

FOOD FOCUS - Consumer Protection Division Publication

JANUARY 1, 2008

HB 1804 - Verification Requirements

House Bill 1804 went into effect on November 1, 2007. It requires that all state and local government agencies verify the citizenship or legal presence of all people applying for benefits or services. As a result, anyone attending a food handler class or applying for a manager's certificate from the Tulsa Health Department must sign a statement that they are either

- (1) A United States citizen, or
- (2) A qualified alien under the federal Immigration & Nationality Act and are lawfully present in the United States.

For ongoing updates regarding this requirement, call 595-4310.

Intruder Alert

Fall is here and with the lower temperatures come pests seeking a warm home. Although Tulsa has its cold days, be aware that fly control in Tulsa is an issue year round. To keep from becoming a "vermin bread and breakfast":

- Keep doors and windows closed.
- Keep outer screening in good repair.
- Seal any exterior cracks or holes.
- Empty indoor garbage containers frequently.
- Keep outdoor garbage containers covered and keep dumpster area clean.
- Check deliveries for unwanted "guests" or signs of infestation.
- Clean up food spills and grease.
- Seal cracks 1/16" wide or larger in food areas.
- Repair leaky plumbing.
- Monitor pest activity with live catch boxes or glue traps.
- Contract with a certified pest control operator to develop a pest eradication strategy.



We've got a new look...



Tulsa Health Department personnel have been issued new identification badges.

Inspectors are required to identify themselves when entering your establishment.



KENDRA WISE
SANITARIAN
CONSUMER PROTECTION



If you encounter someone other than your routine inspector at your establishment and that person has identified themselves as a health department employee, please verify this by asking to see their identification.



Salmonella

This bacteria is commonly associated with chicken but may also be transmitted through any kind of animal product or food that has been contaminated (such as fresh vegetables) and has not been cooked adequately. By thoroughly cooking, Salmonella can be eliminated from food without leaving a toxin. Salmonella can also be introduced into food after cooking by cross-contamination or poor hygienic practices of food handlers. Salmonella might also be acquired through recreational water and live animal exposures.

Food handlers may also spread this disease via the fecal-oral route so it is extremely important that hands be washed after using the bathroom and again when reentering the kitchen.

Salmonella Facts

Who is at risk

Everyone. However, children are most likely to get sick and subsequent infections are usually less severe. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) reports 50,000 cases each year in the U.S. In Oklahoma, 301 cases were reported between January and August of 2007.

Symptoms

Mild to severe abdominal cramps, diarrhea (sometimes bloody), fever, nausea, and vomiting. May also become life threatening if blood infection occurs.



Incubation period

6 – 72 hours. Average 24 hours.

Duration of illness

About 4 to 7 days, but can last as long as 2 weeks.

Prevention

- Use thermometers to ensure that food is cooked or reheated thoroughly.
- Check food in thickest part of the item.
- Reheat to 165° F.
- Cook ground beef (hamburger) to 155° F, poultry items to 165° F, and seafood to 145° F. Maintain these cooking temperatures for 15 seconds.
- Adequate hand washing after handling raw meat products or going to the bathroom.



It is employees and management's duty to ensure that food or food utensils are not being handled when diarrhea or vomiting symptoms are present. Please encourage your employees to share their health status with you.

Food Safety Keys

Key Principle	Hazard	Food Safety Message
Protect food from Contamination 	Microbiological & Physical Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wash hands by lathering for a full 20 seconds. Prevent bare-hand contact with ready-to-eat foods by using utensils, gloves, deli tissue, spatulas, tongs, etc. Minimize bare-hand contact with ready-to-eat foods. Store food in covered containers or original packaging. Wash produce before cooking or serving. Store food in clean, dry locations (6 inches above the floor) so it is not subject to splash, dust or other contaminants.
Prevent Cross-Contamination  Copyright © International Association for Food Protection	Microbiological Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean and sanitize food thermometers before and after each temperature check of raw and ready-to-eat foods.
	Cross-Contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate raw animal foods from ready-to-eat foods during storage, preparation, holding and serving. Do not mix raw animal foods with cooked food. Wash hands properly after handling raw animal foods.

