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#### What Do I Need to Know About The Produce Safety Rule?

Produce Safety Rule – What Should I Know?



- Present overview of FDA's proposed "Produce Rule"
- Understanding of key areas
- What things you need to know...





- Farms that grow produce domestically.
- Applies to produce *imported* to the U.S.
- Covers growing, harvesting, packing or holding produce
- Commodity list in the rule. Also includes mixes of produce and tree nuts.

## 1. Does it Apply to Me?



- Produce rarely consumed raw is excluded, e.g.
  - artichokes, potatoes, etc.
  - If the commodity is to be processed to address microbial contamination (i.e. reduce microorganisms to extent sufficient to prevent illness), you may also be exempt

# 1. Does it Apply to Me?



- Exempt if you grow for personal or on-farm consumption.
- Very small farms
  - (under \$25,000 a year in sales) and farms with sales of less than \$500,000, where half of those sales are to consumers or to nearby restaurants or retail are exempt from some or all of the new law's provisions.

## 2. What Does The Rule Cover



- "take appropriate measures to minimize the risk of serious health consequences and to take measures reasonably necessary to prevent the introduction of known or reasonably foreseeable health hazards".
- Covers Microbial Hazards Only

## 2. What Does The Rule Cover



- FDA proposes safety standards/documentation for compliance in 6 areas:
  - -Worker training, health, and hygiene
  - -Agricultural water that contacts produce
  - -Biological soil amendments
  - -Domesticated and wild animals in the growing area
  - Equipment, tools, and building sanitation
    Specific sprout standards

## 3. What Else?



- Does not require a farm to conduct operational risk assessments or have a written food safety plan
- no product testing requirements (except for sprouts).
  - However, FDA does ask for comments in this area
- Rules consistent with USDA NOP

4. What Commodity's are covered?



## Only one mentioned is sprouts

– Not commodity by commodity

4. What Commodity's are covered?



- FDA would take a risk-based approach as opposed to a commodity approach
  - Commodity characteristics, product use, method of production, etc.
  - Risk-based approach evident within each of the six areas; e.g. agricultural water testing based on source, soil amendment application intervals based on type, etc.

**5. Compliance Dates** 



- Proposals and have no legal effect until finalized.
- Timelines:
  - After FDA receives all of the comments, they will begin to draft the final rule.
  - That will take months, perhaps even a year or more.

## **5. Compliance Dates**



## • Timelines:

- When that final regulation is published, the clock will start on when farms must be in compliance.
  - For larger farms 2 years.
  - Small businesses 3 years
  - Very small businesses 4 years

6. Records and Recordkeeping



- 6 areas to demonstrate compliance with the requirements.
  - Soil amendments
  - -Agricultural water
  - Worker training and health
  - -Domesticated animals and animal intrusion
  - -Building, equipment and sanitation management
  - Sprout production

## 7. More Records?



- Records must include basic information
- Records must be accurate, legible, indelible, signed, and dated.
- Store records for 2 years

## 7. More Records?



- Records available to FDA they do not have to be submitted to FDA as a matter of routine
- Farms are still excluded from the "one up/one back" trace back requirements

# 8. Alternative Standards



- Alternative Standards
  - Requirements for testing and subsequent actions for agricultural water
  - -Composting treatment processes
  - Minimum application intervals for untreated soil amendments,
  - composted amendments and compost teas

## 8. Alternative Standards



# Adequate scientific data

- Data must be documented/kept in your records.
- It is not entirely certain what would qualify as "adequate scientific data".
- Alternative practice must provide same level of public health protection
- There has been work done by scientific experts to define protocols to follow to gain exemptions

**9. Personnel Requirements?** 



# Training for produce handlers

- Principles of food hygiene and safety
- -Importance of personal hygiene
- -FDA standards

#### Harvesters

- -When not to harvest due to a hazard
- On corrective actions when hazards observed

**9. Personnel Requirements?** 



# Training for produce handlers

- Principles of food hygiene and safety
- -Importance of personal hygiene
- -FDA standards

#### Harvesters

- -When not to harvest due to a hazard
- -On corrective actions when hazards observed

## Visitors



## Agricultural water –

- any water used in the growing, harvest, packing of produce where the water is reasonably likely to contact the produce
- Inspect and Maintain Water System
- Discontinue Use if not safe



- Water testing No generic E.coli
  - Sprouts
  - -Direct contact with produce
  - -Used for hand washing
- Can be used:

- Growing activities <235 CFU

### **10. What about Water?**



# Water testing

- -Beginning of each growing season
- -Every three months during season
- Surface Water tested 7-30 days depending on the source

**11. What About Soil Amendments?** 



- Handled, transported and stored to prevent contamination of:
  - Products
  - -Food Contact Surfaces and work areas
  - -Water sources and distribution systems
  - -Other SA in storage
- Treatment Validation
- Application Intervals

## **12. Anything Else?**



- Domesticated and Wild Animals
- Production Standards
- Equipment , buildings and Sanitation

## **12. Anything Else?**



- Sprouts seed, growing, testing, etc.
- Analytical methods AOAC, FDA BAM, Water and Waste Water Methods of American Public Health Association or equivalent

### 13. What Do I Do Now?



- Stay informed Just proposals
- Read the Summaries
- Conduct a GAP audit.