What's New with Food Safety?

Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Good Handling Practices (GHP) Food Safety Modernization Act



Washington State Department of Agriculture

Outline

Who is WSDA?
 Why food safety?
 What's new with food
 Questions safety?

WSDA Provides Resources for Farmers

Small Farm Direct Marketing and Farm to School Team

Washington State Department of Agriculture Small Farm Direct Marketing



Increasing the vitality of small farms by supporting them in business planning and direct markets



www.agr.wa.gov/farmfoodbiz

Washington State Department of Agriculture

Bridging the GAPs

WSDA's Bridging the GAPs project identifies and shares best practices for onfarm food safety for small, midsized & diversified farms to:



- Improve food safety practices, planning and implementation
- Prepare for audits under USDA Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and Good Handling Practices (GHPs)
- Understand and prepare for FSMA's final Produce Safety Rules

Information* available here:

www.agr.wa.gov/inspection

.

Washington State Department of Agriculture Farm to School Connecting Washington farms and schools for healthy food service and agricultural education

Do you need this publication in a different format? Contact the WSDA Receptionist at (360) 902-1976 or TTY (800) 933

Why farms care about food safety?

- Customer Safety
- Market Requirements
- Risk Management
- Laws and Regulations



What We Teach Farmers

On-Farm Food Safety

How to prevent and respond to the risk of microbial contamination caused by the following factors:

- Biological
- Chemical
- Physical





Pathogen Cross-Contamination Points









Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Good Handling Practices (GHP)

Voluntary food safety audit
 To minimize the risks of microbial food safety hazards
 For fruit and vegetable farmers



(Private) Food Safety Audits



(Public) Food Safety Audits

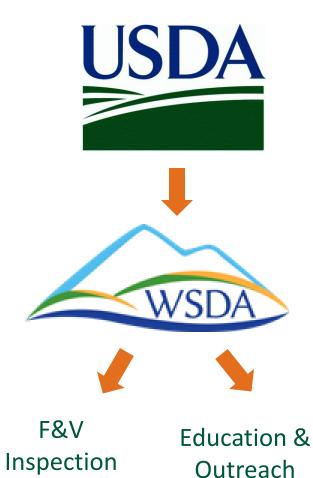


Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Good Handling Practices (GHP)

USDA					About A	AMS News & Announcements Careers Contact Us
	Agricultural Marketing S	rtment of Agriculture Service				Advanced Search A-Z Glossary & Index
Market News	Rules & Regulations	Grades & Standards	Services	Resources	Selling Food	od to USDA
Home > Services					Stay connecte	ted: 📑 💟 腦 ጆ 🔝
Auditing and Accreditation Overview How to apply for Service Dairy Programs Dairy Plant Survey Program Fruits, Vegetables & Specialty Crop Audits Domestic Origin Verification GAP/GHP Programs Identity Preservation Program		Good Ag (GAP) & Practices	Good	Handliı		News & Announcements
		Practices (GHP) an agricultural pract vegetables are pr in the safest man microbial food sa	Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Handling Practices (GHP) are voluntary audits that focus on best agricultural practices to verify that fruits and vegetables are produced, packed, handled, and stored in the safest manner possible to minimize risks of microbial food safety hazards. GAP & GHP audits			 10/22 USDA Announces Proposed Marketing Order for Pecans, Invites Public Comment on Recommended Decision 10/13 USDA Restricts PACA Violators in New York and California from Operating in the Produce Industry

Why USDA GAP/GHP?

- Widely recognized
- Cost-effective compared to private certifiers
- WSDA staff certified to audit (Yakima, Wenatchee, Mt. Vernon)
- Similar principles as FSMA
- WSDA resources available to assist farmers



Program

Team

USDA GAP/GHP Audit Checklist

Principles

- Clean soil
- Clean water
- Clean hands
- Clean surfaces

Processes

- Production
- Packing
- Handling
- □ Storage









Bridging the GAPs Project

"I wish I'd been able to go to an

on-farm workshop like this one when I was writing our

farm's first food safety plan. I was

created a plan that

worked, but having

support like this

really helpful."

would have been

David Young.

