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Welcome from PFSE





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Partnership for Food Safety Education

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Today's Line Up



- **Welcome / About PFSE / Housekeeping**
- **Observational Research about Handwashing** with Meredith Carothers, MPH, U.S. Department of Agriculture/FSIS
- **Handwashing-related Behaviors During the COVID-19 Pandemic Among U.S. Populations** with Dr. Vincent Hill, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- **Scrub Club for Kids** with Mindy Costello, NSF International
- **NEW! Downloadable Handwashing Resources** with Katie Weston, Partnership for Food Safety Education



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Housekeeping



Join the chat!



Or send a question during the webinar.

After the webinar, you'll receive a brief survey. Please fill it out.

Help us improve!



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Continuing Education Units



One-hour CEU available from ANFP, CDR, NCHEC & NEHA

- Download certificate from chat box
- Follow-up email tomorrow
- Download at fightbac.org under “Free Resources” tab and “Recorded Webinars” (on October 8)
- Educators seeking NCHEC will receive more info in the follow-up email



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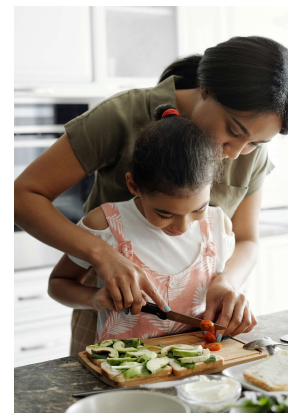
About the Partnership



We are an active network of...

- 13,000 health and food safety educators
- **46** Partner organizations
- Federal liaisons (USDA, FDA, CDC)

All working together to advance trusted, consistent, science-based behavioral health messaging.



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Did You Know?



Every year in the United States...

- 1 in 6 Americans (or 48 million people) get sick from foodborne illness, commonly called food poisoning
- 128,000 are hospitalized
- 3,000 die from eating contaminated food

Washing your hands is one of the most effective ways to prevent foodborne illness and the spread of germs.



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Meet Cole, Clayton & Barb



Clayton, Barb (great-grandmother) & Cole



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Poll Question



Global Handwashing Day is October 15! How do you plan to promote or participate this year?

1. Sharing hand hygiene graphics on social media
2. Reminding family and friends to practice good hand hygiene
3. Distributing hand hygiene flyers at an in-person event
4. Hosting a virtual event
5. I'm not sure or still deciding



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Food Safety and Inspection Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Observational Research about Handwashing

Meredith Carothers, MPH
Technical Information Specialist
October 6, 2021



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Background



- **Clean:** Wash hands and surfaces regularly
- **Separate:** Separate raw meat, poultry and seafood from other foods
- **Cook:** Cook food to a safe internal temperature
- **Chill:** Refrigerate or freeze food promptly

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Five-Year Consumer Research Study



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Observational Research



Year 1: Turkey burgers and side salad

Year 2: Chicken thighs and side salad

Year 3: NRTE frozen stuffed chicken breasts and frozen corn

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Handwashing

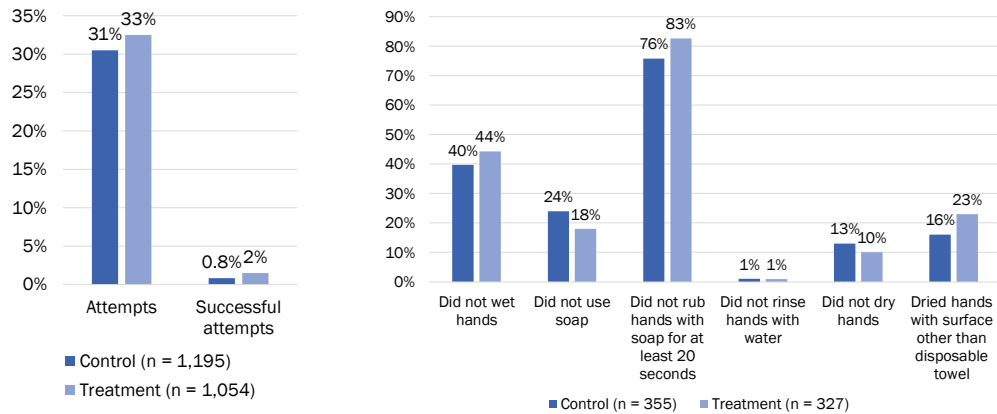


Up to **99% of the time**
participants failed to
properly clean their hands.



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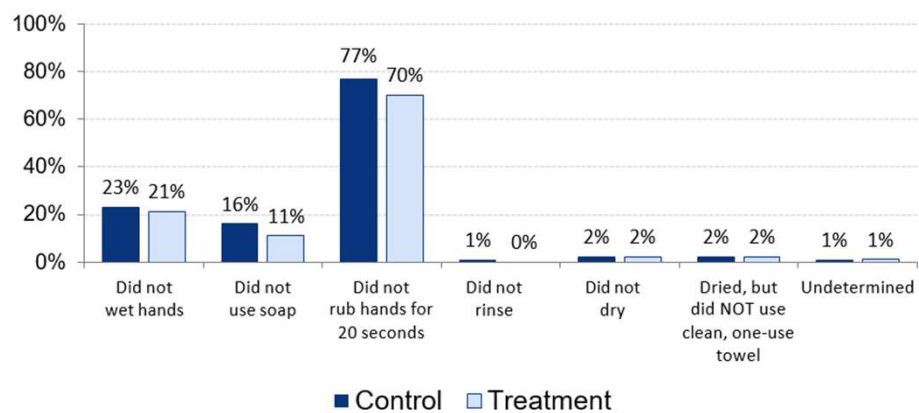
Year 1



Note: there may be multiple reasons for a handwashing event to be unsuccessful.

