



HAWAII STATE
DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH

EMERGENCY

PREPAREDNESS

HANDBOOK

FOR

FOOD

ESTABLISHMENTS

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Oahu Civil Defense 523-4121

State Civil Defense 733-4300

Haw'n Electric Co. 548-7961

(Report power outages, downed power lines,
Trees on power lines)

Board of Water Supply 748-5010

Hawaiian Telcom 611 or 643-6111

The Gas Company 526-0066 (7:30 am- 4:30 pm)
Customer Service 526-0066 (Emergency 24 hrs – menu option 2)

Department of Health 586-8000 – Food Safety Information
Sanitation Branch

Refrigeration Mechanic _____

Dishwashing Machine _____
(Repair & Maintenance)

Cleaning/Sanitizing _____
Products

Pest Control _____

Insurance Company _____

STATE OF HAWAII – DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

Sanitation Branch – Oahu
591 Ala Moana Blvd.
Honolulu, HI 96813
Ph: 586-8000 Fax: 586-8040

Indoor Air and Radiological Health
Branch
591 Ala Moana Blvd.
Honolulu, HI 96813
Ph. 586-4700

Hawaii District Health Office - Hilo
1582 Kamehameha Avenue
Hilo, HI 96720
Ph: 933-0917 FAX: 933-0400

Hawaii District Health Office –
KONA
81-980 Helekii St., Suite 103
Kealahou, HI 96750
Ph: 322-1507 FAX: 322-1511

Maui District Health Office
54 High Street, Room 300
Wailuku, HI 96793
Ph: 984-8230 FAX: 984-8237

Kauai District Health Office
3040 Umi Street
Lihue, HI 96766
Ph: 241-3323 FAX: 241-3566

SALVAGING FOOD – AFTER THE POWER GOES OFF

If my refrigerator stops working because of a power failure, what should I do with the food in the refrigerator?

In emergency situations when replacing food right away is difficult or impossible, the following foods can be kept in a cool place (unrefrigerated) for a few days:

Butter and margarine
Fresh fruits and vegetables
Dried fruit
Open jars of peanut butter, jelly, catsup, mustard, barbeque sauce, relish
Hard and processed cheeses
Fruit juices

Discard spoiled and moldy food and anything that doesn't look or smell right.

Discard the following perishable foods if held at 45 degrees F or higher for more than two (2) hours:

Raw and cooked meat, poultry, fish & seafood, milk and milk products, including ice cream, yogurts and soft cheeses
Cooked pasta and pasta salads
Custards and cheese pies
Fresh eggs
Meat topped pizzas and cold cuts
Stews and soups
Cream filled pastries
Refrigerated dough

Food poisoning bacteria cannot be detected by sight, smell or taste and within four (4) hours can make food held at room temperature unsafe to eat.

How long will food stay cold in the refrigerator after the power goes out?

Up to four (4) to six (6) hours if the door is kept closed. If a food thermometer is available, check the food temperature. Food held at 41 degrees F or higher for more than four (4) hours should be discarded.

How about frozen foods?

If your food still has ice crystals, it is safe to refreeze (if power is restored). Completely thawed food should be cooked and eaten immediately if it has been held at temperatures of 41 degrees F or higher for more than two (2) hours (bacteria grow faster at temperatures of 41 degrees and higher).

Food with high water content (meats, soups, seafood, etc.) stay frozen longer than food with low water content (baked goods, etc.)

How long will my frozen foods stay frozen in the freezer?

One (1) to three (3) days for a full freezer, about one (1) day for a half-full freezer, depending on:

Freezer door stays closed

Freezer is full or nearly full – the less crowded the freezer, the shorter the time the food stays frozen

Outside air temperature is cool or warm

Freezer is large and well insulated – small freezers do not keep foods frozen as long

If the power is not expected to be restored for a long time, what are my options?

If possible, transfer your food to a friend's freezer that is still powered, or a commercial frozen food storage warehouse. Use dry ice if available.

Is dry ice safe to use?

Dry ice is very cold (about minus 215 degrees F) (your freezer is about 0 to 10 degrees F), so use gloves when handling dry ice.

Use 2 ½ to 3 pounds of dry ice per cubic foot of freezer space (50 pounds will keep an 18 cubic foot freezer safe for at least two (2) days). Place ice on each shelf.

Packing food tightly with dry ice will keep food frozen longer; packing empty spaces with crumpled newspaper or blankets will slow air circulation and make dry ice last longer. You can also wrap dry ice in paper to slow "melting".

Allow gas fumes to vent after opening freezer – dry ice produces carbon dioxide gas when it sublimates. Stand back when opening the freezer door.

If my food has completely thawed but still cold, is it safe to refreeze it once the power is restored?

If your food was held at 41 degrees or less for not more than two (2) days, you may refreeze the food provided that:

Fruits may be refrozen if not spoiled.

Vegetables should not be refrozen if no ice crystals remain.

Meats should be discarded if discolored or foul smelling, or if the meat was held at more than 41 degrees for over two (2) hours.

