

#### Retail Cooling: Beyond the Code

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#### The Problem

- Improper cooling of hot foods is a significant cause of outbreaks
  - Nationally 10% of outbreaks cooling too slow identified as top contributing factor
  - 10% outbreaks in Minnesota are bacterial intoxications
- Even with current code requirements for cooling, restaurants are struggling.
  - FDA Risk Factor study 78% restaurants were failing



## Cooling is Difficult

- Requires extensive monitoring over a six-hour period
- Restaurants are a dynamic setting and difficult to monitor times and temps
- Multiple method options for cooling, varying results of success
- Inspectors have a hard time verifying if proper cooling occurred



## You can't inspect what you can't see

Minneapolis (3,532 inspections):

- 71.4% routine inspections cooling was "not observed"
- 15.1% out of compliance

MDH (42,000 inspections):

- 82% of routine inspections cooling was "not observed"
- 20% out of compliance











The basis for determining IN or OUT of compliance can also be supported through discussion and/or record review which would provide the inspector reliable data of the "start time" for cooling.

## Not too long ago...

Maybe an hour...

#### **Cooling Log**

The total cooling time for time/temperature control for safety (TCS) foods may not exceed 6 hours.

TCS foods must be cooled from 135 °F to 70 °F WITHIN 2 hours, and from 70 °F to 41 °F WITHIN the remaining 4 hours.

	Check TCS food temperatures BEFORE 2 hour limit and BEFORE 6 hour limit.		TCS foods 165°F ONI be	TCS foods may be reheated to 165°F ONLY if reheating is done before 2 hours. 135°F - 70°F within 2 hours			After 2 hours, TCS foods not cooled to 70°F must be discarded to prevent foodborne illness from spore-forming bacteria. 70°F - 41°F within 4 hours				TCS foods which do not cool to 41°F or below in 6 hours must be discarded to prevent foodborne illness.		
Da	te Food	Cooling Temps BEFORE 135°F	Time Food is 135 °F	1 Hour	2 Hour must be 70°F or lower	Correct- Reheat	3 Hour	4 Hour	5 Hour	6 Hour must be 41°F or lower	Correct- Discard	Intials	Verified By / Date
1-J	IN RICE	192°, 167°, 151°	time: 2:10 temp: 135°	3:10 84°	4:10 62°	none needed	5:10 55°	6:10 47°	7:10 43°	8:10 39°	none needed	L.P.	S.N. 1 Jun
			time: temp 135°										
			time: temp 135°										
			time: temp 135°										
			time: temp 135°										

Cooling Methods: Ice bath Ice wands Metal containers Stirring Food in shallow pans Add ice to food



www.minneapolismn.gov/foodsafety

For reasonable accommodations or alternative formats please contact the Health Department at 612-673-2301 or by email at health@minneapolismn.gov. People who are deaf or hard of hearing can use a relay service to call 311 at 612-673-3000. TTY users can call 612-673-2157 or 612-673-2626.

Para asistencia 612-673-2700, Rau kev pab 612-673-2800, Hadii aad Caawimaad u baahantahay 612-673-3500.





3-501.15A Cooling must be accomplished according to the time and temperature criteria in part <u>4626.0385</u> by using one or more of the following methods based on the type of food being cooled:

- (1) placing the food in **shallow** pans;<sub>P2</sub>
- (2) separating the food into smaller or thinner portions;<sub>P2</sub>
- (3) using **rapid cooling equipment**;<sub>P2</sub>
- (4) stirring the food in a container placed in an ice water bath;<sub>P2</sub>
- (5) using containers that facilitate heat transfer;<sub>P2</sub>
- (6) adding ice as an ingredient;<sub>P2</sub> or
- (7) other effective methods.<sub>P2</sub>











## EHS Net Study "Quantitative Data Analysis To Determine Best Food Cooling Practices in U.S. Restaurants" Schaffner, Hedeen, et all., 2013







