Food Safety should be your first consideration in preparing food for your family or for your customers. Before you start to prepare your product to sell, consider these recommendations to make the safest food you can.

### Kitchen—Clean your kitchen from top to bottom.

- **Cleaning solutions**
  - Detergents and warm water make a great cleaning solution.
  - Clean all surfaces before you sanitize.
- Chlorine sanitizing solutions
  - Use 1 teaspoon of chlorine bleach per gallon of water.
  - Chlorine acts quickly.
  - Chlorine becomes inactive quickly.
  - Chlorine solutions in an open container like a bucket should be discarded daily.
  - Chlorine in a tightly closed bottle will last about a week.
  - Store chlorine in any form in a cool dark place to keep its strength.
  - DO NOT use chlorine with added fragrances.
- **How often should you sanitize?**
  - Before starting your preparation.
  - After using milk or raw eggs.
  - When moving from one task to another.

### Floors
- Sweep floors to remove any loose dirt.
- Mop the swept floors with a cleaning solution to ensure that they are clean.

### Utensils and equipment
- Clean and sanitize pots, pans, bowls, spoons, measuring cups, etc., used in your process.

### Personal—Yourself and Any Helpers

After the work area is clean, prepare yourself and any helpers.

- Put on clean clothes.
- Wear a hair restraint, such as a cap, or tie back hair.
- Remove nail polish and jewelry.
- Cover cuts or sores on hands with a bandage and gloves.
- Wash your hands (20 seconds with soap and warm water):
  - in the bathroom, NOT the kitchen sink
  - after touching your face or handling raw eggs
  - when moving from one task to another
  - after using the bathroom
- DO NOT allow eating or smoking while you are preparing food.
- Do not let small children or babies in the kitchen area while preparing the food.
- Do not have pets in the house while doing the food preparation.
Water Supply
- Use water from a tested municipality.
- Use water from a well that is tested at least once a year.
- If you do not have a safe water supply, use bottled water.

Storage of Food Supplies
- Store cleaning supplies separate from your food items.
- Store supplies for your food processing separate from household food supplies.
- Store utensils and other equipment used specifically for your food processing in a separate area from where you store other food preparation equipment.

Quality
- Develop a standard recipe so you will be able to have the same quality of product each time you produce it.

Labeling
- Required labels shall include the following:
  › Name of individual or business
  › Address of the individual or business
  › Statement: THIS FOOD IS NOT INSPECTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.
- Recommended labeling:
  › Name of the product in bold print
  › List of ingredients (from the largest amount to the smallest amount)
  › List of allergens (milk; eggs; fish, e.g., bass, flounder, cod; crustacean shellfish, e.g., crab, lobster, shrimp; tree nuts, e.g., almonds, walnuts, pecans; peanuts, wheat, and soybeans)
  › Weight of the product or volume (8 oz or 1 pint)

Packaging
- Purchase food grade packaging.
- Cover all products for safe transport by the customer.

Handling the Finished Product
- When handling a ready-to-eat product, always wear gloves.

Storage of Your Finished Product
- Make a place to store your finished product.
- Store on shelves or off the floor.
- Store your food in a dry, cool place.
- Develop a storage rotation system of FIFO (First In First Out).

The Alabama Cottage Food Law went into effect June 1, 2014.