: Healthy practice: food preparation and serving

- Handout A-5, "Preparing and Serving Food to Children in Your Care"
- Handout A-6 "When a Fly Lands on Your Fries..." Use for anticipatory set (capturing attention). Discuss as a class.

Use **Handout A-5** as a tool for reflecting on food handling practices. Have students complete the handout based on the teacher's presentation. Not all participants may see themselves as responsible for keeping food safe, but best practice recommendation is that *everyone is knowledgeable*.

If a Foods Lab is available you could have your students arrange to bring in children between the ages of 2-8 and have them help prepare prearranged snacks. Children can help by serving. See **Handout A-7**, "**Meal Planning Guide Information Sheet.**" Have students prepare by planning a one day menu for children using **Handout A-8**, "**Meal Planning Guide.**"

Option 6: Healthy practice: food preparation and serving This activity could be used as a requirement or for extra credit

Resources Needed

- Internet required: http://www.foodworkercard.wa.gov.
- Use the Food Worker Card website to access your local Health Department's website to take the Food Handler's Online test.

There is a 45 minute tutorial before taking the test. The test takes approximately 20-30 minutes. (Allow a minimum of 60 minutes.) Students may print their cards out in class if they have a debit or credit card to pay with, otherwise they may pay and pick it up at the Health Department within five (5) days. (Verify the five days with your Health Department.)

Preparing and Serving Food to Children in Child Care

Complete the following list of the recommended procedures for preparing and serving food:

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Food Purchasing	
Food Storage	

Food Preparation and Handling	
 Wash allandbefore use. Wash tops ofbefore opening. Thaw frozen foodsor put quick-thaw foods in plastic bags under coldfor immediate preparation. DO NOT thaw frozen foods by allowing them to 	
Use a to check internal temperatures of the following foods to be sure they have been (refer to WAC 170-295-3190) and to a minimum internal temperature of: Ground beef or pork sausage Pork Fish and seafood Poultry Stuffing in a separate pan (do not cook stuffing inside poultry) Eggs Beef (not ground) and lamb Prepare these foods as quickly as possible from, and, and, and leftovers immediately: 1. 2. 3.	
 Prevent the growth of by maintaining all potentially hazardous foods at temperatures lower than or higher than during transportation and while holding until served multiply most rapidly between 45°F and 140°F. Cover or foods during transportation. Never a spoon that has been used even once for tasting. 	
 Make sure each serving bowl has a or other Reserve food for at safe temperatures in the kitchen. 	

•	Any food that has been served to the children must be	
•	Place foods to be stored for in and	
	or immediately to bring temperature	
	rapidly to or lower.	
•	Leftovers or held in the refrigerator	
	must be discarded after days.	
•	should not be sent home with children or	
	adults because of the hazards of during	
	transport.	
•	Keep lunches () brought from home	
	in the refrigerator until lunch time.	
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	all raw before use. Wash	
	before opening.	
Thaw	frozen foods in the or put quick-thaw foods in	
	under for immediate	
	aration. DO NOT thaw frozen foods by allowing them to	
	<u> </u>	
	cooking, use a to check internal	
	eratures of to be sure they have been	
cooke	ed evenly (including).	

Preparing and Serving Food to Children in your Care TEACHER'S KEY

Food Purchasing	
Check the use by, sell by or expiration date on foods	
Keep packages of raw meat separate from other foods, particularly foods that are eaten fresh. Raw meat must be stored <u>below</u> other food in the refrigerator	
Make sure that refrigerated foods are cold to the touch and frozen food is rock-solid.	
Take foods straight back to the center / FCCH to the refrigerator; never leave food in a hot car.	
Do not use home-canned foods or food from dented, rusted, or bulging cans or cans without labels.	
Food Storage	
Store all perishable foods at temperatures that will prevent spoilage (refrigerator temperature of 45°F or lower, freezer temperature of 10°F or lower).	
Place working thermometers in the warmest part of the refrigerator and freezer (near or in the door shelf) and check them daily	
Store non-refrigerated foods in clean, rodent- and insect-proof, covered metal, glass, or hard plastic containers.	
Store containers of food above the floor (about 6") on racks or other clean slotted surfaces that permit air circulation.	
Store all food items separately from nonfood items.	
Use an inventory system: the first food stored is the first food used.	
Pay close attention to the expiration dates, especially on foods that can spoil easily.	
All food that has been opened, or is not in its original package, must be stored in air-tight containers, labeled with the contents and the date it was opened	

Food Preparation and Handling

- Wash all raw fruits and vegetables before use. Wash tops of cans before opening.
- Thaw frozen foods in the refrigerator or put quick-thaw foods in plastic bags under cold running water for immediate preparation. DO NOT thaw frozen foods by allowing them to stand at room temperature.
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Use a thermometer to check internal temperatures of the following
foods to be sure they have been cooked evenly (refer to WAC 170-
295-3190) and to a minimum internal temperature of:
 Ground beef or pork sausage155F
o Pork150F
○ Fish and seafood140F
Poultry165F
 Stuffing165F in a separate pan (do not cook stuffing)
inside poultry)
○ Eggs140F
○ Beef (not ground) and lamb140F
Prepare these potentially hazardous foods as quickly as possible from
<u>chilled products</u> , serve <u>immediately</u> , and <u>refrigerate</u> leftovers
immediately:
1. Meat salads, poultry salads, egg salads, seafood salads and potat
<u>salads</u>
2. <u>Cream-filled pastries, and</u>
3. Other prepared foods, containing milk, meat, poultry, fish
and/or eggs.
Prevent the growth of bacteria by maintaining all potentially hazardou
foods at temperatures lower than45F_ or higher than _140F
during transportation and while holding until served. Bacteria multiply
most rapidly between 45°F and 140°F.
Cover or completely wrap foods during transportation.

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- Never <u>re-use</u> a spoon that has been used even once for tasting.
- Make sure each serving bowl has a <u>spoon</u> or other <u>serving utensil</u>.
- Reserve food for <u>second serving</u> at safe temperatures in the kitchen.
- Any food that has been served to the children must be thrown away.
- Place foods to be stored for re-use in shallow pans and refrigerate or <u>freeze</u> immediately to bring temperature rapidly to ____45F___ or lower.
- Leftovers or <u>prepared casseroles</u> held in the refrigerator must be discarded after 2 days.

- <u>Leftover foods</u> should not be sent home with children or adults because of the hazards of <u>bacterial growth</u> during transport.
- Keep lunches (with perishable foods) brought from home in the refrigerator until lunch time.

Wash all raw <u>fruits and vegetables</u> before use. Wash tops of cans before opening.

Thaw frozen foods in the <u>refrigerator</u> or put quick-thaw foods in <u>plastic bags</u> under <u>running water</u> for immediate preparation. DO NOT thaw frozen foods by allowing them to stand at room temperature.

While cooking, use a <u>thermometer</u> to check internal temperatures of <u>all cuts</u> <u>of meat</u> to be sure they have been cooked evenly (including <u>hamburger</u>, <u>chicken</u>, <u>pork and veal</u>.)

When a Fly Lands on your Fries



Flies can't eat solid food so they soften it by vomiting on it.



Then they stamp the vomit and some germs into a liquid.



When it gets runny, they suck it up, often voiding it in the process. When they've finished eating it's your turn.....Bon Appetit!!

