Serious Defects: Discard			
FDA and FA standard:	AFDO standard:		
Cans with bulged ends. Exception: Carbonated beverages and dry foods, such as ground coffee and powdered beverage mixes.	Cans with bulged lids due to severe dents/buckles. Exception: Dry goods such as ground coffee and powdered-beverage mixes, provided that the container is intact.		
Cans with holes or any visible evidence of product leakage (stained labels may indicate product leakage).	N/A		
Pull-top containers with obvious fractures or dents on the lid score lines or in the rivet area.	N/A		
Cans that are rusted with any pits that show a danger of imminent perforation.	N/A		
Cans crushed to the point where they cannot be stacked. Exception: Carbonated beverages, ground coffee and powdered beverage mixes, and acid food products.	Cans crushed to the point where they cannot be stacked or opened with manual can openers. Exception: Ground coffee, powdered beverage mixes, provided that the container is intact.		
Cans dented severely at the juncture of the side seam and the end seam.	Cans dented moderately or severely at the juncture of the side seam and the end seam.		
Cans that are cut or fractured through the metal on the end seam.	N/A		
Cans severely dented on the double seam or score.	Cans severely dented on any seam or score.		
Cans whose ends can be flipped back and forth by pressing on them (flippers), and cans whose end can be depressed, yet spring back (springers).	Cans whose ends can be flipped back and forth by pressing on them (flippers), and cans whose end can be depressed, yet spring back (springers).		
Exception: Carbonated beverages, dry foods (ground coffee, powdered beverage mixes, acid food products).	Exception: Dry foods such as ground coffee and powdered beverage mixes.		
Cans with deep body dents (not affecting closure or score) where there is evidence of a fracture.	Cans with deep body dents where can may be fractured.		
Cans with improperly formed seams or with seam defects (e.g., vees, droops)	N/A		

Aesthetic Defects: Safe to distribute as salvaged food			
FDA and FA standard:	AFDO standard:		
Cans with moderate flat rim dents on the double seam not involving the juncture of the side seam and the end seam.	Cans with moderate flat rim dents on the double seam (top seam) as long as the juncture with the side seam is not involved.)		
Moderate body dents which may slightly reduce the height of the can, but not severe enough to distort the can or make it unstackable.	N/A		
Rust that will wipe off. The Model Food Salvage Code requires that, "Any can showing surface rust shall have labels removed so that the sides may be examined and the outer surface cleaned by buffing with a cloth, a protective coating (or mineral oil) applied where necessary, and taped back on or relabeled."			
Slight to moderate dents on or near the double seam, or slight dents involving the side seam juncture.			
Slight to moderate paneling (flattened) on sides.			
Flat rim dents on the double seam such that they do not alter the contour of the container.			
Label Defects: Salvage or discard as appropriate			
The FDA requires that a label must be legible and must incl and distributor.	ude the description of product, ingredients, net weight,		
If	Then		
 The label is torn, but the FDA requirement (description of product, ingredients, net weight, and distributor) is readable. 	Salvage.		
 The absence of Nutrition Labeling shall not be considered cause for disposal. Affiliates are 			

Discard.

exempt from this regulation.

Loose label can be secured to the can.

A new label can be attached to the can.

program.

Missing a label from a retail stores or reclamation

Label cannot be read due to stain(s) and/or tear (s).

Other canned products: Discard ...

- Home canned items. These will not have code numbers stamped on the can.
- Cans that have signs of dirt or contamination under their opening devices. These are susceptible to inadvertent, slight openings at the score line and cannot be cleaned adequately. Examples of such cans are:
 - o Pop-top
 - o Tape-top
 - o Pull-top
 - Key-top
- Aerosol cans that are missing the outer top and a replacement lid that cannot be utilize (can be easily activated and contaminate other products.)
- Appear to be made of metal but in reality are composed of foil laminated to cardboard or plastic.
- Cardboard cans. Cardboard cans are permeable (see Evaluation for Signs of Cross Contamination 4.5.2).
- Plastic cans that appear to have split sides or seams or seals. Plastic cans are usually rigid and more susceptible to permanent damage than metal cans.

Glass Containers: Discard ...