Narrative

Type of Cooling Unit	Container Type (Metal or Plastic)
Covered? (Yes, No, Partial)	Mixed? **
Ice as Ingredient? **	2 Inch Air Gap?
Ice Wand Used? **	If so, used correctly?
Ice Bath Used?**	If so, used correctly?
Substance (Solid or Liquid)	If liquid, consistency? (smooth or chunky)
Food Depth (In.)	Surface Area (Sq. In.)
Sample Volume (mL)	Sample Mass (g)
Ambient Air Temp of Cooling Unit	** No, Observed, or PIC COnfirmed
Notes/	









-Your Cooling Curve





#### Food Code Minimum Required Cooling Curve







Highest Risk >5 hours in high risk

Medium-most Risk 2.5-5 hours in high risk

Lowest Risk <2.5 hours in high risk



#### 3-501.15B (Cooling Methods Subpart B)

B. When placed in cooling or cold holding equipment, food containers in which food is being cooled must be:

(1) arranged in the equipment to provide maximum heat transfer through the container walls; and
(2) loosely covered or uncovered if protected from overhead contamination as

(2) loosely covered or uncovered if protected from overhead contamination as specified in part <u>4626.0300</u>, item A, subitem (2), during the cooling period to facilitate heat transfer from the surface of the food.





12% covered 5.1 hours average









#### Two Cooling Concepts







Active 35%



## Summary of Passive Data

- It's popular
  - Minneapolis survey
  - Washington State risk factor
- 143 total curves
  - 76 Complete FDA cooling curves
  - 103 Complete C. perfringens growth range curves
- Industry already skews greatly to metal
- 36% filled to depths at or below 2 inches



## How is passive cooling regulated?

- Program Manager Survey
  - ~60% don't suggest a max fill depth
  - ~40% do suggest a max fill depth
  - Equally distribution from 2-4 inches
- Factsheet summary (multiple sources)
  - 66% suggest a max fill depth
  - 33% don't suggest a max fill depth
  - Equally distribution from 2-4 inches
- Everyone is guessing = dangerous consequences
  - 2 inches = very low risk, if any at all
  - 4 inches = Almost 90% failure rate and roughly 50% chance of double failure
  - <u>High occurrence rate = 50%!</u>



#### Passive Technique and Fill

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## Which Variables Matter?

- Required Variables (Subpart B reminder)
  - Uncovered = .646
  - Air Gap = .112
- Variables impacting passive technique
  - Depth = .001
  - Container Type = .629
  - Mixing = .798
  - Air Temperature = .305





## Washington as a Model

3-501.14 Cooling.

(A)<u>Except as specified under (B) of this section</u>, cooked TCS food must be cooled:

within 2 hours from 135 degrees F (57 degrees C) to 70 degrees F (21 degrees C);  $_{P1}$  and

(2) within a total of 6 hours from 135 degrees F (57 degrees C) to 41 degrees F (5 degrees C) or less.<sub>P1</sub>

(B) <u>As an alternative to the cooling provisions of subsection A of this section,</u> <u>cooked TCS food must be cooled at a depth of two inches or less, uncovered, in</u> <u>refrigerated equipment that maintains an ambient air temperature of 41</u> <u>degrees F (5 degrees C).</u>

## 2-inch Support

Food Depth (Inches)	Perf predictor Log Increase	Recipe		
2	1.87	Sausage Gravy*		
2	0.652	Garden Veggie Soup		
2	0.18	Chicken Curry		
2	0.081	Tomato Soup		
2	0.242	Corn Chowder		
2	0.479	Chorizo		
2	0.028	Cherry Compote		
2	0.028	Black Beans		
1.75	0.11	Chicken Rice		
1.5	0.02	Empanadas		
1.5	0.011	Ground Beef		
1.5	0.018	Mushroom Sauce		
1.5	0.013	Mushroom Sauce #2		
1.5	1.28	Shallow Kraut*		
1.5	0.138	Marinara		
1.5	0.202	Marinara		
1.5	0.123	Au Jus		
1.5	0.115	Cheese Sauce		
1.5	0.089	Squash Soup		
1.5	0.008	Butternut Squash Soup		
1.5	0.005	Mashed Potatoes		
1.5	0.004	Turkey Chili		
1.5	0.167	Refried Beans		

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### **Cooling in Shallow Pans**

The most effective method to cool food is in shallow pans. Fill the pan two inches deep or less.

