

**COVID-19 and Food Safety** 



# Food Safety Facts and FAQ

The current spread of the contagious COVID-19 virus is as a result of human to human transmission. It is everyone's responsibility to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus by following the Quebec's health policies and recommendations to keep everyone safe. Refer to the COVID-19 Self-Care Guide (click here) issued by the Quebec government on how to protect yourself, your family and your community. More information on COVID-19 in Quebec available at Quebec.ca/coronavirus

The following are common frequently asked questions on COVID-19 and Food Safety. For a more extensive list on this topic and for more information, visit the MAPAQ website (French): www.mapaq.gouv.qc.ca or <u>Click here</u> for the English version of MAPAQ's FAQ, in PDF format.



Can the COVID-19 be transmitted through food?

Currently, scientists and food safety authorities such as the CFIA (Canadian Food Inspection Agency) and MAPAQ (ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec) have no evidence to suggest the transmission of COVID-19 through food. 'People are unlikely to be infected with the virus through food', as per the CFIA. COVID-19 is a respiratory virus, and not a foodborne illness, meaning is does not multiply on food like bacteria.

Source: Adobe Stock,

Following food safety guidelines and good hygiene practices remain the recommendations for handling food. Visit Canada.ca/foodsafety for more information on food safety practices.

### Should I wear gloves when I grocery shop?

- The coronavirus COVID-19 is *transmitted* by tiny droplets that are expelled into the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes and make their way into the respiratory system. It cannot be transmitted through the skin.
- Proper personal hygiene is key! Gloves give a "false sense of security" and proper handwashing is a far better precautionary measure.

## Can I get COVID-19 by touching food packaging?

- According to the CFIA, there have been no reported cases of food packaging being linked with the transmission of the COVID-19 virus.
- According to MAPAQ, "although it is possible to contract COVID-19 by touching a surface or an object where the virus is found and then by touching your mouth, nose or eyes, this is not the primary means of transmission".

## Should I wash all packaged food items when I get home from the grocery store (eg. cereal boxes, pasta bags, and canned goods)?

- Because the virus can survive on surfaces for hours (> 3 hrs), hand washing is the key to avoid transmission in this scenario. AVOID touching your face (nose, eyes, mouth) and WASH YOUR HANDS as soon as you arrive home and after handling food packaging.
- For added precaution, wash and disinfect the surface you have set your food items on and wash your hands once you have stored your groceries.
- Therefore, it is not necessary to wash all your purchases however, if the use of disinfectant to wipe down food packages, the removal of items from boxes or using disposable bags is reassuring, continue to do so.

#### Can I still eat take out foods?

- Yes. As per CFIA, Coronaviruses are killed by cooking food to safe internal temperatures.
- Ensure that the restaurant you are ordering from has a good reputation for proper food handling techniques.
- Immediately remove food from the package and transfer onto a clean plate and wash hands before eating.

Should I avoid buying unpackaged produce (lettuce, fresh herbs, fresh fruit and vegetables)?

- No. However, fruits and vegetables must always be washed before eating.
- With clean hands, wash and scrub all produce with water, as you would normally do.



# **Recipe for Food Safety Habits**

Practice good hygiene at ALL TIMES!



Properly wash your hands with warm water and soap, rub and scrub nails for 20 seconds, dry with paper towel. Consider using a hand sanitizer.



Wash all equipment, utensils or counters that come in contact with food to prevent the contamination.



FOOD SAFETY - GENERAL RULE! Keep food out of the **danger zone 4°C** (40°F) and 60°C (140°F) where bacteria grow and multiply rapidly and cause foodborne illnesses.

- Keep cold foods cold; store in a refrigerator between 0°C (32°F) and 4°C (40°F).
  - Keep hot foods hot; keep prepared hot foods above 60°C (140°F). Cook meats and poultry thoroughly.
- Avoid cross-contamination between cooked or ready-to-eat foods and raw meats.

#### References

www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov www.inspection.gc.ca/covid-19 ww.healthcanada.ca www.quebec.ca mapaq.gouv.qc.ca/fr/Avis Publicite/Pages/COVID-19 QuestionsReponses.asp Source: Getty images