the food

Plate up as close to service as possible

Hot foods need to be hot and cold foods need to be cold

Room Service Meal Delivery:

HOW TO EFFECTIVELY AND SAFELY SERVE SENIOR LIVING CUSTOMERS

Many senior living operators agree that non-communal dining will continue for the foreseeable future. Even as communal dining opens with restrictions, some residents are continuing to request room service meal delivery. Several communities have shared creative ideas and solutions for establishing a room service program.



SAFETY

A room service program must have safety measures in place and be continuously monitored to ensure compliance. Here are some general guidelines to consider when establishing your program:

- Procedures to limit the number of food delivery personnel to residents with coronavirus (COVID-19) in isolation.
- Procedures for an isolation tray and universal precautions for all disposables.
- Proper handwashing prior to meal service.
- Sanitizing hands in between trays and after exiting room.
- Heated / chilled mobile cart service to maintain food temperatures.
- Properly organizing trays by room order for timely meal delivery.
- Covering all food during transportation.
- No cross contamination of soiled and clean trays.
- Proper personal hygiene of all food service workers.
- Sanitizing all food service equipment prior to and after meal service.

DINING FNHANCEMENT

The risks of isolation, depression and anxiety that coronavirus brings to our senior living residents are concerns that all disciplines need to address collectively. How can dining continue to be a highlight in senior living communities?

- Try mobile cart service, which allows for on-demand customizations in portions and choice options for residents. From the cart, the feature of the day can be offered as well as soups and a selection of vegetables and side dishes. Add a fun theme or offering like a picnic, happy hour or ice cream cart.
- Include personal touches virtually from the kitchen staff:
 Daily crossword puzzle, quote of the day, videos, special notes, etc.
- Consider mobile action stations, such as an ice cream sundae bar.
- Pay attention to plate presentation. Food should always look appealing to the customer. Consider aesthetics especially when meal service has changed to disposable containers.
- Offer grab-and-go options to expand offerings. Residents may choose to forego the featured meal and choose from a grab-and-go menu that can be delivered upon request.
- Provide customer service training for those serving meals. Deliver food with a smile (even through a mask) and consider little extra notes or add-ons to brighten their day.
- Train to help foodservice servers identify potential nutrition risk triggers: What to look for, what to report or what to offer.
- Make sure resident is set up to enjoy the meal. Hands washed, seated properly, explain the meal features, assist with opening/offering condiments and beverages.

OUALITY

It may be time to evaluate the appropriateness of menu offerings for current resident requests as well as the ability to transport with a room service model.

- Implement a quality assurance audit to evaluate the food temperatures of room-delivered meals.
- Evaluate the quality of food items being held and transported to room service. You may need to replace items on your menu, for example: How do French fries or waffles hold up with room service? Is there another product or service option that would improve the quality?
- Consider what types of foods are being requested and accepted. We have learned that comfort foods are well-accepted as well as softer foods and drinks.
- Find products that are available and meet your changing meal service needs and customer preferences.
- Get organized before delivering meals to the residents.
 Have a list of items that need to be on the cart for meal service, such as condiments, special requests, serving utensils, sanitizer, etc.

EQUIPMENT

- Evaluate equipment needed to safely serve meals in rooms to your customers. If you cannot keep food hot from kitchen to service, consider the options of insulated carts, mobile steam tables or heated dinnerware.
- Make sure you have enough carts to accommodate service spread throughout the building.
- Enhance the dining or offer other choices like a soup kettle, flavored coffees, take-out bistros, etc.
- Anticipate what equipment you may need to consider and budget for upcoming year.
- Use cold pans to keep cold food and beverages cold during room service delivery.
- Consider re-purposing a tackle box for a portable condiment caddy to accompany room service carts.

Senior living dining programs need to be flexible and adapt to the changing situations now and in the time to come. Room service can be a pleasant way to offer meal delivery that keeps residents and staff safe and resident satisfaction high.

- Manage the menu features
- Use the best equipment
- Expedite
- Monitor



Strategy = Success



Label Product Dissolvable

Item Number: 825955

Brand: National Checking Manufacturer #: DP12R

Vendor: NCCO (National Checking Co.) GTIN: 00018291991501

Category: Supplies Pack Size: 500/1"X2"

Description: 1 inch X 2 inch Dissolving Product Labels. Label Food

Rotation Product. Date It Brand.

Storage & Usage: Paper product - store in cool, dry place.

Storage Temperature: 35 / 85

Shelf Life: 365

This policy can be edited to fit your community's needs. It is meant only to be a guide. Always check with state/local codes before adopting. To delete this header, double-click on these words and then you will be able to delete.

Policy and Procedure Template

Policy

Food labeling/dating, rotation and storage.

Procedure

All items that are not in their original containers must be labeled.