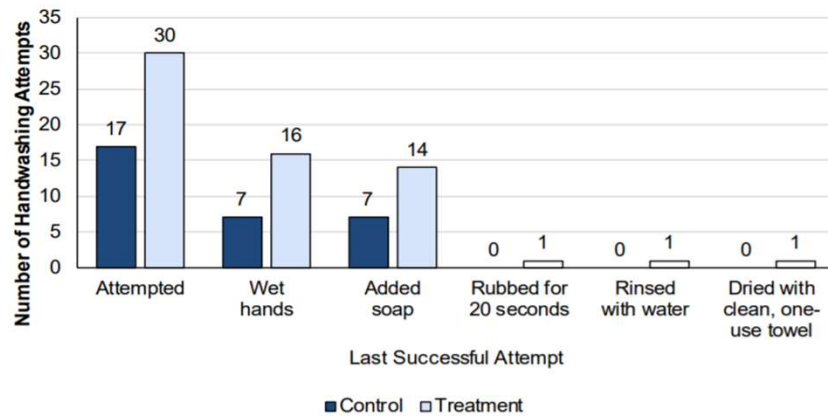
15

Year 2



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Year 3



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Comparison of Multi-Year Outcomes (Control Group)



	Year 1 (n = 185)	Year 2 (n = 154)	Year 3 (n = 196)
Handwashing			
Handwashing Event Required (before or during meal preparation)	1,195	1,299	695
% did not attempt	69%	68%	77%
% attempt	31%	32%	23%
% successful attempt (out of all attempts)	3%	0.7%	4%

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More information:

<https://www.fsis.usda.gov/food-safety/food-safety-stats/consumer-research>

Meredith.Carothers@usda.gov

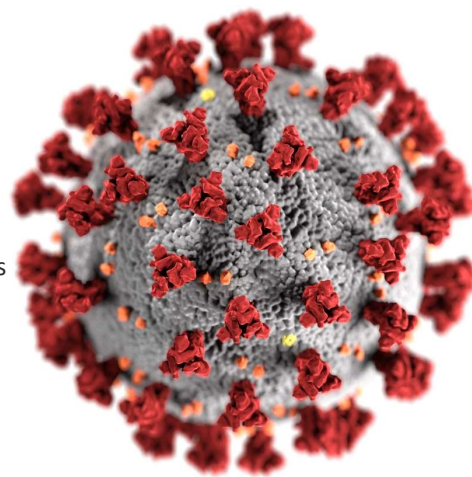


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Handwashing-related behaviors during the COVID-19 pandemic among U.S. populations: A review

Vincent Hill, PhD, PE
Chief, Waterborne Disease Prevention Branch
Division of Foodborne, Waterborne, and Environmental Diseases
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

October 6, 2021



cdc.gov/coronavirus

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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COVID-19 Prevention



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Prevention in community settings

- **Get vaccinated as soon as possible**
- People who are not fully vaccinated should:
 - Wear a mask that covers their nose and mouth
 - Stay at least 6 feet apart from others
 - Avoid crowds and poorly ventilated spaces
- In areas of substantial or high transmission, people who are fully vaccinated should wear a mask indoors in public



<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html>

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Prevention in community settings

- Everyone should continue to practice healthy behaviors, including:
 - Washing your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds
 - Use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available
 - Covering coughs and sneezes using a tissue or the inside of the elbow
 - Cleaning frequently touched surfaces
 - Monitoring your health daily



<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html>

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Handwashing Behaviors and COVID-19



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Community handwashing-related behaviors

- We wanted to understand:
 - Who is or is not washing their hands?
 - When are people washing their hands?
 - What do people know or think about handwashing?
 - How are people engaging in handwashing?
 - What influences people's decisions to wash their hands?



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Handwashing behavior

- Porter Novelli Spring ConsumerStyles Survey
 - March 19–April 9, 2020
 - 6,463 participants
- ***“What, if any, precautions are you taking to prevent coronavirus?”***
 - ***“Washing hands with soap and water”***
- **93% reported frequent handwashing**

Brown et al. BMC Res Notes (2020) 11:530
https://doi.org/10.1186/s13104-020-05398-3

BMC Research Notes

RESEARCH NOTE

Open Access

Handwashing and disinfection precautions taken by U.S. adults to prevent coronavirus disease 2019, Spring 2020

Laura G. Brown^{1*}, E. Rickamer Hoover², Catherine E. Barrett¹, Kayla L. Vanden Eschert¹, Sarah A. Collier¹ and Amanda G. Garcia-Williams³

Abstract

Objectives: The objectives of this study were to assess self-reported hygiene precautions taken by U.S. adults during spring 2020 to prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) and to identify demographic characteristics associated with these hygiene precautions.

Results: We obtained data from Porter Novelli Public Services's national survey, Spring ConsumerStyles, conducted March 19–April 9, 2020 among a nationally representative random sample of 6463 U.S. adults aged 18 years or older. We present data from the survey question: “What, if any, precautions are you taking to prevent coronavirus?” Respondents replied yes or no to the following precautions: washing hands often with soap and water and disinfecting surfaces at home and work often. Most respondents reported taking hygiene-related precautions to prevent COVID-19; more respondents reported handwashing (89%) than disinfecting surfaces (74%). Men, younger respondents, those with lower income and education levels, and respondents in self-rated poor health had lower reported rates of both handwashing and disinfecting surfaces. Communications about hygiene precautions for COVID-19 prevention may need to target sub-populations with the greatest gaps in hygiene-related practices. Research identifying barriers to these practices and developing effective messaging could inform and improve these communications.

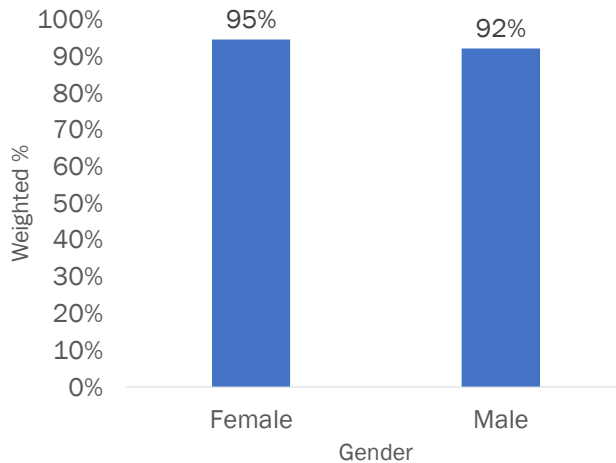
Keywords: COVID-19, Coronavirus, Handwashing, Surface disinfection, Demographic differences

<https://bmresnotes.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13104-020-05398-3>



