HOLIDAY REMINDERS

The winter holiday season is one of the busiest times of the year for the foodservice industry. But it's no time to cut corners!

THAWING

Thaw frozen food in the refrigerator at a temperature AT OR BELOW 41 °F.



- Place packages of frazen food in a pan so that juices cannot drip on other foods.
- · Change the drip pan when liquid is visible in the pan.
- Allow adequate time for thawing. A small quantity of food may thaw in one day, while a large product – such as a turkey – may take several days.

Thaw frozen food completely submerged under clean, drinkable running water.



- The water temperature should be 70 °F or below.
- The water should be at sufficient velocity as to agitate and float off loose particles
- Ready-to-eat foods should never be allowed to rise above 41 °F for more than 4 hours, including thawing and cooking time or thawing and chilling time.

Thaw frozen food in a microwave oven ONLY IF IT WILL BE COOKED IMMEDIATELY.



Thaw frozen food as part of the cooking process.

 This method typically is used for products such as frozen pasties, raggets, pizza, lasagna, chili, soup, and vegetables.



WHEN REHEATING FOODS:

- ·Heat food quickly and thoroughly to 165° F.
- *Bring leftover sauces, soups and gravy to a boil.
- Because bacteria can survive in cold spots, microwave leftovers evenly by covering, stirring, rotating and leaving covered two minutes before serving.

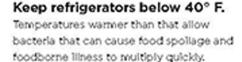




STAND: 2 MINS.



REFRIGERATION TEMPERATURES



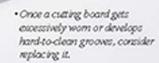




CUTTING BOARDS

Placing ready-to-eat food on a surface that held raw meat, poultry, seafood, or eggs can spread bacteria and make you sick. But stopping cross-contamination is simple:

- Use one cutting board for fresh produce, and one for raw meat, positry, or seafood.
- Before using them again, thoroughly wash and sanitize auting boards that held raw meat, poultry, seafood, or aggs.





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