Food Safety and the Microwave

Georgia C. Lauritzen Ph. D.
Utah State University

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FOOD SAFETY AND THE MICROWAVE

Safety questions about use of a microwave oven for cooking usually center around damage to tissues in the body. We are assured by manufacturers and government regulators that proper use of the oven is absolutely safe. Microbial problems, however, might present another hazard to our health if specific precautions are not observed. Many of the problems are associated with uneven heating by microwaves.

Question
Is it safe to heat home-canned vegetables and meats in a microwave?

A long-standing rule for safe food preparation is to simmer home-canned vegetables and meats for 12-15 minutes before eating. The recommendation is based on the destruction of botulinum toxin by heat. The toxin might be produced by bacteria in home canned vegetables and meats if processing time is too short or temperature is too low. It is sort of a final check—just in case. What happens when a microwave is used to heat home-canned vegetables? Is the heating even enough and at a high enough temperature? It may well be. Not all microwaves are created equal. The wattage varies considerably with different models and brands. By using the microwave and becoming familiar with the settings, it is possible to have a sustained simmer for 12-15 minutes. The use of a cover and stirring or rotation of the container also result in more even heat distribution.

Question
Is it safe to reheat food in a microwave?

If the food has been properly refrigerated after thorough cooking and not allowed to stand at room temperature for extended periods of time (more than two hours) there is no risk with reheating in a microwave. However, thorough heating to at least 165° F. is very important if bacterial growth has exceeded safe limits. Otherwise, there could be gastrointestinal problems such as nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Since microwave heating is very rapid, a few extra seconds overheats or dries out food. As a result microwave users are advised to undercook. When reheating previously cooked food, it is necessary to heat thoroughly even if there is loss of quality.

Question
Is it safe to cook pork in the microwave?

It is recommended that pork be cooked to the well done stage (165-170° F.) to kill the trichinosis organism, should it be present. Uni-
form heating is important when cooking pork. Every portion of the meat must be thoroughly cooked. The use of a lid, cooking bags, rotation of food at midway, stirring, and rearranging are all techniques to promote more even heating. Standing time of 10-15 minutes after microwaving will distribute heat more evenly. The use of a temperature probe in the meat is also important.

**Question**

Is it safe to thaw frozen foods in the microwave?

The use of microwave cooking provides a quick way to get frozen food thawed and cooked under conditions and times which can minimize bacterial growth. Thawing food at room temperatures for extended time is not recommended, since the outside of the food could be warm enough to promote bacterial growth while the center is still frozen. Defrosting in the refrigerator requires a long time and space in the refrigerator. Long, slow cooking methods such as low temperature ovens and slow cookers might also result in temperatures which allow bacterial growth especially if starting from the frozen state.

**SAFE FOOD HANDLING RULES**

1. Purchase fresh, wholesome products by checking the "Sell-by" date and the "Use-by" date.

2. After purchase, take food directly home and store it appropriately. During the hottest part of the summer, an ice chest in the car will protect refrigerated or frozen foods on the way home.

3. Keep perishable foods such as raw fish, poultry and ground meats no longer than two days before cooking or freezing them.

4. Raw eggs in their shells should be refrigerated and may be kept three to five weeks. Hard cooked eggs can be refrigerated for no more than one week.

5. Never leave food, either raw or cooked, outside of the refrigerator for more than a total of two hours including preparation and serving time.

6. Keep a clean kitchen and wash hands frequently while preparing food.