Wanato WA

Food Safety Coordinator Imperials Garden

ad.

overwhelmed with information and the markets demanded certification. I

How to Use this Guide

Bridging the GAPs

Your Food Safety Plan ..

Opening Markets for Small, Mid-sized, and Diversified Farms

Part 2 - Field Harvest and Field Packing Activities ...

Contents How to Use this Gain Project Background ... This Guide

The GAP/SHP Audit. Gatling Started What is GAPs and Why is it Valuable to a Farm? FSMA Basics and Potential Timeline. How to Meet the Standard How to Get a GAP Aud

ield Harvesting and Transports Havest Containers Hervest Practices that Minimize Cross-Cor Harvest Using Cleaned and Sanitized Took Gros Use Clean and Well-Maintained Harvest Equipme and Machinery totion from Field to Storage and





1.4 NUTCHS Resources and & Packing Resources In Reputces aport Resources

d for Cooline Produce





the GAP

Good Agricultural

Practices and

On-Farm Food Safety

for Small, Mid-Sized,

and Diversified Fruit

and Vegetable Farms

used on the USDA Good Agricultural Practices/Good publication of the Washington State at of Arcicultur

Farm Guide – Farm & Auditor Tips

During an audit, the auditor should be treated just like any other visitor, so if a visitor is required to use the handwashing station and sign in, then the auditor should be required to do the same.

AUDITOR

AUDITOR TIP Different

scales of hydrocoolers, which can be used to remove field heat from produce, can also be used to clean and sanitize harvest totes.





Farm Guide is available online and in Spanish

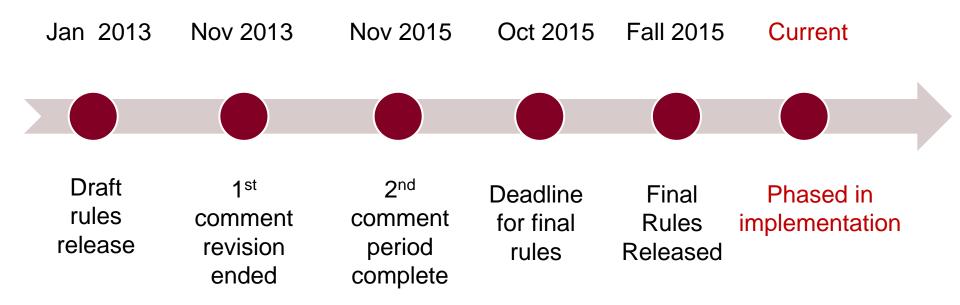




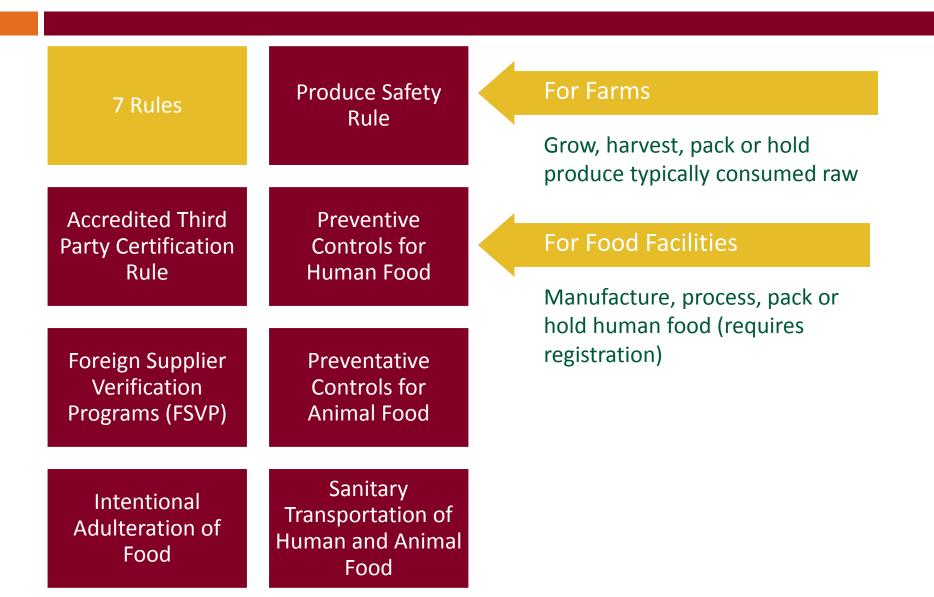
A FARM IN WESTERN WASHINGTON

What's New with Food Safety?