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Handwashing behavior – by gender



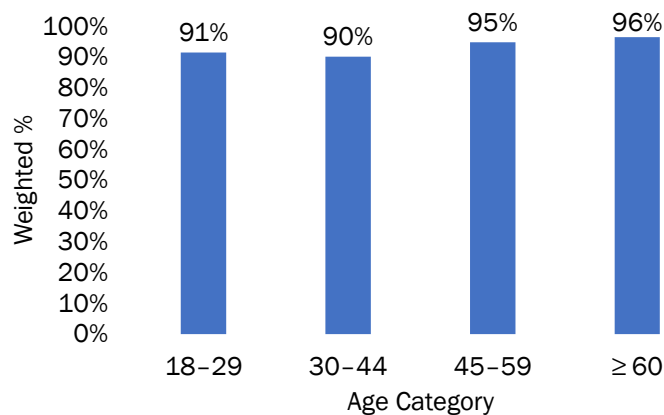
- Women more often reported frequent handwashing than men

<https://bmcrenotes.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13104-020-05398-3>



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Handwashing behavior – by age



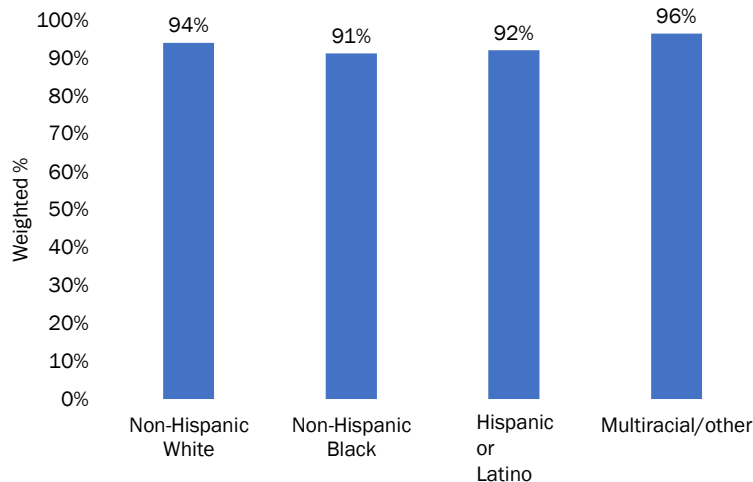
- Respondents in **older age categories** more often reported frequent handwashing than respondents in younger age categories
- Respondents **60 years of age or older** reported more frequent handwashing than all other age categories

<https://bmcrenotes.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13104-020-05398-3>



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Handwashing behavior – by race/ethnicity



- No significant differences by race/ethnicity in prevalence of frequent handwashing

<https://bmcrenotes.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13104-020-05398-3>



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Handwashing behavior

- Qualtrics internet survey
 - June 24–30, 2020
 - 5,000 participants
- ***“In the last week, how frequently did you wash your hands with soap and water after touching high-touch surfaces in public?”***
- **78.5% of respondents frequently (always or often) washed hands**

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Demographic Characteristics, Experiences, and Beliefs Associated with Hand Hygiene Among Adults During the COVID-19 Pandemic — United States, June 24–30, 2020

Mark E. Creisler^{1,2,3}; Amanda G. Garcia-Williams, PhD⁴; Noelle-Angelique Molinari, PhD⁵; Radhika Gharpure, DVM⁶; Yiman Li, MPH⁷; Catherine E. Barrett, PhD⁸; Rebecca Robinson, PhD^{9,10}; Elise R. Fauci-Chidok, PhD¹¹; Laura K. Berger, PhD^{12,13}; Charles A. Casadei, PhD, MD^{1,14}; Shantha M.W. Rajaratnam, PhD^{1,2,15}; Mark E. Howard, MBBS, PhD^{1,2,7}

Frequent hand hygiene, including handwashing with soap and water or using a hand sanitizer containing ≥60% alcohol when soap and water are not readily available, is one of several critical prevention measures recommended to reduce the spread of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).¹ Previous studies identified demographic factors associated with handwashing among U.S. adults during the COVID-19 pandemic (*1,2*); however, demographic factors associated with hand sanitizing and experiences and beliefs associated with hand hygiene have not been well characterized. To evaluate these factors, an Internet-based survey was conducted among U.S. adults aged ≥18 years during June 24–30, 2020. Overall, 85.2% of respondents reported always or often engaging in hand hygiene following contact with high-touch public surfaces such as shopping carts, gas pumps, and automatic teller machines (ATMs).³ Respondents who were male (versus female) and of younger age reported lower

During June 24–30, among 9,896 eligible U.S. adults,⁴ 5,412 (54.7%) completed Internet-based surveys administered by Qualtrics, LLC, as part of The COVID-19 Outbreak Public Evaluation (COPE) Initiative.^{5,6} The Monash University Human Research Ethics Committee of Monash University (Melbourne, Australia) reviewed and approved the study protocol on human subjects research. This activity was also reviewed by CDC and was conducted consistent with applicable federal law and CDC policy.¹¹ Respondents were informed of study purposes and provided electronic consent before commencement, and investigators received anonymized responses. The 5,412 participants who completed surveys

⁴ Eligibility to complete a survey during June 24–30, 2020, was determined following electronic contact of potential participants with criteria of age ≥18 years and residence within the United States. Age and residence were assessed using screening questions without indication of eligibility criteria before commencement of the earliest survey (recontacted respondents: April 2–8, 2020; first-time respondents: June 24–30, 2020). Residence was

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6941a3.htm>



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Handwashing behavior – determinants

- Factors associated with more handwashing
 - Female gender
 - Older age
 - Asian, non-Hispanic race/ethnicity
 - Know someone who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2
 - Higher level of concern about own risk for SARS-CoV-2

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6941a3.htm>



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Handwashing behavior before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Porter Novelli Fall ConsumerStyles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • October 8–22, 2019 • 3,624 participants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Porter Novelli Summer ConsumerStyles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 10–25, 2020 • 4,053 participants |
|--|--|

“In which of these situations/settings are you most likely to remember to wash your hands?”

