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Food Safety Plan for Acidified and Fermented Foods

(Before getting started, review the following information)

When is a food safety plan required?

A food safety plan is required if you make acidified or fermented foods and do not follow a recipe approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Center for Home Food Preservation or any state cooperative extension office. A food safety plan is not required for canned tomatoes or canned tomato products because the producer must follow exactly an approved recipe from the USDA National Center for Home Food Preservation or any cooperative extension office OR provide a lab-certified pH test for the recipe and any variations on the recipe.

How many food safety plans do I need?

A completed food safety plan is required for each acidified or fermented product that undergoes a different production process. The food safety plan is focused on "processes" and not individual recipes. It is not required for every variation of a recipe. For example, only one food safety plan is needed if you make sweet pickles and sour pickles using the same pickling process. If you make kimchi and pickles, two food safety plans are required.

Is a pH test from a laboratory required as part of my food safety plan?

Yes. You must submit lab-tested pH results with your food safety plan as evidence that your plan is safe. Your food safety plan may cover several recipe variations; however, you are only required to submit your pH test lab results forone recipe.

How often must I complete a food safety plan?

With your cottage food registration, the food safety plan must be re-submitted every three years to your local health department. In addition, your local health department should be notified of any updates to your plan within those three years. The addition of any new products also requires submitting a new food safety plan. For example, suppose you have registered your cottage food operation to make kimchi but want to add sauerkraut to your product line half way through the year. In that case, you must notify your local health department and complete a food safety plan for the sauerkraut.

What are critical control points?

A step at which control can be applied is essential to prevent or eliminate a food safety hazard or reduce it toan acceptable level.

What are critical limits?

Critical limits are the acceptable levels in which your critical control points must function. Critical limits must be measurable. For example, the critical limit for the final pH of your product is 4.6 or below.

When critical limits are not met, your final product is at risk. A plan must be in place for corrective action. For example, what will you do when the refrigerated product is held at a temperature above 41° F? What if the final product tests above 4.6 pH?[†]

Do I need to train friends, family, and employees that help me prepare my products?

Yes. Anyone who prepares and packages food on your behalf must be trained to follow the food safety plan yououtline below.

COTTAGE FOOD SAFETY PLAN

Complete the questions below to create your food safety plan. This plan is to be focused on processes and not individual recipes. Complete a food safety plan for each acidified and fermented food with a different production process.

- 1. Your Name
- 2. Your Cottage Food Business Name

3. What category of products will this food safety plan be? A separate food safety plan is needed for each category of product with a different process.

4. Include a list of all ingredients in your recipe and possible variations (quantities, measurements, and varieties are not required). Indicate if ingredients are fresh or otherwise processed (e.g., dried, pickled, etc.).

- If using a processed food product as an ingredient (e.g., jam, pickled peppers, etc.), only include the name of the product and not the individual ingredients that make up that product.
- 5. Do you intend the product to be shelf-stable, refrigerated, or frozen?
 - □ Shelf-stable
 - □ Refrigerated
 - 🗆 Frozen
- 6. Select the equipment to be used in the production process.
 - Monitoring Devices
 - □ Thermometer
 - Digital pH meter
 - 🔲 pH strips
 - Additional:
 - Utensils
 - □ Large metal pots
 - Canner
 - Metal spoons
 - 🗆 Funnel

	Strainer
	Measuring devices
	Knife
	Non-wooden cutting board
	Mandolin
	Vegetable peeler
	Blender
Additional:	

7. Describe the process for cleaning cooking equipment.

8.

Describe the production process with a flow diagram. See the example below.

Sample Acidified Food Flow for Pickles	Include your flow diagram here
Receive whole vegetables	
Prepare equipment	
Wash, cut, refrigerated	
Pack in jars	
Cover with a hot brine	
↓ Process jars	
↓ Cool	
ل Measure equilibrium pH	
Label ↓	
Store ↓	
Sell product	

9. Describe how and where your products will be stored.

10. Describe how your products will be transported (if applicable).

HAZARD ANALYSIS

• Complete the attached chart. A detailed sample chart is attached.

VERIFICATION

- □ I agree to follow the food safety plan described above, inform my local health department in advance via written notice of any significant changes in the process or ingredients that may affect the plan's accuracy or effectiveness, and update my food safety plan accordingly.
- □ I have included a copy of pH test lab results for at least one recipe that follows the production planoutlined above.
- □ I certify that I will train the people making food to follow the described food safety plan.

Signature: _____Date: _____Date: _____

Date	Reviewer	Comments	Accepted	Denied	Letter Sent	Revision Rcvd.