FSMA (Food Safety Modernization Act)



"Farm" Definition

Primary Production Farm

- Under one management
- One general location
- Grow crops, harvest crops and/or raise animals
- Included activities
 - Pack
 - Hold
 - Label
 - Dry/dehydrate
 - Treat to reduce ripening

Secondary Production Farm

- A majority interest owned, or jointed owned, by Primary Production
 Farm(s) that grow, harvest and/or raise the majority of raw produce
 Harvest, pack and/or hold raw produce
- Different location than
 Primary Production Farm

"Covered Produce"

- Fruits or vegetables, including mushrooms, sprouts (irrespective of seed source), peanuts, tree nuts, and herbs
- Not including food grains (ex: barley, corn, sorghum, oats, rice, rye, wheat, amaranth, quinoa, buckwheat, oilseeds)

Excluded Produce

Personal or on-farm consumption

Commercial processing

[provided method and documentation as per \$112.(b)(2) - (b)(6)]

□ Foods rarely consumed raw (exhaustive list):

asparagus; black beans, great Northern beans, kidney beans, lima beans, navy beans, and pinto beans; garden beets (roots and tops) and sugar beets; cashews; sour cherries; chickpeas; cocoa beans; coffee beans; collards; sweet corn; cranberries; dates; dill (seeds and weed); eggplants; figs; horseradish; hazelnuts; lentils; okra; peanuts; pecans; peppermint; potatoes; pumpkins; winter squash; sweet potatoes; and water chestnuts

Small Business Exemptions

Exempt

≤ \$25,000 average annual **produce sales** (in previous 3 years) **Qualified Exemption**

< \$500,000 average annual **food sales** (in pervious 3 years)

and

A majority (by value) sold directly to "qualified end-users" [112.3(c)]:

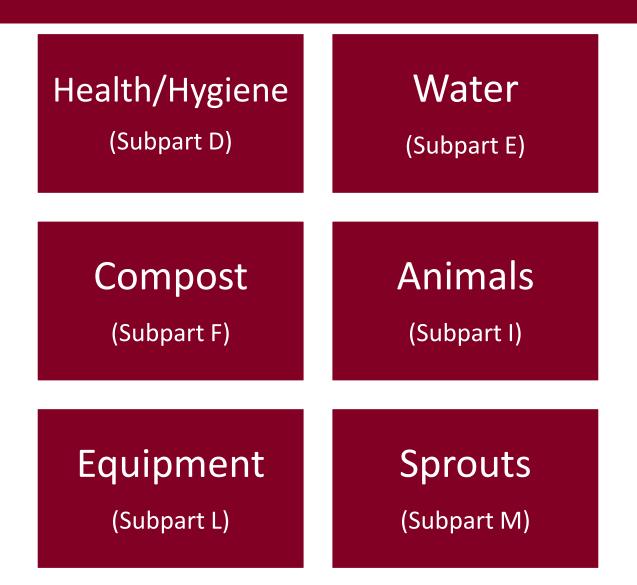
Consumer (not a business)
 Restaurant or retail food establishment:

- in the same state or reservation, or
- within 275 miles of farm

Compliance Dates

Business Size (based on produce sales)	Sprouts (subpart M)	Covered Activities (except subpart M)		Qualified Exemption		
		Water	All other	Records	Labeling §112.6(b)(1)	All other §112.6, §112.7
Very Small (< \$250,000)	3 years	6 years	4 years		1/1/2020	4 years
Small (< \$500,000)	2 years	5 years	3 years	1/26/2016		3 years
All other	1 year	4 years	2 years			N/A
Time periods effective January 26, 2016						