After using the bathroom at home
 After using the bathroom in public
 After coughing, sneezing, or blowing nose

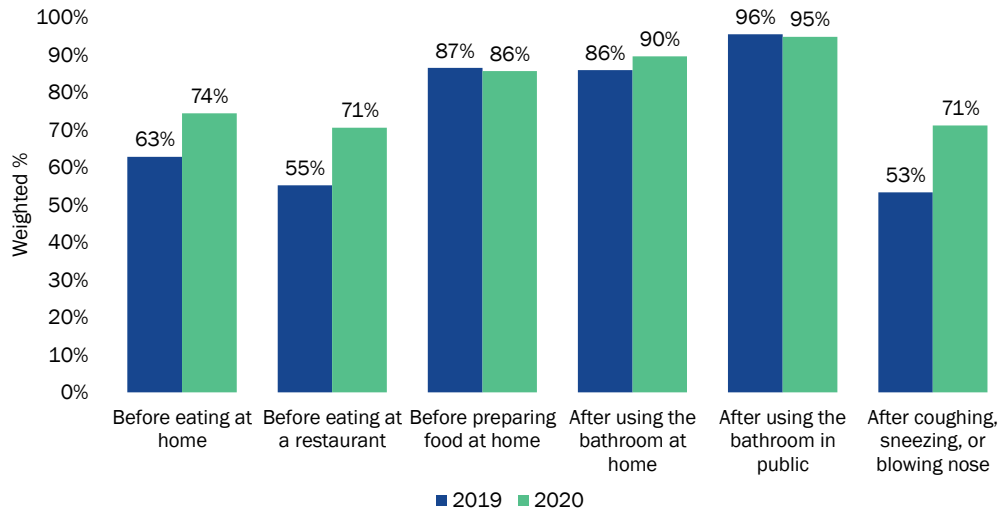
Before eating at home
 Before eating at a restaurant
 Before preparing food at home

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6940a2.htm>



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Handwashing behavior before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

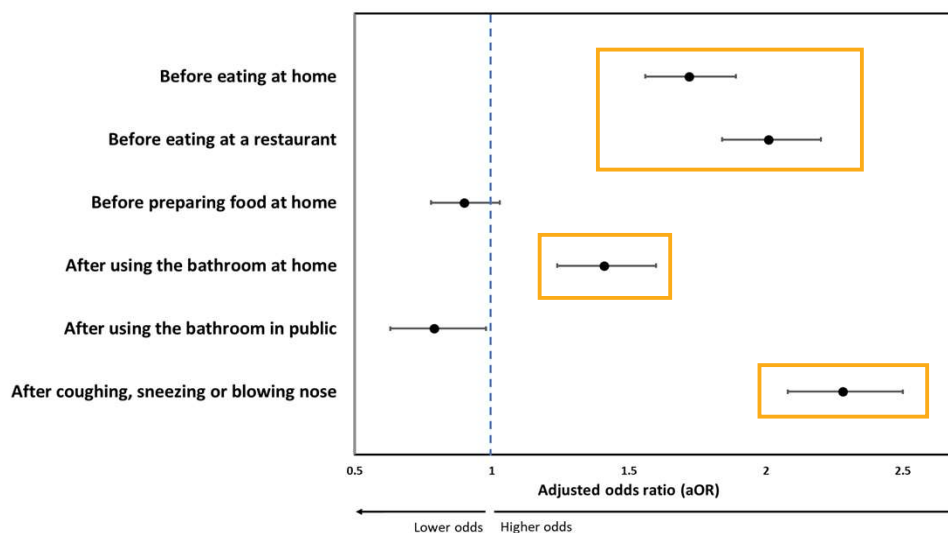


<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6940a2.htm>



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Handwashing behavior before and during the COVID-19 pandemic



<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6940a2.htm>



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Handwashing behavior before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

- Largest increases in percentage of respondents remembering to wash hands were:
 - Before eating at home
 - Before eating in a restaurant
 - After experiencing respiratory symptoms
- Despite improvements, **<75%** reported remembering to wash their hands in these three situations in 2020
- **Men, younger adults, and non-Hispanic White adults** were less likely to remember to wash hands in many situations

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6940a2.htm>



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Psychosocial factors associated with handwashing behavior

- Porter Novelli Fall ConsumerStyles Survey
 - September 24 – October 10, 2020
 - 3,625 participants
- ***“What, if any, precautions are you taking to prevent coronavirus?”***
 - “Washing hands with soap and water”
- Additional questions to assess capability, opportunity, and motivation to wash hands, and perceived severity and susceptibility of COVID-19

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6940a2.htm>



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Psychosocial factors associated with handwashing behavior

- 88.6% of respondents reported washing hands with soap and water to prevent COVID-19
- Factors associated with higher odds of self-reported handwashing to prevent COVID-19
 - Frequent handwashing is a habit in everyday life
 - Motivation to wash hands to prevent COVID-19
 - Concern about own risk for infection with COVID-19
 - Perceived severity of COVID-19
 - Behavioral control to prevent COVID-19



<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6940a2.htm>



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Knowledge, attitudes, and practices around hand drying after washing hands in public bathrooms

- Porter Novelli View 360 survey
 - October 13–15, 2020
 - 502 participants
- Survey included questions on:
 - Factors influencing choice of hand drying method
 - Beliefs about risk of SARS-CoV-2 exposure and transmission using different hand drying methods
 - Changes in preferred hand drying method before vs. during the pandemic
 - Knowledge gaps in hand drying methods

