

Separate

- Keep juices from raw meat, poultry, or fish from coming in contact with other foods, cooked or raw. These juices contain germs!
- Use separate plates for raw and cooked meat, fish, or poultry.
- If possible, use one cutting board for meat or poultry and one for ready-to-eat food such as raw produce.
- If only one cutting board will be used, wash cutting board with soap and hot water between the preparation of raw meat, poultry or fish and the preparation of produce that will not be cooked.

Cook

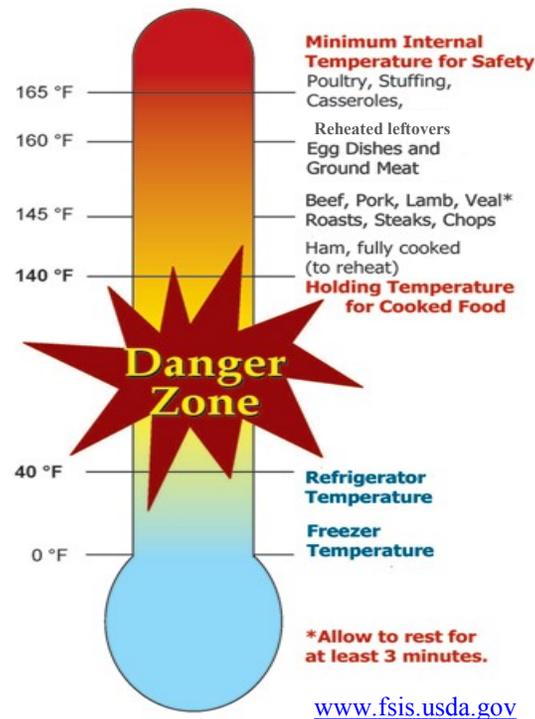
- Thaw foods in the refrigerator or microwave, not on the counter.
- Cook foods to proper temperatures (see right) and use a food thermometer to make sure food is at a safe internal temperature.
- Do not interrupt cooking by partially cooking food and then finishing later.
- When serving, keep hot foods hot and cold foods cold.

Do not forget to wash your hands!

Safe Cooking Temperatures

<u>Food</u>	<u>Internal Temperature</u>
Beef, Veal, Lamb	
Roasts, Steaks	145°F w/ 3 minute rest*
Ground Beef	160°F
Pork	
Ribs, Chops, Roasts	145°F w/ 3 minute rest*
Sausage (fresh)	145°F w/ 3 minute rest*
Ground pork	160°F
Poultry	
Chicken	165°F
Duck	165°F
Turkey	165°F
Ground Poultry	165°F
Eggs	
Fried, Poached	Until yolk is firm

**After removing your meat from the heat source, let it sit for 3 minutes. Your meat will continue to cook during this time, helping to kill any remaining germs.*



Food Poisoning



What is “food poisoning”?

“Food poisoning” (known as food-borne illness) is caused by germs (bacteria or viruses) or toxins (harmful substance produced by germs) spread through food. People become sick when they consume contaminated meat, shellfish, fish, dairy products, produce or some liquids.

What are the symptoms of food poisoning?

Symptoms of “food poisoning” include stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, and headache. It is possible to develop bloody diarrhea or a more serious disease. Those at greatest risk of getting sick include the very young, pregnant women, the elderly, and those with weakened immune systems.

Is it the last thing I ate?

Many people think they got sick from the last thing they ate, but this is not usually the case. It can take from 30 minutes to 2 weeks before you start to feel sick from “food poisoning”.

1 in 6 Americans will get food poisoning this year!

(Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

Germs That Cause Food Poisoning

Norovirus

Norovirus is the most common cause of “food poisoning”. Outbreaks of norovirus have been associated with leafy greens (like lettuce), fresh fruits, and shellfish, but any food can spread this virus.

E. coli

E. coli is most often found in raw or undercooked ground beef. Outbreaks have also been caused by unpasteurized apple cider, fresh produce, and from ingesting water from swimming pools.

Campylobacter

Campylobacter is found in raw or undercooked poultry or meat, unpasteurized milk or cheese products, untreated water, and in the stool of infected pets (especially kittens and puppies).

Salmonella

Salmonella bacteria usually live in the intestines of animals. They can be found in raw or undercooked foods such as poultry (chicken, turkey) and eggs. They can also be found in unpasteurized milk or cheese products.

Listeria

Listeria can be found in raw sprouts, unpasteurized milk, cold deli meats and hot dogs, soft cheeses, and smoked salmon. Past outbreaks of this germ have been associated with soft cheese and cantaloupe.

Shigella

Shigella bacteria are spread through the stool of infected people. Outbreaks may occur between young children in daycare, from food handlers who do not wash their hands after using the bathroom, or through contaminated drinking water, swimming pools, or other water sources.

Prevent “Food Poisoning”

Follow these rules to keep germs out of your food!

Chill

- Refrigerate leftover and unused portions promptly.
- Food should not be out for more than 2 hours. If out on a hot summer day, do not leave food out for more than 1 hour.
- Keep your cooler full to maintain cold temperatures, keep it out of the sun and limit the number of times you open it.

Clean

- Wash your hands with warm soapy water for at least 20 seconds before and after preparing food, after touching raw food, before eating, after using the restroom, and after changing a diaper or cleaning up a child who has used the restroom. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- Rinse all fresh fruits and vegetables under running water before cooking, packing, or eating.
- Wash all surfaces and utensils with warm, soapy water before and after use.

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