FOUR INTERVENTIONS

can help prevent the transmission of poisonous or toxic chemicals to food:

- Working containers labeled.
- Separation, packaging, & segregation of poisonous or toxic materials.
- Personal care items stored in designated areas.
- Do not locate above food or food preparation and food storage areas.



On May 1, 2005 the Deseret News printed an article that cited the most commonly identified critical violations found in food establishments throughout Salt Lake County. In January 2006, The Bureau of Food Protection completed a second analysis. The most commonly cited violations are listed below:

- 1. Food contact surfaces clean to sight and touch.
- 2. Hot and cold holding.
- 3. Separation, packaging, segregation of raw animal foods.
- 4. Storage, separation of toxics/chemicals.
- 5. Eating, drinking, or using tobacco.
- 6. Contamination by employee hands.
- 7. When to wash hands.
- 8. Chemical sanitization.

Brochures have been developed for each of these eight commonly cited critical violations. An additional brochure discusses "Cooling Potentially Hazardous Foods."

These brochures are part of a goal to reduce critical violations in food establishments and have been developed to aid you in correcting critical violations in your establishment.

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On the Web

swuhealth.org/environmental-health

Utah food services rules on the web:

rules.utah.gov/publicat/code/r392/r392-100.htm



Preventing Chemical Contamination

Environmental Health Division



Labeling & Identification

The accidental contamination of food or food contact surfaces can cause serious illness. Prominent and distinct labeling helps ensure that poisonous and toxic materials, including personal care items, are properly used.



Working containers used for storing poisonous or toxic materials such as cleaners and sanitizers shall be clearly and individually identified with the common name of the material.

It is common practice in food establishments to purchase many poisonous or toxic materials including cleaners and sanitizers in bulk containers. Working containers are frequently used to convey these materials to areas where they will be used, resulting in working containers being stored in different locations in the establishment. Identification of these containers with the common name of the material helps prevent the dangerous misuse of the contents

Separation

Poisonous or toxic materials shall be stored so they can not contaminate food, equipment, utensils, linens, and single-service and singleuse articles by:

- Separating the poisonous or toxic materials by spacing or partitioning.
- Locating the poisonous or toxic materials in an area that is not above food, equipment, utensils, lines, and singleservice or single-use articles. This does not apply to equipment and utensil cleaners and sanitizers that are stored in warewashing areas for availability and convenience (and are stored to prevent contamination of food, equipment, utensils, linens, and single-service and single-use articles).

Other Personal Care Items

Employees shall store their personal care items in dressing rooms or dressing areas designated if employees routinely change their clothes in the establishment, or lockers or other suitable facilities provided for the orderly storage of employees' clothing and other possessions.

Employee personal care items may serve as a source of contamination and may contaminate food, food equipment, and food contact surfaces if they are not properly labeled and stored.

First aid supplies for employee use must be identified and stored to avoid the accidental contamination of food, food equipment, and other food-contact surfaces. Children's medicines in daycare settings must be labeled with the child's name and not stored above or next to food