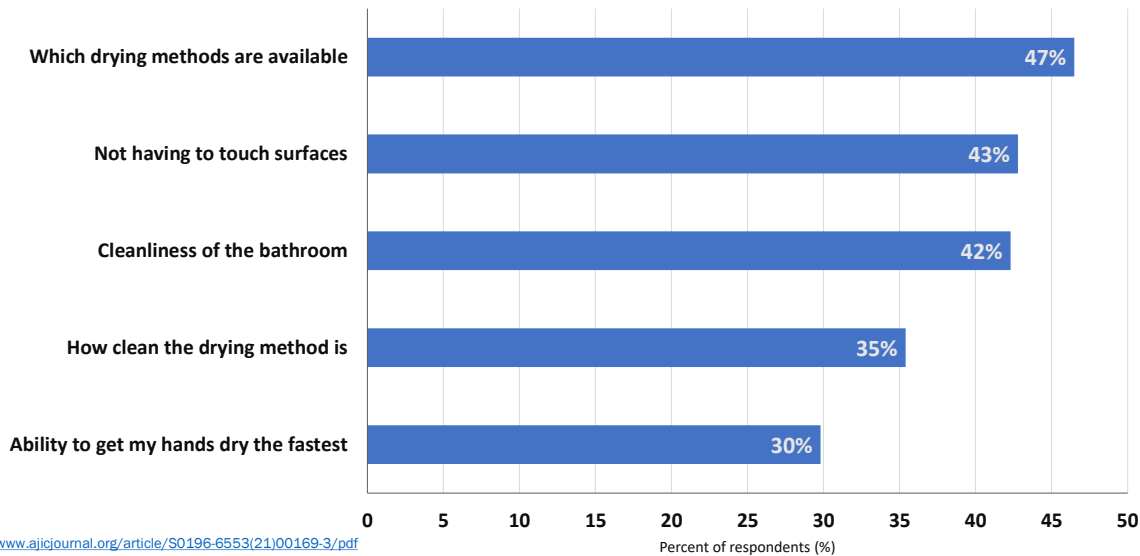


[https://www.ajicjournal.org/article/S0196-6553\(21\)00169-3/pdf](https://www.ajicjournal.org/article/S0196-6553(21)00169-3/pdf)



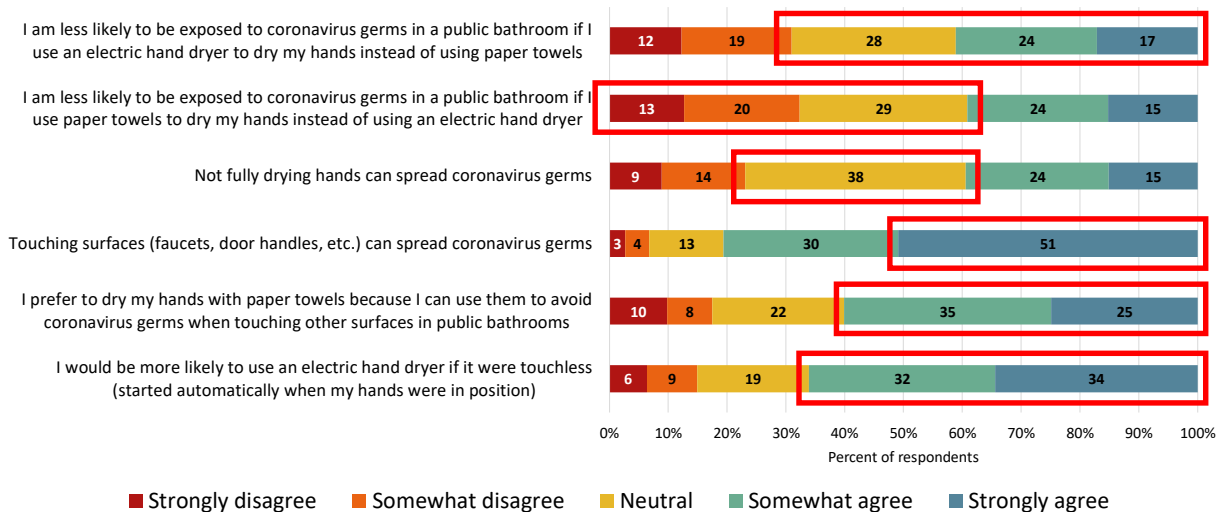
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What influences how you dry your hands after washing them in a public bathroom?



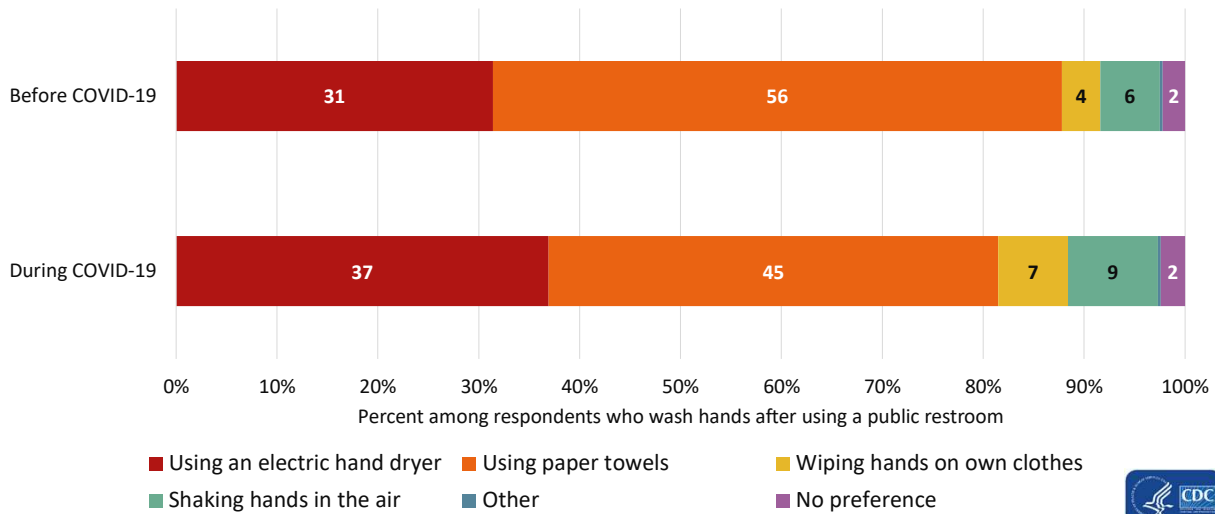
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Beliefs on risk of exposure/spreading of coronavirus with different drying methods



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How do you prefer to dry your hands after washing them in a public bathroom (assuming all options are available)?