Seafood should not be refrozen unless ice crystals remain – seafood is very perishable.

Ice cream and frozen dinners should not be refrozen.

How about frozen canned foods?

Intact cans can be thawed and stored at room temperature. Check for spoilage before using. For safety, boil cans of low acid food, including meats, fish, poultry and vegetables, for 10 minutes.

Broken seamed cans that have been held at 41 degrees F or higher for more than two (2) hours should be discarded.

What about frozen glass bottled foods?

Discard food in broken or cracked jars.

Intact sealed jars should be gradually thawed and eaten. Check for spoilage. For safety, boil low acid food jars before eating.

Broken sealed jars that are still cold (41 degrees F or lower) can be refrigerated or refrozen if power is available.

Discard broken sealed jars that have been held at temperatures above 45 degrees F for more than two (2) hours, as bacteria may have entered the jars and multiplied in them.

How can I tell if my food is safe?

Perishable food held at temperatures above 41 degrees F for more than two (2) hours should be discarded.

Spoiled food may have off-color or unusual odors. However, food that has become tainted by food poisoning bacteria cannot be detected by sight, smell, taste or feel. You should not taste questionable food.

Food poisoning and food spoilage are caused by different bacteria.

Restaurants and Grocers Reopening After Hurricanes and Flooding

Following a natural disaster there are potential health concerns that can be created by the disruptions caused by the disaster. This publication provides food safety suggestions and information for retail and foodservice establishments resuming business in the aftermath of natural or other disasters. Prior to reopening, establishment persons-in-charge (PICs) should conduct a complete self-inspection to ensure that normal operations can be resumed safely and without compromising food safety. **Establishments required to cease operations in an emergency or those affected by a natural disaster should not re-open until authorization is granted by the local or state regulatory authority.**

Do not enter a flood damaged building where there is potential for hazardous materials or gas leaks within the building, until the building has been cleared by a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) team. For exposures to mold-contaminated materials/environments, or other recognized hazards, NIOSH approved respirators may be necessary. If entering and cleaning a building, refer to [NIOSH protective equipment guidance](#).

Decontamination and sanitization procedures using chemical sanitization, e.g., chlorine bleach at a concentration of 100-200 ppm (1 tablespoon of bleach in 1 gallon of potable water), Quaternary Ammonium at a concentration of 200 ppm, or other approved sanitizers, should be used on equipment and structural surfaces that are salvageable. When you decontaminate, do so in a manner that eliminates any harmful microorganisms, chemical residues, or filth that could pose a food safety risk.

Pest Control

- Ensure that any rodents/pests that may have entered the facility are no longer present. Remove dead pests and sanitize any food-contact surfaces that have come in contact with pests.
- Seal all openings into the facility to prevent future entry of pests, or rodents.
- Dispose of contaminated or spoiled solid foods in closed containers for removal to prevent rodent and fly harborage.

Damaged Food Products

- Discard all food and packaging materials that have been submerged in flood waters, unless the food is sealed in a hermetically sealed can that has not been damaged.
 - Destroy refrigerated and frozen foods, such as meat, poultry, shell eggs, egg products, and milk, which have been immersed in flood waters. Good advice is: **If in doubt, throw it out.**
 - Inspect canned foods and discard any food in damaged cans. Can damage is shown by swelling; leakage; punctures; holes; fractures; extensive deep rusting; or crushing/denting severe enough to prevent normal stacking or opening with a manual, wheel-type can opener.
 - Do not recondition products in containers with screw-caps, snap-lids, crimped-caps (soda pop bottles), twist-caps, flip-top, snap-open, and similar type closures that have been submerged in flood waters.
 - Do not salvage food packed in plastic, paper, cardboard, cloth, and similar containers that have been water damaged.
 - Undamaged, commercially prepared foods in all-metal cans or retort pouches can be saved if you remove labels that can come off, thoroughly wash the cans,

rinse them, and then disinfect them with a sanitizing solution consisting of 1 tablespoon of bleach per gallon of potable water. Finally, re-label containers that had the labels removed, including the expiration date, with a marker.

- Complete proper and safe disposal of condemned food items in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local solid waste storage, transportation, and disposal regulations, to ensure these products do not reappear as damaged or salvaged merchandise for human consumption.

Physical Facilities

- If you have a well that has been flooded, the water should be disinfected and tested to confirm it is safe after flood waters recede. If you suspect that your well may be contaminated, contact your local or state health department or agriculture extension agent for specific advice.
- Thoroughly wash all physical facility interior surfaces (e.g., floors, walls, and ceilings), using potable water, with a hot detergent solution, rinsed free of detergents and residues, and treated with a sanitizing solution.
- Mold contamination is a concern. Structural components of the building (e.g., walls, piping, ceiling, and HVAC system/ventilation systems) affected by flood waters or other damage from the hurricane, should be cleaned, repaired, and disinfected, where possible. Remove and destroy wall board that has been water damaged. Cement walls that have mold damage can be reconditioned.
- Any exhaust systems and hoods should be thoroughly cleaned and freed of any debris. Consult professional service technicians, as needed. Water damaged ventilation systems that cannot be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized should be removed and replaced. In all cases, replace all ventilation air filters.