FDA Produce Safety Rule Topics



Worker Health and Hygiene

Prevent contamination by ill or infected persons

Water

Compost

Sprouts

Animals

Equipment

- Use hygienic practices when handling covered produce or contact surfaces
- Take measures to prevent contamination by visitors
- Workers and supervisors adequately trained





"Agricultural water" is used in covered activities on covered produce that is <u>intended to or likely to</u> contact covered produce or food contact surfaces

Inspection and Maintenance

Must inspect <u>all agricultural water sources</u> at the beginning of the growing season or at least once annually

Hygiene

Compost

Equipment

Animals

Sprouts

- 1. The nature of each agricultural water source;
- 2. The extent of your control over it;
- 3. The degree of protection each source has;
- 4. Adjacent and nearby land use that may impact your water quality; and
- 5. The likelihood of introduction of known or reasonably foreseeable hazards by another upstream water user

Water – Irrigation, Drinking & Washing



Produce Washing & Handling



Quality Standards Based on Use

Growing

Direct application method where produce is <u>likely to or</u> <u>intended to</u> contact covered produce (harvested or harvestable part of product)

Harvest or Post-Harvest

Hygiene

Compost

Equipment

Animals

Sprouts

- Produce washing
- Food contact surfaces
- □ Cooling/Hydrating
- Hand washing
 - Treated agricultural tea
- Irrigating sprouts

Standard

Geometric Mean (GM): ≤ 126 CFU generic E. coli / 100 mL H₂O

Standard Deviation (STV): ≤ 410 CFU generic E. coli / 100 mL H₂O Zero detectable E. coli in 100 mL of agricultural water

HygieneWaWater TestingCompostEquipmentSpre				
Source	Baseline	Annual Review		
Untreated Surface Water	20x over 2 - 4 years, collected as close to harvest time as practical	5x per year		
Untreated Ground Water (applied directly to growing produce – i.e. irrigation)	4x per growing season or over 1 year	1x per year		
Untreated Ground Water (for purposes in which no detectable generic E.Coli is found – i.e. produce/hand washing)	4x per growing season or over 1 year	1x per year if no detectableE. coli4x per year if detectable E. coli		
Public Water	No requirements to test public water as long as Public Water System results are obtained indicating compliance			

Corrective Actions

(1) Stop and correct

Stop using water source, assess, rectify and verify water align with original standards (§112.45)

(2) Treat

According to section §112.43 (i.e. physical treatment pesticide device approved by the EPA)

(3) Time interval

Apply time interval or microbial die-off rate between last irrigation and harvest or harvest and end of storage (acceptable for water used to irrigate, not for water requiring 0 detectable E. coli) [§112.45(b)]

(4) Change method

Change water source or application method so that 'contaminated' water does not contact or is not likely to contact the harvested or harvestable part of the crop (can be temporary fix while applying corrective actions)

