



**LEARNING OBJECTIVES** 

· Identify inherent risks when preparing and serving

• Recognize resources to use in developing standard

• Implement strategies to mitigate risk of foodborne illness

operating procedures addressing produce procurement,

produce items.

from produce.

storage, handling, and service.

# **MEET OUR PRESENTER**

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Shaw's research addresses the needs of commodity and practice groups, while her extension work focuses on education about emerging food safety concerns and food regulations.

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# PRODUCE FOOD LAWS

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- Food Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938
- FDA Food Safety Modernization Act Produce Safety Rule
- Various EPA, OSHA, state, and local rules for farm use
- FDA Food Code 2017 (latest)

# INTRODUCTION

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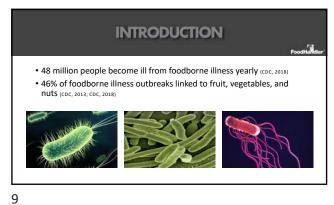
### Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA)

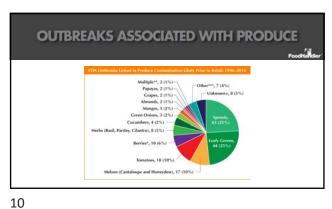
- Produce Safety Rule
- Preventive Controls for Human Food
- Preventive Controls for Animal Food
- Foreign Supplier Verification Programs
- Accreditation of Third-Party Auditors/Certification Bodies
- Sanitary Transportation of Human and Animal Food
- Prevention of Intentional Contamination/Adulteration



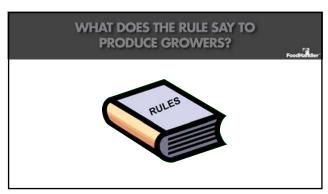


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**PRODUCE SAFETY CHALLENGES** • Fresh produce is often consumed raw (i.e., not cooked) Microbial contamination on produce is extremely difficult to remove once present Natural openings, stem scars, bruises, cuts
 Rough surfaces, folds, netting Contamination is often sporadic · Bacteria can multiply on produce surfaces and in fruit wounds, provided the right conditions are present

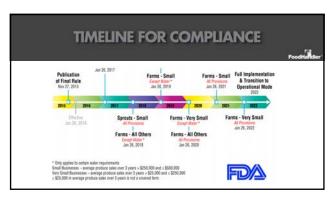


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SIX PARTS TO PRODUCE SAFETY RULE 1. Agriculture Water 2. Biological Soil Amendments 3. Domesticated and Wild Animals 4. Worker Training, Health, and Hygiene 5. Equipment, Tools, and Buildings 6.Sprouts



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**QUESTIONS FOODSERVICE CAN ASK FARMS DIRECTLY** 1. Do you have an employee training program? 2. Do you test your water for generic Escherichia coli? 3. Do you use raw manure or compost? 4. How do you control wildlife and domesticated animals on your farm? 5. What is your cleaning and sanitizing practices?

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Standard Operating Procedures or SOPs are a set of written instructions that describes, in detail, how to perform a task safely and effectively.

SOPs in place for: Purchasing, receiving, storage, preparation, and service.

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The FDA Food Code defines TCS produce as follows:
Raw seed sprouts, cut melons, cut leafy greens, cut tomatoes or mixtures of cut tomatoes that are not modified in a way so that they are unable to support pathogenic microorganism growth or toxin formation.
Temperatures should be monitored and verified at 41°F or below.

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# **BEST PRACTICES AT RECEIVING**

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- Elements of an SOP for when to accept or reject produce:
  - <sub>o</sub> Maturity of the produce
  - <sub>o</sub> Visible evidence of disease
  - 。Insect damage

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- <sub>o</sub> Cutting and bruising
- 。 Temperature control (TCS Produce)







# STORAGE GUIDELINES FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruit Temperature Humidity Length of Storage Apple 32 90 2-6 months 95 10-14 days Broccoli 32 Cabbage 32 95 3-6 weeks 95 4-6 weeks 32 Carrots Celery 95 2-3 month

Store produce at the appropriate temperature.
Coolers typically are set at 32° - 40° F with humidity at or above 90%.
Most produce is stored for seven days.
Store in manner to prevent cross contamination.
Clean and sanitize coolers and refrigerators on a routine basis.
Store all produce at least 6 inches off the floor.

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# WHAT SOPS SHOULD YOU HAVE?

- Food
- Rotation of produce schedule (how long to store produce).
- Store only produce that is free from all visible evidence of disease, insect damage, and/or cutting and bruising.
- Cleaning and sanitation routine for storage units.
- Pest management practices for the facility.
- Storage temperatures for specific fruits and vegetables.



**RESOURCES** 

FoodHandle

- Bulletin #4135 Storage Conditions: Fruits and Vegetables University of Maine
- Storage Guidelines for Fruits and Vegetables - Cornell Cooperative Extension

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# Employee training Health and hygiene Inspect produce for damage prior to preparing Clean and sanitize all equipment, utensils, and food contact surfaces Wash whole produce prior to serving

Clean hands; gloves not

necessary

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# DO NOT Do not rewash packaged produce labeled "ready to eat", "washed" or "triple washed". Do not use soap or detergent for washing produce as these products are not food grade.

Cleaning and sanitizing of workspace
Inspection procedures of the produce
When to wash and not to wash produce
Hand hygiene
Glove Use
Temperature control for TCS

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If vacuum packaging or other modified packaging used, review Food Code requirements about need for variance and HACCP plan to address concerns.
 Work with local health inspector to ensure safety and quality issues are addressed.

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**BEST PRACTICES** · Cut produce should only be displayed for 6 hours at 41°F or less. • Label products to ensure names and allergens are presented. Clean and sanitize food contact surfaces and utensils.

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# SALAD BAR...

- Use equipment with food shields or sneeze guards.
- Cut produce should only be displayed for 6 hours or less without temperature controls.
- Clean and sanitize all surfaces and utensils.
- · Label all foods.

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- Use dispensers or single use packaged salad dressings.
- Ensure temperature is below 41°F and check every 2 hours during service.
- · Use small serving pans to reduce food waste.



# **DISPLAYS WITH FRESH PRODUCE**

- Ensure products are labeled.
- Keep products at 41°F or below.
- Check that return vents are not blocked or plugged.
- Use potable water with produce misters and reservoirs that are cleaned and sanitized regularly.



# IF ICE IS USED...

- It must be from a potable water source.
- Discard ice after use.
- Check that product temperatures can be met.
- Store iced product to avoid cross contamination from dripping water.



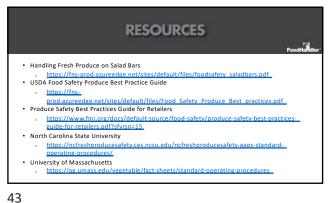
# RECAP

- Produce safety laws
- On-farm best practices
- Produce Receiving
- Storage of produce
- Preparing produce Serving produce



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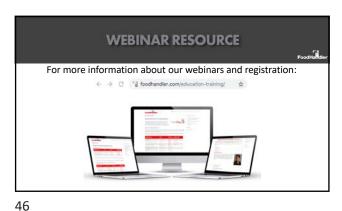
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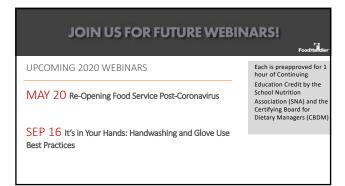
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