

A few more tips...

Wipe surfaces often, especially after using them for food preparation. Germs from undercooked meat can grow on vegetables cut or washed on the same surface as the meat. Mix and use a sanitizer solution of one capful of chlorine bleach per gallon of water for cleaning work area surfaces.

Marinate food in the refrigerator.

Don't taste the marinade or re-use it after raw meat has been added.

Keep flies away! Cover trash containers, and do not store meat wrappers and other trash, even for a short time, in open cardboard boxes or uncovered containers.

Do not use fly spray or "No- Pest" chemical strips – they can contaminate the food.

Do not store food containers out in the open; rather, place them in the shade.

Keep plates, cups, utensils and food covered until ready to use.

Never re-use plates before washing them, especially plates used to hold raw meats or eggs.

Use a separate cutting board or surface for foods that will not be cooked (such as salad).



A few more tips...

When handling plates, cups and utensils, touch them where food will not be placed: use handles, rims, bottom of plates, etc.

Tie long hair back in a pony tail or bun. A hat, bandanna or net will also work.

Don't prepare and serve food if you have been sick with vomiting or diarrhea within the past 24 hours.

Don't wear loose finger or wrist jewelry or false nails while working with food.

Pack plenty of paper towels for cleaning hands and surfaces at your picnic.

For more information...

Call

New York State Health Department
Environmental Health at 518-402-7600
or 1-800-458-1158

Email

bcehfp@health.ny.gov

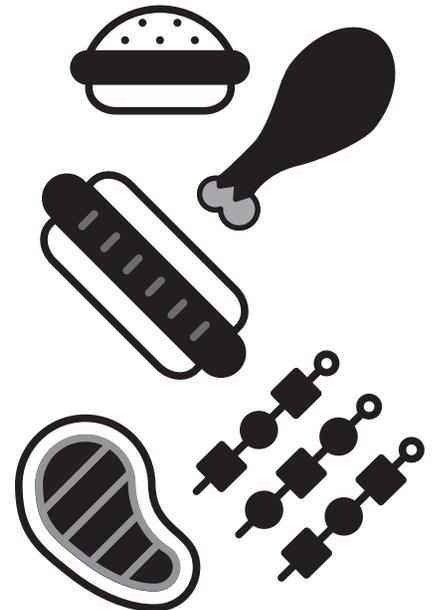
Contact Your Local Health Department

www.health.ny.gov/EnvironmentalContacts



Department
of Health

BARBECUE FOOD SAFETY TIPS



Many people enjoy outdoor grilling in the summer months.

Here are some tips to avoid food poisoning caused by germs growing too quickly in the summer heat.



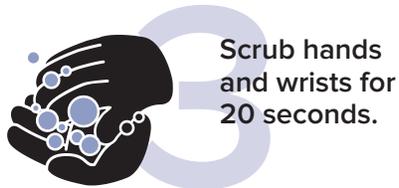
Wash your hands and forearms thoroughly before preparing or serving food. Use warm water and soap for at least 20 seconds.



Wet hands with warm water.



Add soap.



Scrub hands and wrists for 20 seconds.



Rinse hands.



Dry with single use paper towel.

While you are cooking...

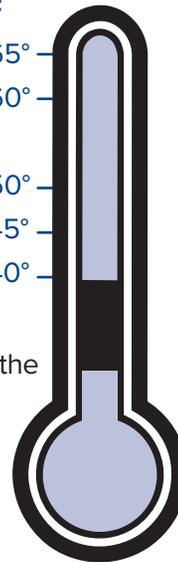
Meats must be cooked to the proper temperature to assure safety.

Germs such as E-coli and salmonella can still be present in undercooked meats, such as hamburger and chicken. These germs can cause severe illness and even death.

While the juice color will usually change from red to gray when the meat is fully cooked, it is not a reliable test to assure it is safe to eat. Always check the temperature with a meat thermometer.

Foods that reach the temperature listed, or higher, are fully cooked.

| Food | °F |
|-------------------------|------|
| Chicken and Leftovers | 165° |
| Hamburger | 160° |
| Pork | 150° |
| Eggs | 145° |
| Hot Dogs and Other Food | 140° |



Insert the thermometer into the center of the meat, which is the least cooked part. For checking hot dogs, go from the end of the hot dog to the center. Be careful not to pass through the meat and touch the cooking surface or you will get a false high temperature reading.

Wash your hands after touching raw meat! Use utensils to handle the cooked meat. Do not place cooked meat on surfaces that had raw meat.

While you are serving food...

Serve the first-cooked meats first.

Make sure the food is used before the temperature drops below 140°F, and within two hours.

Cold foods need to be kept cold. Keep them refrigerated (at 40°F) or stored in coolers with lots of ice until ready to eat.

Before serving, wash your hands thoroughly.

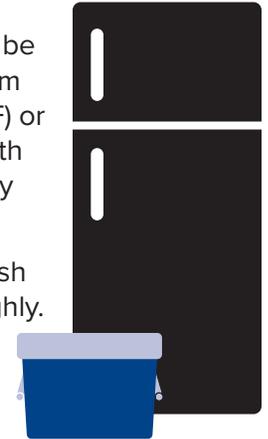
Avoid touching food such as rolls, bread, etc. with your bare hands.

Wash your hands after touching raw or undercooked foods.

Use a utensil when serving food.

Refrigerate any leftovers immediately!

Never leave food at room temperature for more than two hours.



Whenever working with food...

Leave the food preparation area to smoke, eat, or drink.

When you return, wash your hands thoroughly before handing any food.

Wash your hands after any contact with unclean surfaces – after handing trash or raw meat, eating or smoking, using the bathroom, handling pets, or dirtying your hands during any activity.