Food labels will include the common name of the food or a statement that clearly identifies it.

Foods that cannot be easily mistaken for another item will not be labeled.

Foods that will be held for longer than 24 hours must be labeled.

No food will be held longer than seven days. The count begins on the day that the food was prepared, or commercial container was opened. The product will include discard date six days from this date for a total not to exceed 7 days.

Commercially processed foods that have a use-by date that is less than seven days from the date the container was opened, will be marked with this use by date as long as the date is based on food safety.

When combining food in a dish with different use-by dates, the discard date of the dish should be based on the earliest prepared food.

Temperatures will not exceed 41F.

Rotation will be addressed using the FIFO method (First In, First Out) and will be placed in the cooling unit in this manner (with older product in the front, newer product in the back).

References

ServSafe, ServSafe Manager, 6th ed.

LEFTOVER LOGIC

For Resident Refrigerators

STORAGE:

- Refrigerate or Freeze leftovers within 2 hours.
- Wrap leftovers in air-tight packaging.
- Refrigeration: Leftovers can be kept in the refrigerator for 7 days at 41° F and then must be eaten or placed in the freezer.
- Freezing: Leftovers will last in the freezer for 3-4 months.

REHEATING

• Reheat leftovers on the stove, in the oven or microwave to the temperature of 165° F.



PROPER COLD FOOD STORAGE

FOOD SHOULD BE COVERED, DATED AND SHELVED TO ALLOW CIRCULATION.

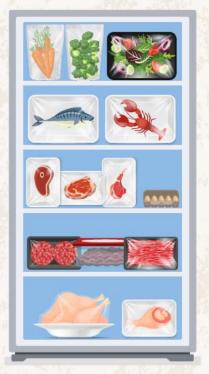
Ready-to-Eat Foods

Seafood

Whole Cuts of **Beef and Pork**

Ground Meat, Ground Fish

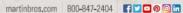
Whole and **Ground Poultry**



IDEAL REFRIGERATOR TEMPERATURE IS AT OR BELOW 41°F (5°C)

Arrange stored food with highest internal cooking temperature on bottom shelf.





AM/PM REFRIGERATOR/FREEZER TEMPERATURE LOG

Month

DAY	UNIT #1	UNIT #2	UNIT #3	UNIT #4	UNIT#5	UNIT #6
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
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Report if refrigeration is over 40°F.









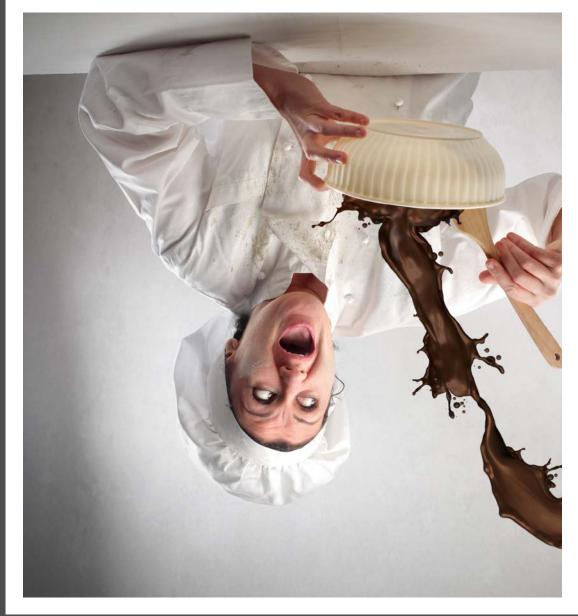


Why is Cleaning Such a Challenge?

EDUCATE-EMPOWER/EMBRACE-ENFORCE





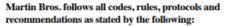


Dish Washing Safety

RECOMMENDATIONS & BEST PRACTICES

As the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic continues to evolve, many are asking how to properly clean and sanitize food service items.

Below are some safety recommendations and best practices regarding dish washing machines.



- Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC)
- Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
- U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA)
- State and local health departments

Please note that all recommendations to date are to follow routine procedures.

LOW TEMPERATURE MACHINES

- Wash and rinse temperatures are to be a minimum of 120°F. This is controlled by the incoming water to the machine. If temperatures drop below that, there are no adjustments on the machine to raise the temperature. Incoming water temperature is controlled by the customer.
- There are no minimal requirements for the level of detergent used in the wash cycle. Martin Bros. typically sets this level between 750-1250 ppm, depending on water conditions and soil loads. Detergents are used to break down soils, remove them from surfaces and hold them in suspension so they do not redeposit on surfaces. Best practices are to minimize the amount of soils going into the dish machine by using good prescraping practices.
- Rinse temperatures are a minimum of 120°F. As stated, that is controlled by the incoming water to the machine as controlled by the customer.
 - n Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered is used in the rinse cycle to sanitize the surfaces. Wy a chlorine based product. The minimum Some by code is 50 ppm. Martin



contamination. Additionally, hands should be washed prior to handling clean items.