Hygiene

Compost

Equipment

Biological Soil Amendments

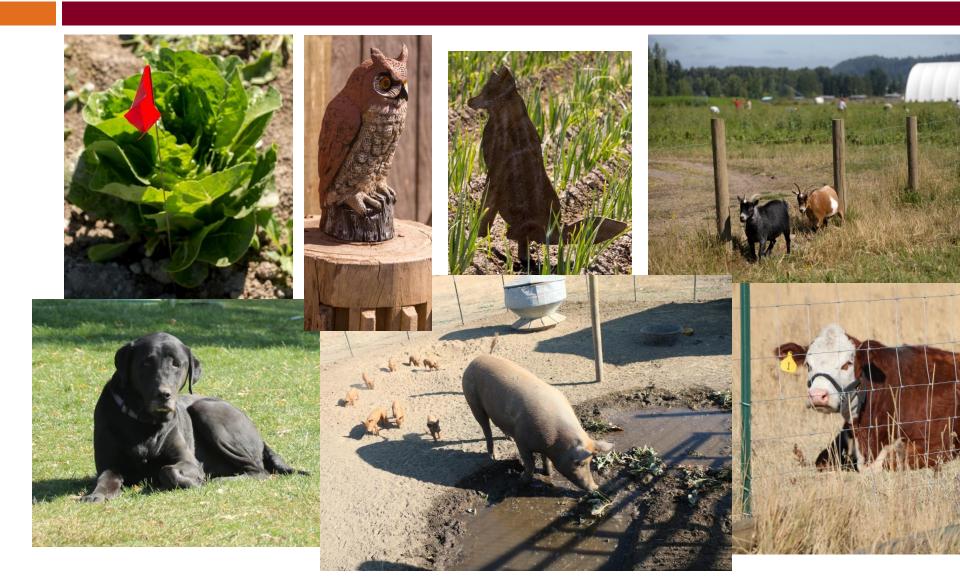
Hygiene

Water

	Definition	Application
Treated	Stabilized according to scientifically valid controlled physical, chemical and/or biological processes with limits on detectable types of bacteria (i.e. Listeria, Salmonella, E. coli) [§112.54, §112.55]	No time interval between application and harvest if applied in a way that minimizes contact with covered produce before and after application
Untreated	Soil amendments containing animal byproducts (manure/fish) that do not meet criteria for "treated" biological soil amendments	[Reserved for further research] Recommend USDA Organic standard: 120 days for crops in contact with soil 90 days for crops <u>not</u> in contact with soil



Animals – Farm, Wild and Domestic





- Same standards for domesticated and wild animals
- Take all reasonably necessary measures to identify and not harvest produce likely to be contaminated
 - Visually examine growing area and all covered produce to be harvested
 - Certain circumstances: additional assessment during growing and taking measures to mark areas to avoid during harvest



No Animal Exclusion

"Farms are not required to exclude animals from outdoor growing areas, destroy animal habitat, or clear borders around growing or drainage areas. Nothing in the rule should be interpreted as requiring or encouraging such actions." (§112.84)

Hygiene

Compost

Equipment

Water

Sprouts



Animals - Grazing

Does not require establishing waiting periods between grazing and harvest, but FDA encourages farmers to voluntarily apply intervals as appropriate. (FDA may put out guidance in the future.)

Hygiene

Compost

Equipment

Water

Sprouts



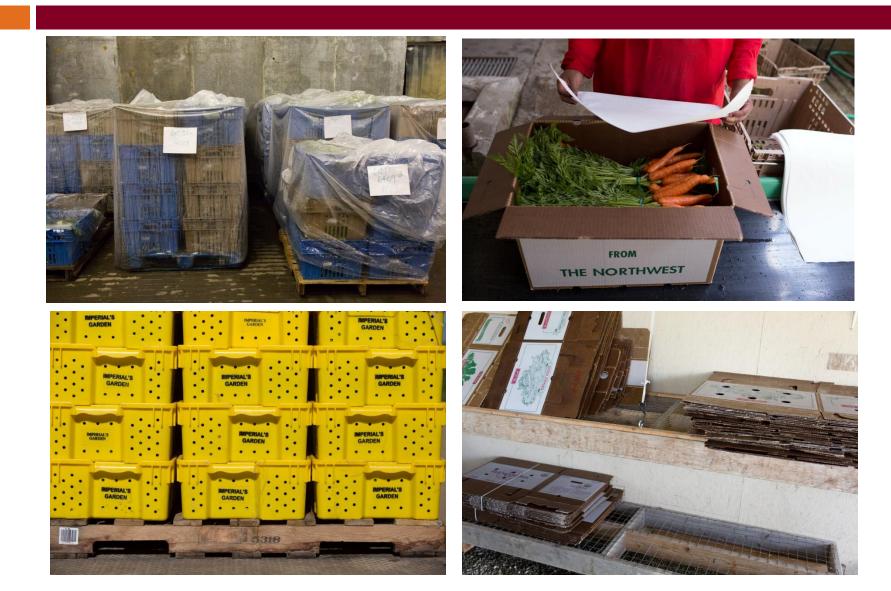
Field Harvest Contact Surfaces







Storage & Packaging



Equipment, Tools and Buildings

 Rule sets standards to prevent these sources, and inadequate sanitation, from contaminating produce.
 Required measures to prevent contamination include, for example, appropriate storage, maintenance and cleaning of equipment and tools.

