Food Safety Showdown! Guide to Questions and Answers Version A



Category 1: Control the Bug (Forms of Contamination)

Points	Question	Answer
100	Name the six conditions that favor the growth of bacteria.	Food: Specifically TCS food
		Acidity: Contains little or no acid
		• Temperature: 41°F to 135°F (5°C to 57°C)
		• Time: In the temperature danger zone
		• Oxygen: May or may not be needed
		• Moisture: Need moisture in the food to grow
200	A person infected with this virus may not show symptoms for weeks but can be very infectious.	Hepatitis A
300	What practice can prevent the spread of viruses?	Practicing good personal hygiene when handling food and food-contact surfaces; the quick cleanup of vomit is also important
400	Flies can transfer this bacteria from feces to food.	Shigella spp.
500	Which two types of food are most commonly linked with Norovirus?	Ready-to-eat food and shellfish from contaminated water

Points	Question	Answer
100	Once soap has been applied, how long should hands and arms be scrubbed?	10 to 15 seconds
200	Name a hand care practice, in addition to handwashing, that can prevent the spread of pathogens.	 Keeping fingernails trimmed and filed Keeping fingernails short and clean Not wearing nail polish or false fingernails Covering infected wounds on the hand or wrist with an impermeable cover, and then placing a single-use glove over the cover Wearing single-use disposable gloves
300	Name two instances when food handlers must change their gloves.	 As soon as they become dirty or torn Before beginning a different task After an interruption, such as taking a phone call After handling raw meat, seafood, or poultry, and before handling ready-to-eat food
400	Name two symptoms that require a food handler to be excluded from the operation.	 Sore throat with fever in an operation that primarily serves a high-risk population Diarrhea Vomiting Jaundice for seven days or less Is vomiting or has diarrhea and has been diagnosed with an illness caused by Norovirus, <i>Shigella</i> spp., nontyphoidal <i>Salmonella</i>, or shiga toxin-producing <i>E. coli</i> Has been diagnosed with an illness caused by hepatitis A or <i>Salmonella</i> Typhi
500	Name two components of correct work attire.	 Clean hair restraint Clean clothing No jewelry on hands or arms, except for a plain band ring

Category 2: Handle with Care (The Safe Food Handler)

Category 3: Into the Flow (Receiving and Storage)

Points	Question	Answer
100	Name the two requirements for a supplier to be considered an approved food supplier.	 They must be inspected and can show an inspection report
		 They must be in compliance with applicable local, state, and federal laws
200	How long can chicken salad, prepped in-house and held at 41°F (5°C) or lower, be stored?	A maximum of seven days
300	What are the temperature requirements for receiving fresh meat and shell eggs?	 Fresh meat: Internal temperature of 41°F (5°C) or lower
		• Shell eggs: Air temperature of 45°F (7°C) or lower
400	A food handler is prepping a pot of chili on May 1 using sausage and ground beef. The sausage has a use-by date of May 10. The ground beef has a use-by date of May 6. What should the use-by date of the chili be?	Мау б
500	From top to bottom, what order should duck, ground beef, salmon, and strawberries be stored in the same cooler?	Strawberries
		Salmon
		Ground beef
		• Duck

Points	Question	Answer
100	What are the four acceptable methods for thawing TCS food?	 In a cooler, keeping its temperature at 41°F (5°C) or lower
		 Submerged under running, drinkable water at 70°F (21°C) or lower
		 In a microwave oven if it will be cooked immediately after thawing
		 As part of the cooking process
200	Meat cooked in a microwave oven must be heated to what minimum internal temperature?	165°F (74°C)
300	What are the time and temperature requirements for reheating beef stew that will be held for service?	It must be reheated to 165°F (74°C) for 15 seconds within two hours
400	List the required minimum internal cooking temperatures for beef roasts, stuffed pork chops, and shell eggs for immediate service.	 Beef roasts: 145°F (63°C) for four minutes
		 Stuffed pork chops: 165°F (74°C) for 15 seconds
		 Shell eggs for immediate service: 145°F (63°C) for 15 seconds
500	What are the time and temperature requirements for cooling TCS food?	Cool food from 135°F to 70°F (57°C to 21°C) within two hours, and from 70°F to 41°F (21°C to 5°C) or lower in the next four hours

Category 4: Come and Get it (*Preparation, Cooking, Cooling, Reheating*)

Points	Question	Answer
100	What should be the internal temperature for holding hot TCS food?	135°F (57°C) or higher
200	What are the two biggest hazards to food when serving it off-site?	Time-temperature abuseContamination
300	Name two ways to prevent customers from contaminating self-service areas.	 Install sneeze guards Label food items Monitor guests Place food in display cases, or package it in a way that protects it from contamination
400	Name two alternatives for avoiding bare-hand contact with ready-to-eat food.	Wearing single-use glovesUsing spatulas, tongs, deli sheets, or other utensils
500	What are the requirements for holding potato salad without temperature control?	 Hold the potato salad at 41°F (5°C) or lower before removing it from refrigeration Label it with the time you removed it from refrigeration and the time you must throw it out Make sure the food temperature does not exceed 70°F (21°C) while it is being served; throw out any food that exceeds this temperature
		 Sell, serve, or throw out the potato salad within six hours

Category 5: It's Your Serve (Holding and Service)

Category 6: All Systems Go (Food Safety Systems)

Points	Question	Answer
100	What is the first step in setting up a HACCP system?	Conducting a hazard analysis
200	What are five common risk factors for foodborne illness that can be addressed by active managerial control for foodborne illness?	 Purchasing food from unsafe sources Failing to cook food correctly Holding food at incorrect temperatures Using contaminated equipment Practicing poor personal hygiene
300	A point in the flow of food where identified hazards can be prevented, eliminated, or reduced to safe levels.	Critical control point (CCP)
400	Name an activity performed by an operation that requires a variance from the regulatory authority.	 Smoking food as a method of food preservation Curing food Using food additives or adding components to preserve or alter food so that it no longer requires time and temperature control for safety Custom-processing animals Packaging food using a reduced-oxygen (ROP) method Treating juice on-site, and packaging it for later sale Sprouting seeds or beans
500	Cooking ground beef to 155°F (68°C) for 15 seconds is an example of this HACCP principle.	Establish critical limits

Points	Question	Answer
100	Where should cleaning tools and chemicals be stored in an operation?	In a separate area away from food and food-prep areas
200	What is the difference between cleaning and sanitizing?	 Cleaning removes food and other dirt from a surface
		 Sanitizing reduces pathogens on a surface to safe levels
300	What is the main purpose of a vacuum breaker?	To prevent backsiphonage
400	What five factors influence the effectiveness of a sanitizer?	Concentration
		Temperature
		Contact time
		Water hardness
		• pH
500	What are the five necessary items in a handwashing station?	Hot and cold running water
		• Soap
		 A way to dry hands
		Garbage container
		 Sign to indicate staff members are to wash hands before returning to work

Final Question

Points	Question	Answer
Wager	What are the seven HACCP principles?	(1) Conduct a hazard analysis
		② Determine critical control points (CCPs)
		③ Establish critical limits
		④ Establish monitoring procedures
		⁵ Identify corrective actions
		⁶ Verify that the system works
		⑦ Establish procedures for record keeping and documentation