

Following these practices can help you safely recover your surplus food, in compliance with Senate Bill 1383 and local ordinances. Items marked with a \star are necessary to comply with these laws.

Stop waste from the start!

- Conduct a food waste audit. Evaluate current methods of food holding and delivery to determine the main causes of surplus. Consider using an 'a la carte' ordering system to reduce waste by only serving food that patients request, if allowable.
- Consider equipment upgrades, such as approved plate warmers to keep patient meals hot during delivery.
- For buffet style meal service, put less food out to start with and replenish more often. Consider providing bread, garnishes, and condiments only upon request.
- Educate operations and culinary staff about food waste prevention and donation procedures and involve them in waste reduction efforts.
- Consider making surplus food available to staff.

Plan Your Food Recovery Logistics

- ★ Contract with a Food Recovery Organization (FRO). Please see this LOCAL LINK for a listing of available organizations.
- ★ Work with your FRO to set a schedule that meets your storage space and operational needs while maximizing the freshness and amount of edible food for quick redistribution.
- Establish a dedicated area (in compliance with <u>CalCode</u>) for storing and labeling (with date and contents) food designated for donation.
- ★ Be ready for inspections, if necessary.
- ★ You must recover the maximum amount of edible surplus food.

Secure Necessary Equipment

- Food-safe containers or transport bags*
- Dedicated refrigerator/freezer space
- Labeling and recordkeeping supplies
- Scale, if you are tracking the weight of donated foods (some FROs will track and/or weigh for you)

*Check the packaging preferences of your FRO partner. Ideally, find an FRO that will work with reusable containers. Reusable containers can be a significant cost-saver and are better for the environment.

Determine What to Donate and Ensure Food Safety

- Follow standard safety and food handling protocol per <u>CalCode</u> for all food in your possession, whether it's intended for sale or recovery.
- Anyone packaging food donations should take a food safety course and/or obtain a Food Handler Card.
- Package donations in shallow, sanitary containers. Do not mix different foods in the same container.
- Label containers with type of food and date prepared/stored.
- Donate food nearest its expiration date first.

For specific questions about food safety, contact your local Environmental Health Department: [contact info]

Confirm your FRO's specific donation policies. You may also use the information below as a rough guide, always deferring to food safety regulations in CalCode:

Potentially Donatable Foods	Foods that Cannot Be Donated
 Unsold and unserved produce, dairy, meats held at safe temperatures Fresh foods or foods frozen on or before the date on the package Unopened canned/dry-packaged food, securely sealed and dated appropriately, with labeling intact Food near quality expiration dates Lightly bruised or soft produce Non-labeled food products with date and contents recorded Surplus unserved prepared foods kept at safe temperatures or cooled down (per CalCode protocol), and labeled with date and contents 	 Contaminated: bad odor, discoloration, moldy and/or bulging packaging Packaging is torn, has holes, dents, or broken seals Food not in its original packaging and missing ingredient label and/or a date Foods previously served to consumer Perishable foods that were not held at safe temperatures

Keep Records

★ You must keep the following records onsite: pounds of food recovered each month, a copy of your contract with each FRO, list of food types being recovered, and frequency of pickup/delivery.

Scan the QR code for more tips on tracking and preventing food waste.



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