

NDSU

EXTENDING KNOWLEDGE >> CHANGING LIVES

Upcoming Webinars

March 16 Let's Not Waste Food: From Storing to Composting

Julie Garden-Robinson, professor and Extension food and

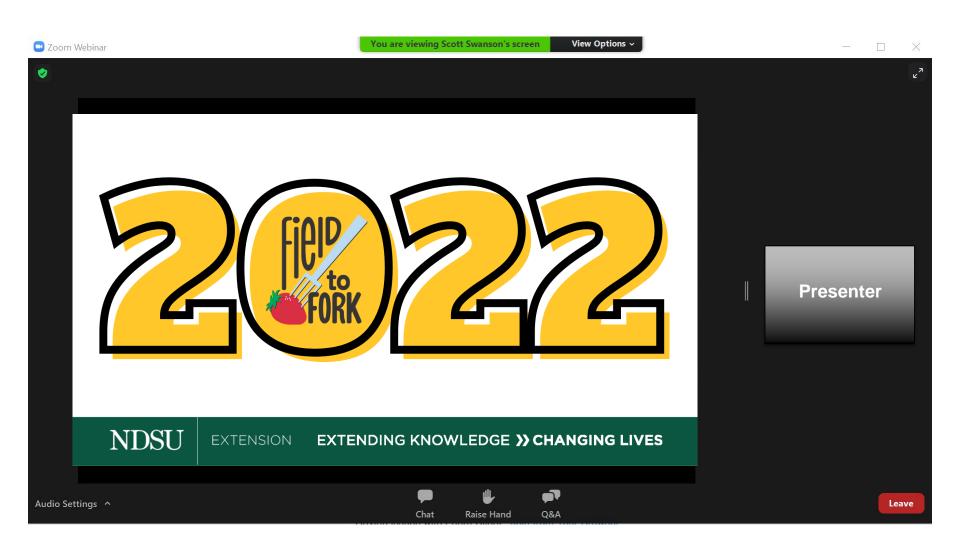
nutrition specialist, NDSU

March 23 Share the Bounty: Gardening to Fight Hunger in

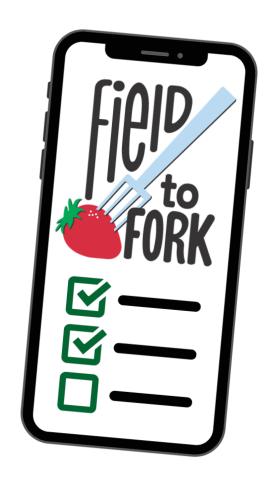
Our Communities

Esther McGinnis, associate professor and Extension

horticulturist, NDSU



- Please complete the short online survey that will be emailed to you after today's webinar. It will take just a couple minutes!
- Be sure to sign up for an opportunity to win a prize in the drawing. After submitting the survey, a form to fill out with your name/address will appear.
- Acknowledgement: This project was supported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Agricultural Marketing Service through AM190100XXXG028. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the USDA.





Shannon Coleman, Assistant professor and Extension food safety specialist, Iowa State University

Overview

- What is honey?
- Regulation of Sales
- Food Safety Considerations
- Food Hazards
- Food Safety Best Management Practices

What is honey?

What is honey?

Definition

"...<u>thick</u>, <u>sweet</u>, <u>syrupy substance</u> that <u>bees</u> make as food from the <u>nectar of plants</u> or <u>secretions of living parts of plants</u> and <u>store in honeycombs</u>."

FDA. 2018. GUIDANCE FOR INDUSTRY: PROPER LABELING OF HONEY AND HONEY PRODUCTS. LINK:

https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/guidance-industry-proper-labeling-honey-and-honey-products

Name of honey products

- Product only contains honey
 - •Label as common name "honey" (see section 403(i) of the FD&C Act and 21 CFR 101.3(b))
- "Clover Honey, Orange Blossom Honey, or Wild Flower Honey" are other common and acceptable
- Single-ingredient food
 - No ingredient statement on the label

GUIDANCE FOR INDUSTRY: PROPER LABELING OF HONEY AND HONEY PRODUCTS. FDA. LINK:

https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/guidance-industry-proper-labeling-honey-and-honey-products

Regulations of sales

Regulations of sales

Where can you sell?

Farmers Market



Photo credit Pixbay.com - Pexels

Retail/Wholesale



Photo credit Pixbay.com - stevepb

Direct to consumers sales

Pure Honey (no license)

States	Yes	No
Illinois	X [¥]	
Iowa	X	
Kansas	X	
Minnesota	X	
Missouri	X [¥]	
Wisconsin	X£	

^{*}Limit on amount and sales (<u>Illinois</u> -producer packs or sells less than 500 gallons per year; <u>Missouri</u> –less than \$50,000/year)

[£]Wisconsin require that you **don't process the honey** or honey is processed only by heating and straining. Processing would require a license.