Equipment

- Thoroughly wash metal pans, ceramic dishes, and utensils (including can openers) with soap and hot water. Rinse, and then sanitize them by boiling in potable water or immersing them for 15 minutes in a solution of 1 tablespoon of unscented, liquid chlorine bleach per gallon of drinking water or other approved sanitizer. Follow instructions on the sanitizer label for appropriate concentration.
- Thoroughly wash countertops, equipment and non-food contact surfaces with soap and hot water. Rinse, and then sanitize by applying a solution of 1 tablespoon of unscented, liquid chlorine bleach per gallon of drinking water or other approved sanitizer. Allow to air dry.
- A dishwasher or 3-compartment sink should be used to wash, rinse, and sanitize equipment and utensils using potable water, and:
 - Chlorine bleach at a concentration of 50-200 ppm or other approved sanitizers should be provided for sanitizing food contact surfaces and equipment.
 - Mechanical dishwashing machines should provide a final, sanitizing rinse of either at least 50 ppm chlorine (for chemical sanitizing machines) or 180°F final sanitizing rinse (for hot water sanitizing machines).

- An approved test kit should be available to ensure appropriate sanitizer strength for chemical sanitizing and a maximum registering thermometer or temperature sensitive tape should be available to check that the hot water reaches 180°F or the utensil surface reaches a temperature of 165°F.
- Run the empty dishwasher through the wash-rinse-sanitize cycle three times to flush the water lines and assure that the dishwasher is cleaned and sanitized internally before washing equipment and utensils in it.
- Refrigerated display and storage cases and other refrigerator equipment used to store food should be cleared of all contaminated products and their juices prior to cleaning.
- Refrigerated storage equipment should be thoroughly washed inside and outside with a hot detergent solution and rinsed free of detergents and residues. (Special attention should be given to lighting, drainage areas, ventilation vents, corners, cracks and crevices, door handles and door gaskets.) Treat all clean surfaces with a sanitizing solution.
- If the insulation, door gaskets, hoses, etc. are damaged by flood or liquefied food items, then replace or discard these refrigerated display cases and storage cases and other refrigerator equipment.
- All filters on equipment should be removed and replaced if not designed to be cleaned in place.
- Replace all ice machine filters and beverage dispenser filters, and flush all water lines, including steam water lines and ice machine water lines, for 10 to 15 minutes.
- Discard all ice in ice machines; clean and sanitize the interior surfaces (ice making compartment and storage bin); run the ice through 3 cycles; and discard ice with each cycle.
- All sinks should be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized before resuming use.
- Equipment should be inspected to ensure it is operational and that all aspects of its integrity are maintained.
- Stove units should be thoroughly cleaned and checked by the fire department, local utility company, or authorized service representative prior to use.

Maintaining Food Temperatures

- Verify that all open-top and refrigerated and freezer display cases, walk-in refrigerators, and walk-in freezers are capable of consistently maintaining cold holding temperatures ($\leq 41^{\circ}\text{F}$ or in a frozen state) before food items are placed in the units.
- Ensure that the equipment can heat to the appropriate cooking temperature hot ($\geq 165^{\circ}\text{F}$) for raw animal foods and cool and maintain potentially hazardous foods cold at the appropriate ($\leq 41^{\circ}\text{F}$) temperature.
- Verify that all equipment used for food preparation (e.g., cooking, cooling, and reheating) is functioning and properly calibrated prior to use.

Employees

- Put fewer items on the menu when only a limited number of trained employees are available and working. A full menu may be offered when there are an adequate number of trained employees to staff each area of the operation during normal working hours.
- Soap and potable running, water should always be used to wash hands.
- Alcohol hand sanitizer gels should only be used **after hand washing**. Alcohol hand gels are ineffective against germs on soiled hands and are therefore not a substitute for soap and water hand washing.
- Employees should not touch ready-to-eat foods with their bare hands, but instead should use tongs, deli paper, or single-use, disposable gloves.
- Remember:
 - Employees with open wounds should not work with hands-on preparation of foods or with cleaned and sanitized food contact surfaces or single-service/single-use utensils. If these infected wounds are covered with a double, water-proof barrier such as a finger cot or water-tight bandage and plastic gloves, the employee may continue to work with food.
 - Employees sick with vomiting, diarrhea or jaundice should not be working in the establishment and may not return to work until at least 24 hours after the symptoms cease.

Food Source and Receipt

- All foods, including raw, fresh, frozen, pre-packaged, shelf-stable, and ready-to-eat foods, should only be received from a licensed and an approved food source. This includes food distributors and vendors licensed by the local or state regulatory food authority.
- Food should be received by a person who is responsible for ensuring that food packages meet temperature requirements and are intact with no breaks, seams, or other openings. Canned foods should not be swollen or have any dents or punctures in the cans.
- Foods requiring temperature control should be received in a frozen state or at temperatures less than 41°F for refrigerated storage.