#### When cooling in a shallow pan:

- Fill the pan two inches deep or less.
- Keep food uncovered while it is cooling.
- Keep two inches of space around the pan.

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## Active Technique Options





## How do we inspect ice baths?

#### Ice Bath <u>without</u> a wand at depths above 4 inches

- This is the riskiest method we observed.
  - Median total cooling 11.6 hours
  - 94% failure rate
  - Negatively associated with success
- But what if they mix it?
  - No mathematical support
  - Insignificant P value
  - Inconsistent



## How do we regulate ice wands?

- Very inconsistent results by themselves (no ice bath)
- Ice bath <u>without</u> a wand above 6 inches:
  - Food fill depths above 6 inches without a significant help.
  - Melted wands
  - Premature storage mode (probably calling both 3-501.15 A and B).









## Recommended Active Cooling Method

- Combine Wand with Bath
- Replace the wand as it melts
  - First hour
- Replenish the bath as it melts
  - First hour
- Stick with the method until food is completely cooled
  - Reintroduces the need to monitor (therefore passive is considered the best way to rapidly cool foods)
  - This will take 4-6 hours to complete (premature storage mode was commonly seen)





## **Cooling with Ice**

Cooling food with ice needs regular attention and will take several hours.

#### When cooling with ice:

- Use both an ice wand and an ice bath.
- Add more ice as the ice bath melts.
- Replace the ice wand as it melts.
- Keep using this process until the food is 41° F or below.

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### Should I Vent?





190\*F-135\*F **6 hours**  160\*F-135\*F **3 hours** 



### Should I Vent?



First Attempt: Walk-in 90 minutes 135-75 F

Second Attempt: Vented 45 minutes 135-75 F



#### Are Cooling Modifications Expensive?





#### That's going to take so many pans though...

Steam Table Pan Capacity									
Pan Size	Depth	Full Top	ped-off	Capacity	85% Capacity				
i un oize		Cup	Qt	Ltr	Cup	Qt	Ltr		
Full/Hotel Pan	2"	33.2	8.3	7.9	28.2	7.1	6.7		
	4"	56.0	14	13.25	47.6	11.9	11.3		
	6"	84.0	21	19.87	71.4	17.9	16.9		
Half Pan	2"	17.2	4.3	4.07	14.6	3.7	3.5		
	4"	26.8	6.7	6.34	22.8	5.7	5.4		
	6"	40.0	10	9.46	34.0	8.5	8.0		
Torpedo Pan	1"	8.4	2.1	1.99	7.1	1.8	1.7		
	2"	14.8	3.7	3.5	12.6	3.1	3.0		
	4"	22.8	5.7	5.39	19.4	4.8	4.6		
	6"	32.8	8.2	7.76	27.9	7.0	6.6		
Two-thirds Pan	1"	16.0	4	3.79	13.6	3.4	3.2		
	2"	22.4	5.6	5.3	19.0	4.8	4.5		
	4"	37.2	9.3	8.8	31.6	7.9	7.5		
	6"	56.0	14	13.25	47.6	11.9	11.3		
Third Pan	2"	10.4	2.6	2.46	8.8	2.2	2.1		
	4"	16.4	4.1	3.88	13.9	3.5	3.3		
	6"	24.4	6.1	5.77	20.7	5.2	4.9		

#### 2-inch fill = ~ 2 Gallons

Convert a full 22 Quart Cambro into 3 hotel pans





### Strengthen Your Inspections Through Observations

- Conduct initial walkthrough
- Review all cooling steps
- Temp food with a purpose
  - Consider temperature variance
- Small wares inventory



### Strengthen Your Inspections Through Observations

- Supporting data and questions
- Be patient with data points
- Avoid asking "When did you cook this?"
- Ask When and Who?
- Discuss recipe yield and frequency
- Be confident!

Approaching Department Changes: Policy

Interpret 3-501.15A in a way that defines shallow

Call method violations without cooling data points

Clarify your marking instructions

Measure your success

#### Approaching Department Changes: Procedural

#### Call both 3-501.15A and 3-501.15B when applicable

**Active Managerial Control violation** 

Call insufficient cooling equipment for lack of smallwares

Rethink the value of cooling logs





# Thank You!

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