HIGH TEMPERATURE MACHINES

- Wash temps should be as stated on the machine's data plate. Typically wash temps are between 150-160°F. The machine can be adjusted to raise or lower the wash tank
- There are no minimal requirements for the level of detergent used in the wash cycle. Martin Bros. typically sets this level between 750-1250 ppm, depending on water conditions and soil loads. Detergents are used to break down soils, remove them from surfaces and hold them in suspension so they do not redeposit on surfaces. Best practices are to minimize the amount of soils going into the dish machine by using good prescraping practices.
- Rinse temperature needs to be a minimum of 180°F at t^a temperature gauge. This can be adjusted by the booste heater used to raise the incoming water temperature going into the machine.
- Sanitation is achieved by raising the surface ter of the items in the dish machine to a minimula This can be checked by using temperature irreversible measuring device like a die temperature plate.
- Temperatures should be check Martin Bros, recommende during each shift.
- Cleaned item

DISHWASHING RECORD HIGH TEMPERATURE

DAY	WASH	RINSE	WASH	RINSE	WASH	RINSE
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						
26						
27						
28						
29						
30						
31						

Report if Wash Temperature is less than _____°F. Report if Rinse Temperature is under _____°F.











Types of learners



Visual Learners (65%)



Auditory Learners (30%)



Tactile Learners (5%)



EMPLOYEE:

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICES COMPETENCIES

SAFETY AND SANITATION

·	Competencies	Martin Bros Resources
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated:	Demonstrate handwashing procedures	Resources-downloads-Food Safety-Results Toolkit Food Safety Resources-downloads-Handwashing poster and handwashing steps Resources-In services-food safety skills fair-handwashing
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated:	Accurately states glove usage (why you wear gloves, when you wear gloves, when you change gloves, how you properly remove gloves)	Resources downloads-Proper glove use, Gloveology, Results live video over gloving <u>Resources-downloads-Food Safety-Results Toolkit Food Safety</u>
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated;	Demonstrates glove usage (making peanut butter sandwich)	Resources-downloads-Food Safety-Results Toolkit Food Safety
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated:	Accurately state how to avoid contamination and cross-contamination of food	Resources downloads-food Costing-Outling board color reference Resources downloads-ServSafe- 8 hour Class Handouts & Diagnostic Test
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated:	Accurately states how to avoid cross-contamination in dish room area	Resources-downloads-ServSafe- 8 hour Class Handouts & Diagnostic Test Resources-downloads-Food Safety-Results Toolkit Food Safety
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated:	Accurately states if dish machine is a low or high temperature unit; proper testing of dish machine temperatures; and knowledge of appropriate documentation methods.	
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated;	Demonstrates the 3-bucket method of sanitizing surfaces	Resources-inservice-food safety skills fair-clean & sanitize
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated:	Demonstrates procedures of checking dishwasher for proper temperatures; soap, sanitizing, and drying agents	Resources- Downloads-Hygiene & Sanitation-Duat 10 Test Procedure Resources- Downloads-Hygiene & Sanitation-Micro Chlorine Test Procedure
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated;	Discuss holding temperatures of hot and cold foods	Resources- Downloads- End cooking temp, refrigerator food storage poster.
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated;	Discuss cooling process of roasts or large amounts of soup/casserole	Resources-Downloads-cooling hot foods Resources-Inservice-food safety skills fair-cooling Resources-Downloads-Food Safety-Results Toolkit Food Safety
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated;	Accurately stores, cooks, and holds different types of food using correct food safety procedures including leftovers	Tools-Dietary 101-basic cooking competency Resources-Inservice-Skills fair-label/dating
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated:	Demonstrates how to properly calibrate a food thermometer; take food temperatures; sanitize thermometer; properly document food temperatures.	Resource-Downloads: thermometer calibration Resources-Inservice-food safety skills. Jair-thermometer calibration Tools-Dietary 101- Food Prep 101 – Use that thermometer
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated;	Accurately states temperature danger zone	Resources-Downloads-Food Safety-"Keep Hot Foods Hot"
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated;	Able to explain safety procedures designed to prevent burns and scalds to self and others	
Completed: Yes No Mgr Signature: Date Educated;	Able to explain safety procedures designed to prevent slips and falls	



JAME:	 DA1	ΓE:	Defi	ne F	Policy
TASK GOAL INTERVENTIONS:	OV		Educate		
CHANGES NECESSARY:			_		
CHANGES NECESSART:			E	mpo	ower
RESOURCES NECESSARY:				En	force
MONITORING METHOD:					
TEAM MEMBERS	DEPARTMENT		DATE	' I	



Proactive Plan