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Knowledge, attitudes, and practices around hand drying after washing hands in public bathrooms



- More messaging on:
 - Importance of hand drying
 - Risk of transmission from surfaces
- Access to touchless hand drying tools may help increase proper hand drying practices



[https://www.ajicjournal.org/article/S0196-6553\(21\)00169-3/pdf](https://www.ajicjournal.org/article/S0196-6553(21)00169-3/pdf)

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Summary and Next Steps



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Summary

- Room for improvement in handwashing-related behaviors
 - Young adults, males
- Health communication and education efforts may need to focus on certain populations to address practice gaps
- Messages can be crafted to leverage psychosocial predictors of hygiene-related behavior such as perceived severity, susceptibility, behavioral control, capability, motivation, and opportunity
- To promote handwashing-related behaviors, need to go beyond health communication to address structural barriers (such as lack of access to handwashing supplies, facilities)



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Next steps

- Continue to monitor who is engaging in handwashing-related behaviors and identify changes over time
 - Examine impact of emerging variants and vaccines on handwashing-related behaviors
- Disseminate new messages and materials to groups with lower levels of behavioral engagement
- Identify strategies to increase access to handwashing supplies and infrastructure



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CDC Handwashing Resources



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CDC handwashing resources

- [CDC's Handwashing Website](#)
- [Hand Hygiene at Home and in the Community](#)
- [Handwashing: A Healthy Habit in the Kitchen](#)
- [Life is Better with Clean Hands](#)
- [Free CDC Handwashing Materials](#)

Handwashing: A Healthy Habit in the Kitchen

[Español \(Spanish\)](#)

Handwashing is one of the most important things you can do to prevent food poisoning when preparing food for yourself or loved ones. Your hands can spread germs in the kitchen. Some of these germs, like Salmonella, can make you very sick. Washing your hands frequently with soap and water is an easy way to prevent germs from spreading around your kitchen and to other foods.



CLEAN HANDS KEEP YOU HEALTHY.
Wash your hands with soap and water for at least **20 SECONDS.**
www.cdc.gov/handwashing

Wash Your Hands Often.
A 2020 survey found that 31% of participants reported not always washing their hands before preparing food*. Your hands carry germs you can't see, and these germs can be introduced to your food when preparing it.
*Source: 2020 Porter Novelli Fall Styles survey, 3,625 U.S. adults.

Wash Hands.
Teach kids to do the same.
www.cdc.gov/handwashing

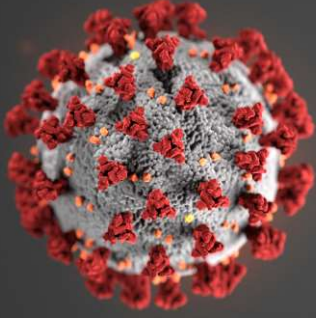
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Acknowledgements

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|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
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| ▪ Kirsten Berling | ▪ Julia Haston | ▪ James Peterson |
| ▪ Bethlehem Besrat | ▪ Vince Hill | ▪ Brittany Robinson |
| ▪ Laura Brown | ▪ Rick Hoover | ▪ Amy Schnall |
| ▪ Claire Burns-Lynch | ▪ Candis Hunter | ▪ Rieza Soelaeman |
| ▪ Monique Carry | ▪ Sunny Kim | ▪ Kayla Vanden Esschert |
| ▪ Sarah Collier | ▪ Jasen Kunz | ▪ Deanne Webber |
| ▪ Jennifer Cope | ▪ Yiman Li | ▪ Jonathan Yoder |
| ▪ Chip Daymude | ▪ Perrine Marcenac | |
| ▪ Rebekah Frankson | ▪ Brittany Marshall | |




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For more information, contact CDC
 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
 TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



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October 2021



NSF's Scrub Club®

Global Handwashing Day

Mindy Costello
 Scrub Club® Program Manager



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FREE RESOURCES

WORKSHEETS, ACTIVITIES, DEMOS




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Find The Germs!
Circle the germs around the classroom.










Crampy Jake Nora Sam & Shiggy Wheezy Cora




Scrub Club® Character Identification
Write the names of the villains.










Mr. Crampy Pants
is *Campylobacter*
An old crabby germ with no patience for
or handwashing who is always co


Coal Eye Jr.
is *Bacteria/E.*
Coal Eye Jake drags around
spreading germs with

Stinky Sam
is '*'*
Stinky Sam doesn't like
anything. He rides a



Patience is practicing her
tai chi in a classroom.


2




Easy does it...
good things take time!

Nearby, students are
sharing crayons and coloring.

Scrub Club® Character Matching
Draw a line to match the heroes to their name.




Buff



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COOKING DEMO: WHY HANDWASHING IS AN IMPORTANT INGREDIENT

Now more than ever, handwashing is important when preparing food. This recipe for basic at-home cooking includes handwashing and food safety tips. This recipe can be made with kids as a real-life example of when and why it is important to wash our hands, such as when touching raw meat or cutting boards that could carry germs such as Salmonella.

Teachers could turn this recipe into a video for their students, and then pause the video to show students when it may be a good idea to wash their hands and reinforce why it is important to stop the spread of germs around the kitchen.

We would like to thank our supporters, the Partnership for Food Safety Education, for creating [food safety recipe templates](#) such as the one we adapted below.

Chicken and Vegetable Stir-Fry – serves 4

INGREDIENTS:

- 1 tablespoon vegetable oil
- 1 pound boneless, skinless chicken breasts or thighs, cut into 1-inch pieces, salt and pepper or seasoning to taste
- 1 cup baby carrots cut in half (scrubbed with clean vegetable brush under running water)
- 1 cup chicken broth
- 3 tablespoons soy sauce
- 2 cups broccoli florets (gently rubbed under cold running water)
- 1 cup dried fresh mushrooms (gently rubbed under cold running water)
- ½ cup dried red bell peppers (scrubbed with clean vegetable brush under running water)
- 2 tablespoons cornstarch


DIRECTIONS:

1. Wash hands with soap and water the Scrub Club® way by scrubbing for 20 seconds.
2. Heat vegetable oil in skillet over medium-high heat. Add seasoning to chicken and put in skillet; stir fry 2 to 3 minutes or until chicken is brown. (Wash hands with soap and water after handling uncooked chicken. Sanitize* cutting board and knife after touching raw chicken.)
3. Add carrots, ¾ cup of the broth and the soy sauce. Cover and cook over medium heat 5 minutes, stirring twice.
4. Add broccoli, mushrooms and bell pepper. Cover and cook about 5 minutes, stirring occasionally, until chicken reaches an internal temperature of 165° F on a food thermometer and vegetables are crisp-tender.)
5. Mix cornstarch with remaining ¼ cup of broth and stir into chicken mixture. Cook, stirring frequently, until sauce is thickened. Serve over noodles or rice.

