

1) Identify food fit for donation



Food that was in holding for service but not ultimately served

- Excess inventory

 Extra inventory due to an ordering error, event cancellation, etc.
- Most "expiration dates" refer to quality, not safety.
 Food items past the date label can be donated if
 they still look, smell, and feel safe to eat (infant
 formula is the only exception and cannot be
 donated past the date label)

2) Establish internal logistics

- Identify where food donations will be stored.
- Designate staff champions/leads.

Connect with a food recovery organization and establish a written agreement

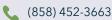
- Contact a local food bank to get connected with a food recovery organization.
- Establish a contract or written agreement with the food recovery organization. (You must retain a copy on-site.)

- Food not fit for human consumption, e.g. moldy, discolored, or rotting food
- Food that was in the "danger zone" (41°F-135°F) for over two hours
- Any food that was not handled in accordance with standard kitchen health and safety protocols

Special Considerations for Prepared Food

Prepared foods must be rapidly cooled from 135°F to 70°F within two hours, and from 70°F to 41°F within four hours. Prepared food may require repackaging. This can be done with existing supplies (catering pans, to-go containers, etc.). Repackaged food must be labelled with a date. If possible, include allergen and ingredient information as well.







✓ Visit website





Send an email

✓ Visit website



4) Create an SOP and train staff



Develop Standard Operating Procedures to document the food donation logistics and process.

Sample SOP

Section A. Food Eligible for Recovery

 Outline foods that are unfit for donation (use the information provided in this document)

Section B. Logistics & Procedures

- Include photos of where food donations will be stored
- If donating prepared food, include photos or description of re-packaging procedures

Section C. Food Recovery Organization Information

- Include contact information for your food donation recipient partner
- Include pick-up schedule (days of the week & times)

Section D. On-site Contacts

 List contacts at your organization who will oversee/monitor food recovery efforts (e.g. chefs, managers, etc.)



Ensure that current staff undergo training, and that new staff are trained when they join. All staff should be aware of the food donation program so that they can contribute to its success.

Staff Training Strategies

- Assign a couple managers to provide food donation training to all staff. Create a list of all staff and have them sign next to their name once the training is complete
- Include food donation training in new staff onboarding procedures and orientations
- Consider offering monthly prizes to food donation champions (e.g. meal passes) to encourage participation
- Work with the local food bank or your food donation recipient to organize a volunteer day or tour so staff can see where their food donations end up

5) Keep records



For each food recovery organization that you have a contract or written agreement with, keep record of the following:

- The name, address and contact info of the service or organization
- The types of food that will be collected or selfhauled
- The established frequency that food will be collected or self-hauled
- The quantity of food collected or self-hauled, measured in pounds recovered per month