Hygiene

Compost

Water

Animals

Sprouts

Traceability

Date Conducted: 9/10/11

Lot #: 310

Conducted by: Sam

Product traced: Cucumbers

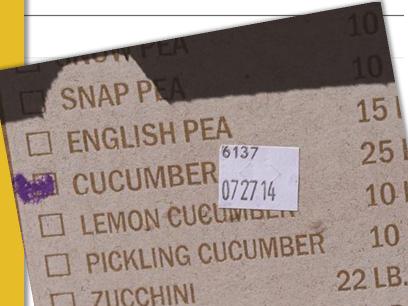
Buyer Name:

Buyer phone:

	Step backward	Step forward							
	larvest late	Harvest Location	Harvester	Packing date	Packer			Amount of product remaining from original shipment at	Amount of Product Sold by Buyer
								customer	
9	9/10/11	Field 13	Mary, Jon	9/11/11	Sam	9/11/11	LMNOP Dístríbutors	2 Cases	25 cases
Γ									

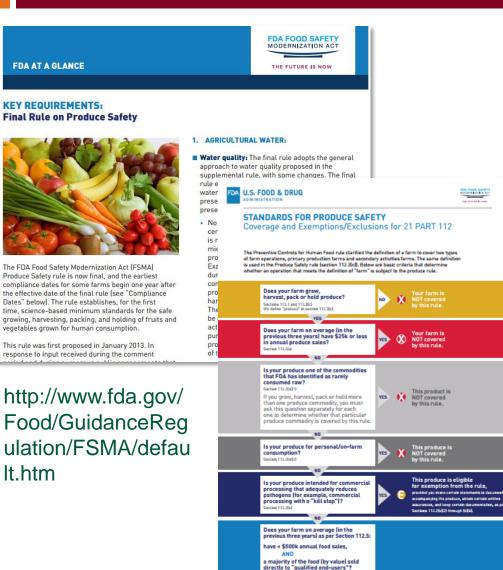
How was it:

- 1. Handled
- 2. Washed
- 3. Stored
- 5. Stored
- 4. When?
- 5. By whom?



one step forward & one step back

FDA Educational Outreach Plan



Current FDA Partners for Educational Outreach





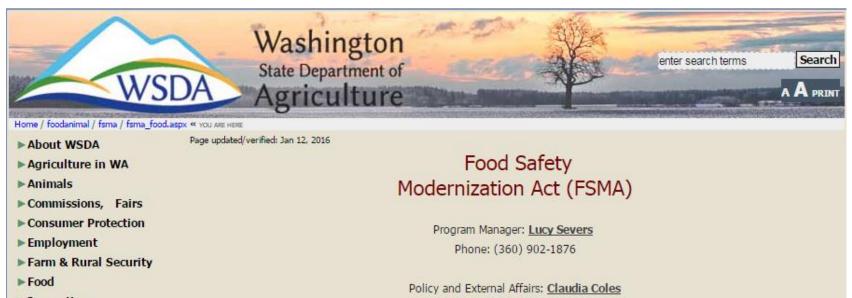






WSDA Food Safety Resources

http://agr.wa.gov/FoodAnimal/FSMA/FSMA_food.aspx



▶ Inspections

Laws & Rules

Licenses, Permits

▶ Marketing

▶ News

▶ Organics

Pesticides, Fertilizers

▶ Plants, Insects

▶ Publications

► Services

With the recent release of final preventive controls rules for human and animal food under the federal (FSMA) <u>Food Safety Modernization Act</u>, it's become evident that this sweeping reform of our federal food safety laws requires immediate and focused effort within our Food Safety and Consumer Services Division to ensure Washington citizens enjoy a safe food supply.