* To clean and sanitize your cutting board, wash thoroughly with dish soap and hot water and scrub the cutting board after each use according to the manufacturer's instructions. Use hot soapy water and a scrubber to clean meat and poultry cutting boards. The importance of using a scrubber is important to help remove animal contamination. To sanitize, wash the cutting board in a bleach solution of 1 tablespoon (170 cups) of 10% bleach per gallon of water or a hydrogen peroxide per gallon of water for one minute. Rinse the cutting board in clean water. To sanitize by boiling, boil the board in water for 5 minutes. Then air-dry thoroughly and allow to air dry for 30 minutes. Check for manufacturer's instructions to avoid damaging or warping your cutting board.

www.scrubclub.org | 1.800.673.8010 | scrubclub@nsf.org

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DEMOSTRACIÓN CIENTÍFICA: USO DE PIMIENTA Y JABÓN PARA EXPLICAR LA TENSIÓN DE LA SUPERFICIE

Este experimento se puede realizar en casa con ingredientes caseros.

Que necesitarás:

- Plato
- Agua
- Jabón para platos
- Pimienta

Instrucciones:

1. Vierte agua en el plato. Espera a que el agua se caliente y luego agrega un poco de pimienta.
2. En esta demostración, la pimienta representa un contaminante, como un virus.
3. Mete el dedo en el agua y la pimienta. Observa cómo la pimienta se pega en el dedo.
4. Ahora coloca jabón en el dedo y luego vuelve a meterlo en el plato. Observa cómo la pimienta se mueve rápidamente a los bordes del plato y no se pega al dedo.


¿Cómo funciona?

A las moléculas de agua les gusta adherirse entre sí, lo que crea tensión superficial. La tensión superficial permite que el agua resista otras fuerzas externas. La pimienta no se siente atraída por el agua, lo que permitirá que la pimienta flote sobre la superficie del agua debido a la tensión superficial.

Al principio, cuando metes el dedo en el agua sin jabón, la pimienta se pega a la mano. Cuando te cubres el dedo con jabón y lo vuelves a meter en el agua, la pimienta se aleja rápidamente. Esto se debe a que el jabón rompe la tensión superficial para poder limpiar un objeto.

Esto hace que las moléculas de agua lleven consigo la pimienta ya que se rompe la tensión. ¡Ten en cuenta esto para entender POR QUÉ es importante seguir los cinco pasos del lavado de manos al estilo Scrub Club®!

Source: [Wiley Online Publishing: Understanding Surface Tension](#)




www.scrubclub.org | 1.800.673.8010 | scrubclub@nsf.org

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What Teachers Think

- The resources are very engaging and kid friendly.
- I like how they turned handwashing into a cartoon and created the 'Handwashing Heroes.'
- The videos are short and sweet.
- I like how you can click on each character and learn more about them and get germ facts.



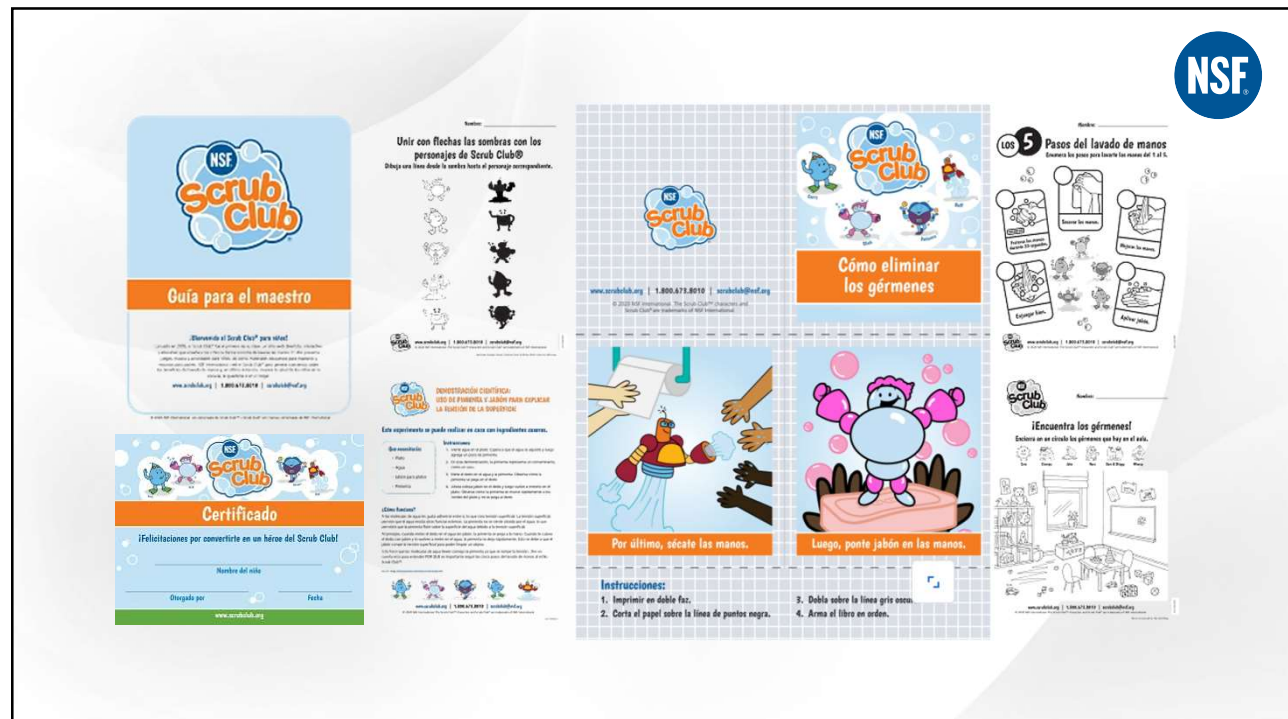
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Coming Soon

Resources in Spanish



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Germ Villains

Germ villains are the enemy of handwashing, and we want to make them disappear down the drain!