ILLINOIS

(410 ILCS 620/) Illinois Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act

Jenna Smith jesmith6@illinois.edu

IOWA

Marketing Local Foods in Iowa -Honey and Maple Syrup

Shannon Coleman scoleman@iastate.edu

KANSAS

Foods Sold Direct to Consumers in Kansas

Karen Blakeslee kblakesl@ksu.edu Londa Nwadike Inwadike@ksu.edu

MINNESOTA

Honey Label Requirements

Morrine A Omolo omolo004@umn.edu

MISSOURI

Regulations for Selling Safe Canned Foods in Missouri Fact Sheet

Londa Nwadike Inwadike@ksu.edu

WISCONSIN

Selling Honey in Wisconsin

Barb Ingham bhingham@wisc.edu

Food Safety Considerations

Honey Food Safety Consideration

- 1. Infant botulism from spores of the Clostridium bacteria
 - Babies under the age of 1 should not eat honey
- 2. Store in a clean airtight container
 - Honey is hydroscopic draw in moisture, could lead to unfavorable condition for mold and yeast growth
- 3. Honey crystallize or granulated as it gets older
 - Recommend converting crystallized honey to liquid form using hot (not boiling) water—no excess heat, could lead to color and flavor change

Clemson Cooperative Extension. All About Honey. HTF 0917.

Food Hazard

Food Hazards

- Food become hazardous by contamination
- Contamination is the <u>unintended presence</u> of harmful <u>substances or microorganism</u> in food
- Food Hazards
 - Chemical
 - Physical
 - Biological



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LESSON 1B - HOW DOES FOOD BECOME HAZARDOUS?. ISU EO. Link: https://www.extension.iastate.edu/foodsafety/L1.3

Hazards for Honey

Hazard	Example
Chemical	Antibiotic residue; phenol; chemical residue from barrels; interior coating from metal lids or pail
Physical	Metal fragments & non-metal particles such as woods, stone, glass, pest excretion, or dirt
Biological	Clostridium botulinum spores

HACCP Generic Model: Pasturized Honey. API Services. Link: https://www.apiservices.biz/documents/articles-en/haccp-generic-model-pasteurized-honey.pdf

Spores can be lethal

Toxin

- Found naturally
- Attacks the body's nerves (difficulty breathing), muscle paralysis, & even death

Spores

- Protective coatings
- Survive in the environment
- Extreme conditions most lethal toxins known

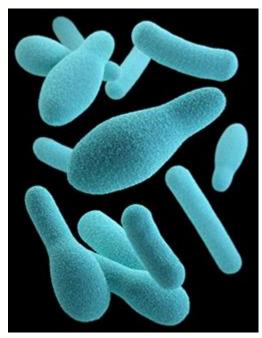


Photo credit CDC

ABOUT BOTULISM. Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Link: https://www.cdc.gov/botulism/general.html

Food safety best management practices

Sanitation guidelines

Exterior building design and constructions

- Construction is to design and construct a building that is cleanable
- Minimize <u>contamination</u> and adequately <u>seal food</u> <u>processing and handling areas</u> from sources of contamination

University of Florida IFAS Extension. 2005. SANITARY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF FOOD PROCESSING AND HANDLING FACILITIES. Link: https://foodsafetyclearinghouse.org/resources/sanitary-design-and-construction-food-processing-and-handling-facilities

Sanitation guidelines

Interior building design and construction features

- Minimize <u>potential harborage</u> of pest and microorganisms
- Maximize <u>cleanability</u>
- Maximize the <u>protection of the food product</u> from contamination

University of Florida IFAS Extension. 2005. SANITARY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF FOOD PROCESSING AND HANDLING FACILITIES. Link: https://foodsafetyclearinghouse.org/resources/sanitary-design-and-construction-food-processing-and-handling-facilities

Cleanable Sanitary: Equipment, Walls and Ceiling



- Hard, flat, and smooth
- Free of pits, cracks, checks, and crevices
- Impervious and non-absorbent
- Resistant to cleaning and sanitizing chemicals
- Corrosion resistant
- Durable, easily maintained, and wear resistant
- Properly installed, sealed, and covered

University of Florida IFAS Extension. 2005. SANITARY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF FOOD PROCESSING AND HANDLING FACILITIES. Link: https://foodsafetyclearinghouse.org/resources/sanitary-design-and-construction-food-processing-and-handling-facilities

Ensuring hygienic food handlers

Ensure that all <u>food handlers</u> follow cleanliness practices to prevent contamination

- Should not handle product if they are III
 - Diarrhea, fever, vomiting, jaundice, etc.
- Wash their hands when they become contaminated
 - Use bathroom, after eating lunch, handling money, hands become soiled with honey or debris
- Wear <u>clean clothing</u>, use effective <u>hair restraints</u>, <u>do not</u> <u>wear jewelry except non-stoned weddning band</u>.
- No eating, drinking, or use of tobacco

Food Safety Best Management Practices for Producing Honey in New York State- https://certified.ny.gov/sites/default/files/Honey-Food-Safety-BMPs.pdf

Clean practices- Extraction Day

- Clean all food contact surfaces thoroughly, sweep and mop the floor at the beginning and the end of extraction day
- Ensure that all honey drums and other containers remain tightly sealed – protect from dust, dirt, rodents, insections and other contamination
- Check building surfaces (walls, ceiling, floors) are <u>free from</u> <u>debris</u> (dust, dirt, cobwebs)
- Remove all trash once it is filled

FOOD MANUFACTURING REGULATIONS FOR HONEY PROCESSING, PACKAGING AND STORAGE IN TENNESSEE – Link: https://extension.tennessee.edu/publications/Documents/D26.pdf

Food Safety Best Management Practices for Producing Honey in New York State- https://certified.ny.gov/sites/default/files/Honey-Food-Safety-BMPs.pdf

Thank you

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