- Any home canned products
- Any obviously defective glass containers: chipped, cracked or have tops missing.
- Any jar that shows signs of leakage.
- Any jar that shows any sign of dirt, mold, etc. under the lid.
- Any jar whose top is not tight (finger-loose or a seal is missing).
 Exception: Some products, such as coffee, have inner seals. If cap is loose, examine the inner seal for breakage, damage, or discoloration. If none is found, these products may be distributed.
- Any jar whose cap is bulging, swollen, rusted, dented, or crooked.
- Any jar whose button in the center of the top is raised.
- Any glass jar which, when held to the light, indicates the presence of foreign objects, mold, discoloration, or unusual product separation.
 - Mold in fruit juice often appears as clumps or stringy, rope-like growths.
 - Exception: Some products, such as salad dressings, contain oil that may cause normal product separation.

Dry Food Product Container: Discard as appropriate

- Check products in a *single* container for rips, punctures, tears, split seams, etc. and discard any product that has been exposed shall be discarded, including:
 - Products received by an affiliate from a retail or reclamation center may have been sitting around exposed to air, contamination, or infestation for several weeks or even months. Washing or boiling will not necessarily destroy the chemicals, solvents or bacteria that may be present.
 - Packages of items such as rice, beans, flour, pasta or any other products that have, at any time, been torn
 or cut open shall not be taped closed again, or, if already taped, approved for distribution.

Exception: If the evaluators tear or cut the package, in which case they may tape and distribute the product.

Products in a container with an inner seal or inner containers

If inner seal/ container	Then	
Is broken	Discard.	
Is not broken	Product may be safe to redistribute. Tape outer container to prevent further damage.	
	If outer container	Then
	Is too badly	Remove contents and place label and inner container in a food
	damaged grade plastic bag.	
	Shows evidence of	The entire package and product shall be discarded regardless
	cross contamination	of the condition of the inner container.
		Rare exception: If inner container is impermeable, sanitizing
		may be required.

Paper Goods and Food Service Items: Examine

Generally, paper products may be redistributed. However, rules on contamination and infestation apply to them as well as food. A broken container may have allowed dirt to infiltrate the product or provided harborage. *Examine carefully*. Tape all breaks and store away from food products.

Cleaning Supplies: Salvage or discard

Soaps and other cleaning supplies are highly desired by affiliates. They often arrive as salvage, the victims of a stock person's errant razor. Cleaning products are primary sources of cross-contamination due to their toxic, abrasive, or liquid nature.

Salvage: Torn containers of dry or powdered soap. (They may be taped.)

Discard: Containers of liquid soaps and other cleaning supplies that are leaking or broken.

Personal Care and other Non-Food Items: Discard when appropriate

Great care shall be taken in evaluating these items. Discard:

- Certain items, such as diapers, feminine hygiene products, toothpaste, and mouthwash, whose containers are torn or broken.
- Aerosol cans or other containers that are pump-operated or pressurized, and are missing the outer cap.

Personal Care and other Non-Food Items: Discard when appropriate

Great care shall be taken in evaluating these items. Certain items, such as diapers, feminine hygiene products, toothpaste, and mouthwash, whose containers are torn or broken, shall be automatically discarded. Aerosol cans or other containers that are pump-operated or pressurized, and are missing the outer cap, should be discarded.

Over the Counter Drugs: Comply with requirements

The Affiliate must determine and comply with any state or local restrictions or licensing requirements for the distribution of over the counter drugs. The product must:

- Be within code.
- Have *all* label information intact and readable. This includes not just description of product, ingredients, net weight, and distributor, but also the data regarding dosage, antidotes, etc.
- Have tamper-resistant packaging intact.
- Over-the-counter medication must be segregated and stored securely prior to distribution. The product must receive a final quality control check at the time of distribution to verify that it still meets the requirements above, particularly the code date requirement.

5. Product Consumption Requirements

There are cut and dried guidelines for the consumption of dated product. Manufacturers set up their own quality guidelines for each item they produce and the guidelines can change as ingredients change. The guidelines listed here are general consumption guidelines that are conservative in nature and represent the best practices within the hunger relief field. If at any time an agency or a recipient feels that a donated product is unsafe the product should be destroyed.

R If in doubt, throw it out.