Phone: (360) 902-1905

Resources for Food Manufacturers

Animal Feed Resources [PDF 238 KB]

FSMA Rule Analysis



National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition



Preventive Controls Rule) Is My Farm / Food Business Affected? PART 1: EXEMPTIONS http://bit.ly/FSMAPCR101pt1





FSMA FACILITIES RULE: (Preventive Controls Rule) Is My Farm / Food Business Affected? PART 3: FULL REQUIREMENTS http://bit.ly/FSMAPCR101pt3

Facilities Rule (Part 1 of 3) http://sustainableagriculture.net/blog/pc-rule-analysis-part-1/

Produce Rule (Part 1 of 2) http://sustainableagriculture.net/blog/produce-rule-analysis-part-1/

USDA GroupGAP

Start date April 4th, 2016

- Requirements
 - Grower group
 - Quality Management
 System (QMS)
 - Group Leader
 - Trained Internal Auditor
- USDA will spot audit
 Grower Group to verify
 certification



ams.usda.gov/services/ auditing/groupgap

Wholesale Success & Workshops

WHOLESALE SUCCESS

A Farmer's Guide to Food Safety, Selling, **Postharvest Handling, and Packing Produce**







edited by **Jim Slama** and Atina Diffley



Fourth Edition

Save the Dates

Olympic and Kitsap Farm Workshop Series Grow your sales opportunities with this special WSDA workshop series for fruit and vegetable growers

Wholesale Success with Atina Diffley Sequim 8:30am-4:30pm

NOT JUST FOR WHOLESALE GROWERS! This definitive training builds capacity of farmers at all scales to sell into your markets of choice and tap the burgeoning demand for locally grown fruits and vegetables. Meet your buyers' expectations with best practices for post-harvest handling, packing, food safety, and business management. Learn strategies to become more efficient



April 4

GAPs Farm Walk

Dharma Ridge Farm - Quilcene 9:00am-noon Food Safety Plan Work Session 1:00pm-4pm

March 24

Food safety is a hot topic. Buyers increasingly require on-farm food safety assurances. Expand your market access by learning best practices and new produce safety rules for fruit and vegetable growers. Prepare for a voluntary Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) audit with this on-farm workshop led by WSDA educators and GAPs auditors. Bring your computer for an afternoon work session to create your food safety plan.

Local Buying Tour Event North Kitsap 9:00am-4:00pm

Connect with other specialty crop farmers and buyers on this "mobile workabout successful local buying relation



www.wafarmtoschool.org

Tweet VLRE 85

to

WSDA Farm to School Toolkit

This toolkit is designed to provide farms, schools, families, and communities with resources to help them meet their farm-to-school goals.

Through stories, photos, templates, documents and more, this toolkit highlights farm to school and school garden successes throughout the state and draws together best practices and farm to school tips from our in-state and national network partners.

Please contact us with questions, comments, and farm to school successes of your own. With this toolkit we can continue to learn and share with each other. We'd love to hear from you!



A Bremerton School District student is excited to sample a variety of sweet septers



School and Community Engagement

In the News

Our Work

Farm-to-School

School Food

Selling to Schools

WA Grown Food Kit Find recipes and nutrition facts for serving Washington grown foods in schools and other neal programs.

*Funding and Credits

The WSDA farm to school work is dependent on federal grants to continue providing services. Recognition of our work and role in Washington farm to school efforts is essential to retaining this support. We are careful to credit patners and those who inform our work. Please credit the

Washington Harvest Posters



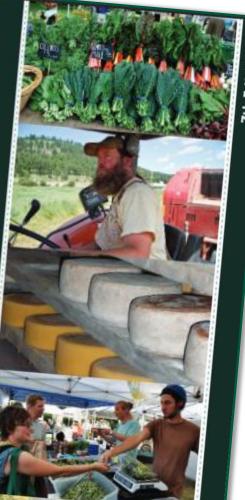
Available for free download: http://www.wafarmtoschool.org/Page/98/promotion

The "Green Book"

7th Edition

Handbook for **Small and Direct Marketing Farms**

Regulations and Strategies for Farm and Food Businesses



7th Edition



Questions?



Contact Info

Tricia Kovacs <u>tkovacs@agr.wa.gov</u> (206) – 256 – 6150 <u>agr.wa.gov</u> wafarmtoschool.org Karen Ullmann <u>kullmann@agr.wa.gov</u> (206) – 256 – 6151 <u>agr.wa.gov</u> <u>wafarmtoschool.org</u>