

Due to changes in the supply chain, some meat and poultry manufacturers are selling large amounts of product directly to consumers. Raw products should always be handled carefully to prevent foodborne illness, and certain considerations for bulk purchases should be made to ensure the food is handled as carefully as possible.

### HANDLING POULTRY SAFELY

- Raw poultry is associated with bacteria that can cause foodborne illness.
- Make sure to wash hands thoroughly before and after handling.
- Cleaning and sanitize surfaces after contact with raw foods. Use separate utensils and cutting boards for raw and ready-to-eat or cooked foods.
- For food safety, all poultry products should be cooked to an internal temperature of 165°F.

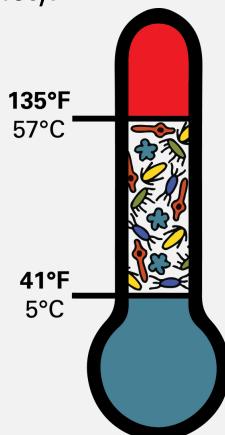


### TRANSPORTING RAW POULTRY

- Bring a secondary container or place cases of meat in an area of your vehicle that can be easily cleaned and sanitized in case of leaks. Alternatively, lay down a towel or blanket that can be washed.
- Bring a cooler and ice packs if traveling a long distance to purchase to keep poultry products at or below 41°F.
- Wash your hands or use hand sanitizer after handling boxes.

### STORING POULTRY

- Harmful bacteria grow fastest between 41°F and 135°F. Minimizing time in this range reduces growth of these harmful bacteria.
- Raw poultry can be stored in the refrigerator at 41°F or below, and will maintain quality for about 7 days.
- Cooked poultry stored at 41°F or below should be consumed within seven days for safety.
- Frozen food can be safely stored indefinitely, but quality will eventually decline.
- For best quality, use frozen poultry within the following time frames:
  - Pieces 9 months
  - Whole 12 months
  - Cooked 4 - 6 months



### FREEZING TIPS

- Freeze poultry as soon as possible.
- Always work with clean hands, preparation areas, equipment and utensils.
- Quality can be extended by storing at 0°F or lower and packaging for frozen storage.
- Choose containers or wraps appropriate for freezing: freezer foil, wrap or bags, plastic freezing containers.
- To prep for freezing:
  - Ideally wrap first in a layer of plastic wrap or freezer paper, then a layer of foil, then store in a freezer bag or plastic container.
  - Multiple layers will help maintain quality and prevent freezer burn.
  - Wrap tightly, pressing out as much air as possible.
- Consider freezing poultry in portions so that you only need to defrost what is immediately needed.
- Clean and sanitize equipment and surfaces after breaking down and packaging poultry.