Meat (all meat must be frozen on or before the expiration date)				
Product:	Requirement and expiration/code dates:		Unacceptable condition:	
 Fresh or frozen meats. Processed, packaged meats (fully cooked lunch meats, hotdogs, cheeses packaged by manufacturer. 	Must be frozen at 0 degrees F or below on or before the expiration date: If meat is frozen on or before its expiration date, you can consume up to 1 year past its expiration date. Do not defrost and refreeze product.		 Defrosted product Severe freezer burn Discolored product Unfrozen past expiration date Damaged or compromised packaging. 	
Processed fully cooked meats.	If meat is frozen on or before its expiration date, you can consume up to one year past its expiration. Defrosting and refreezing product is strictly prohibited.			
		Dairy		
• Milk	Chill below 41 degrees °F.		Damaged or compromised	
Yogurt	Type:	Can consume	packaging • Off odor	
Sour Cream Cottage Cheese Eggs	Half and Half	3 days past expiration	Off discoloration	
	Whipping cream			
	Egg nog	5 days past expiration		
	Whole milk			
	2% milk	6 days past expiration		
	1% milk	7 days past expiration		
	Skim milk	10 days past expiration		
	Yogurt, sour cream, cottage cheese	14 days past expiration	Mold Off color or smell	
	Cheese		Open items Compromised packaging	
	Egg	In shell: 21 days	Damaged or compromised packaging	
		Hard cooked: 7 days	packaging Off odor, taste	
		Pasteurized: 10 days Substitute: 10 days	Discoloration.	
		Substitute: 10 days		

	Alternati	ve Dairy and Meat Ove	erview
Product:	Requirement:		Unacceptable condition:
Soy yogurt and milk	Must be refrigerated b	pelow 41 degrees °F.	Damaged or compromised packaging
	Soy	Can consume	Off odor
	Milk	7 days past expiration	Discoloration.
	Yogurt	14 days past expiration	
Meat substitutes such as, Tofu, Tempeh and Seitan	Must be frozen at 0 degrees °F or below on or before the expiration date. All other meat substitutes must be refrigerated below 41 degrees °F.		Damaged or compromised packagingUn-frozen past expiration dateSwollen or bulging container
	If meat is	Consume up to	
	Refrigerated	Expiration date.	
	Frozen on or before expiration date	1 year past expiration	
Non-Dairy Beverages such as rice milk, soy milk, oat milk	If stored properly, non-dairy products can be consumed up to 6 months past its expiration date. Stored in cool, dry and clean area.		 Damaged or compromised packaging Off odor Discoloration Swollen or bulging container.
Bakery			
Bread	To ensure safe consumption, all bakery items should be consumed fresh or up to 1 day past its expiration. Stored in a cool, dry and clean area. Package bread into banana boxes. Separate bread packages from other		 Dried out or stale products Molded products Hard bread items, such as old baguettes.
	foods/products.		Dried aut an stale are direct
Pastries	Store in a cool, dry and clean area. Packaged bread should be stored into banana boxes.		Dried out or stale products. Molded products.
Non-Shelf Stable Bakery	Non-shelf stables such as cream pies must be kept below 41 degrees °F.		Product left out of refrigerationItems in open containers.

Dry and Canned Good Consumption			
Product:	Requirement:		Unacceptable condition:
Product: Cereal Crackers Dried Beans Pasta Pre-Packaged Foods (non-perishable) Mayonnaise Refrigerated Dressing Shelf Stable Jarred Foods	Requirement: Product: Cereal Crackers Dried beans	Requirement: Must contain a label with the following information: Description of item Ingredients Net weight Distributor All product must be labeled and contain the following information: Description of item Ingredients Net weight Distributor Must be stored in a well ventilated and climate controlled area.	Insects Mold Stale product Damaged or compromised packaging. Not packaged in food grade packaging
	Pasta Mayonnaise (shelf-stable)	Can be consumed up to 3 years past its expiration date. All product must be labeled and contain the following information: Description of item Ingredients Net weight Distributor Product should be stored in a well ventilated and climate controlled area. Discard if discolored or has an off odor Shelf -stable mayonnaise can be stored	For pasta: pasta not packaged in food grade packaging. • Leaking jars • Open • Broken seal • Discolored • Off odor
	Refrigerated dressing/ mayonnaise	up to 3 years past expiration date. Store in a well ventilated and climate controlled area. Discard product if discolored or has an off odor. If stored correctly, Refrigerated Dressing and Mayonnaise can be stored up to 3 months past expiration date Store in a cool, dry, clean area. Labels on original jars and/or cases should be fully intact. Labels must include: Description of item Ingredients Net weight Distributor	 Opened, punctured, or bulging jar top. Broken seal (button indicator identifies break in seal). Visible signs of leakage or spoilage. Broken of chipped glass.