Coal Eye Jake
Bacteria/E. coli



Wheezy Spew
Influenza (the flu)



Stinky Sam and Shiggy
Salmonella and Shigella

NSF INTERNATIONAL

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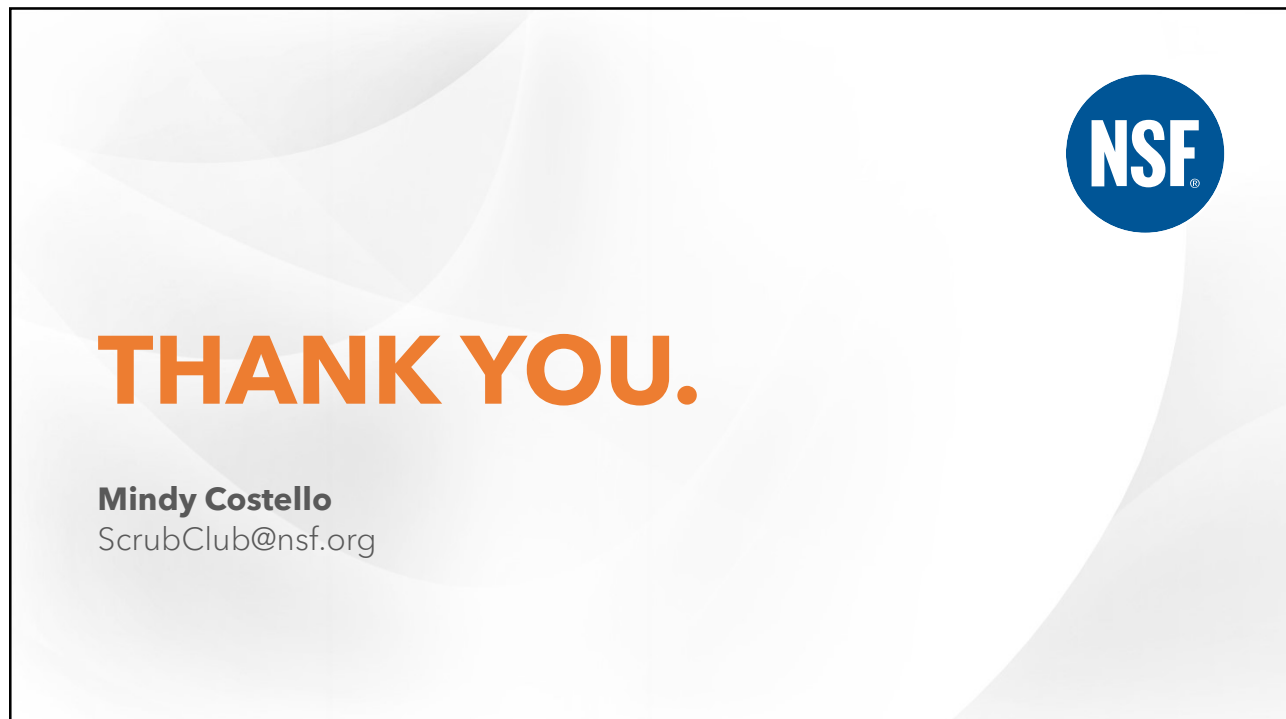
Slide 61 features a large white circle in the center of a slide with orange and blue wavy borders. The NSF logo is in the top right corner. The text 'Celebrate Global Handwashing Day' is centered within the circle. Below it is a bulleted list of three items. At the bottom of the circle is a row of social media icons. The text 'NSF INTERNATIONAL' is in the bottom left corner.

Celebrate Global Handwashing Day

- Share free resources with friends and family
- Remember to follow the 5 steps of handwashing
 - Follow us on Social Media
 - @NSFScrubClub

NSF INTERNATIONAL

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Slide 62 has a light gray background with white wavy patterns. The NSF logo is in the top right corner. The text 'THANK YOU.' is in large orange letters. Below it, the name 'Mindy Costello' and email 'ScrubClub@nsf.org' are listed in black.

THANK YOU.

Mindy Costello
ScrubClub@nsf.org

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What's New from PFSE



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NEW! Handwashing Infographic



- These new materials teach families how to properly wash hands at home:
 - Before preparing and eating food
 - After handling raw meat, flour and eggs
 - Five handwashing steps
- Infographic available for social media and as a printable PDF file (8.5 x 11)



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NEW! Social Media Graphics

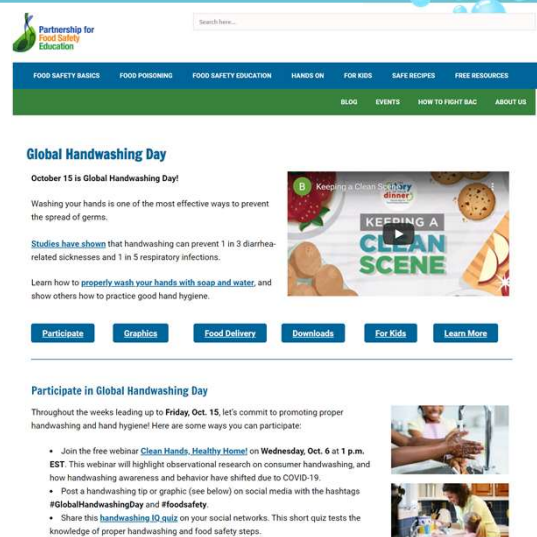


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Global Handwashing Day Web Page

- Sample social media posts
- Social media graphics
- Infographic
- Clean Scene video
- Handwashing quiz
- Kids activities

www.fightbac.org/handwashing




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Get Cooking Times!



- Monthly e-newsletter
- Delicious, safe recipes
- Food safety tips
- Cooking trivia & food facts
- Sign up today!

getcookingtimes.fightbac.org/home



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Continuing Education Units



****FINAL REMINDER****

Get your CEU certificate

1. Download certificate from chat box
2. Follow-up email tomorrow
3. Download at fightbac.org under "Free Resources" tab and "Recorded Webinars" (on October 8)
4. Educators seeking NCHCEC will receive more info in the follow-up email



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Thank You for Joining Us!



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