

NDSU

EXTENSION



Upcoming Webinars

- March 8 What Gardeners Should Know About Pesticides
 - Andrew Thostenson, Extension pesticide safety specialist, NDSU

- March 15 Safely Using a Steam Canner to Preserve the Bounty of the Harvest
 - Barbara Ingham, professor and Extension food safety specialist, University of Wisconsin-Madison







- 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 21SCBPND1069. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the USDA.





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



Learning Objectives

- Identify food safety risk that can lead to cross contamination in the garden
- Illustrate when you should wash your hands
- Demonstrate food safety risk and corrective actions through scenario activity



Produce Outbreaks Increased

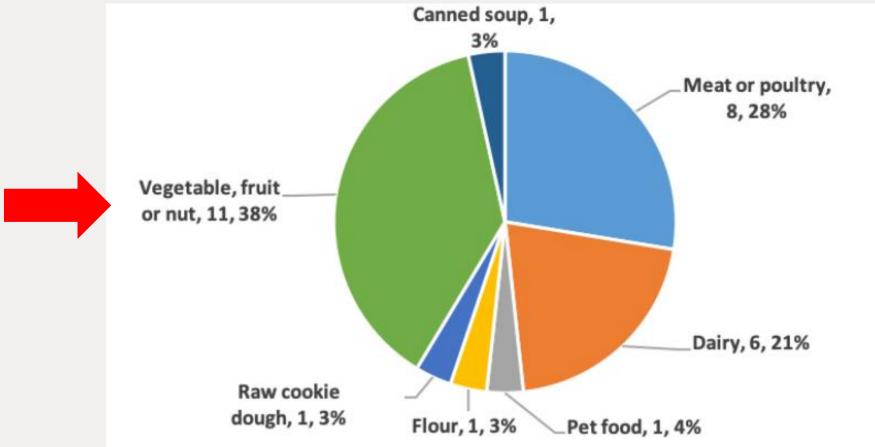


Figure 1. Demonstrates that of the 29 food recalls that "poisoned" the most people in the U.S. between 1985 and 2017, the highest number of recalls, 11, was of vegetable, fruit, or nut products (Water Quality and Health Council 2020)



Reference: Benard, B.K., Golodner, L. (2019) Food Recalls in the United States: Examining the Data. Access from: https://waterandhealth.org/disinfect/food_safety/food-recalls-in-the-united-states-examining-the-data/ on May 2022.

GROWING TOGETHER: FOOD SAFETY IN DONATION GARDENS





to rinse and remove visible

dirt from produce.

Harvest produce into properly cleaned and sanitized bins using clean utensils.









Developed by Shannon Coleman, assistant professor and state human sciences specialist in food safety with lows State University stateration and Outreach and Heather J. Pamperin, 2017 Department of Food Science and Human Natrition Cyclore Scholar Summer Research Experience Intern and student at University of Wisconsin-Madison. Copyright © 2017 lows State University of Sciences and Technology, lows State University Satemaion, and Outmark J. It is a State University Satemaion and Outmark Assessment on the basis of age, disability, ethnicity, gender identity, generalize determation, marked status, natural angle, programmy soci, neighor, see, sexual pre-training status, or status as a U.S. vatures. Direct imparies to Froughthburs, 515–294–1402, without Parish and 2017.

Produce Safety Concerns with Animals

- More likely to harbor human pathogens
- Spread contamination around fields as they move
- Limit their access to fields and work to ensure contaminated produce is not harvested





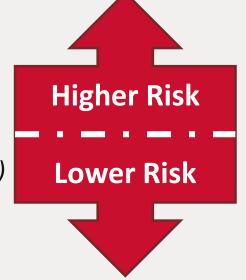
Langholz, J., & Jay-Russell M. (2013). Potential role of wildlife in pathogenic contamination of fresh produce. *Hum Wildlife Interact*, 7(1), 140–157.

Jay, M.T., Cooley, M., Carychao, D., Wiscomb, G.W., Sweitzer, R.A., Crawford-Miksza, L., Farrar, J.A., Lau, D.K., O'Connell, J., Millington, A., Asmundson, R.V., Atwill, E.R., & Mandrell, R.E. (2007). *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 in Feral Swine near Spinach Fields and Cattle, Central California Coast. *Emerg Infect Dis*, 13(12), 1908–1911.

Use appropriate water source



- Pathogens can be introduced to fresh produce through water sources
- Water quality is important to manage the critical risk during production
- Water sources
 - Surface
 - Ground (well)
 - Municipal (recommended)







Containers & Equipment Safety

- Workers, water, soil, animals, adjacent equipment surfaces
- Food contact surfaces should be:
 - Non-toxic, non-absorbent
 - Durable, able to withstand corrosion
 - Able to be easily cleaned and sanitized





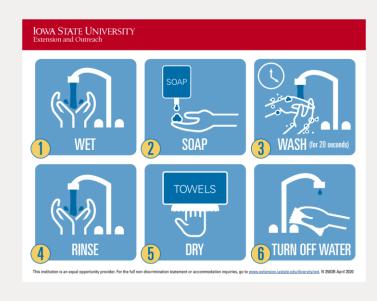
Handwashing

- 1. Wet hands with water
- 2. Apply soap and lather
 - Be sure to wash the front and backs of hands as well as in between the fingers
 - Rub hands together for AT LEAST 20 seconds
- 3. Rinse hands thoroughly with clean water
- 4. Dry with a paper towel
 - -Turn off faucet with used towel
- 5. Throw the paper towel in a trash can





When Must Hands Be Washed?



After using the toilet

Before starting or returning to work

Before and after eating and smoking

Before putting on gloves

After other time hands may become contaminated



Available at: https://store.extension.iastate.edu/product/12559

Entry for Contamination

Bruised, punctured, or damaged produce provide – entry for contamination for foodborne pathogens





Alegbeleye, O. O., Singleton, I., & Sant'Ana, A. S. (2018). Sources and contamination routes of microbial pathogens to fresh produce during field cultivation: A review. Food microbiology, 73, 177–208. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fm.2018.01.003

Transportation Considerations

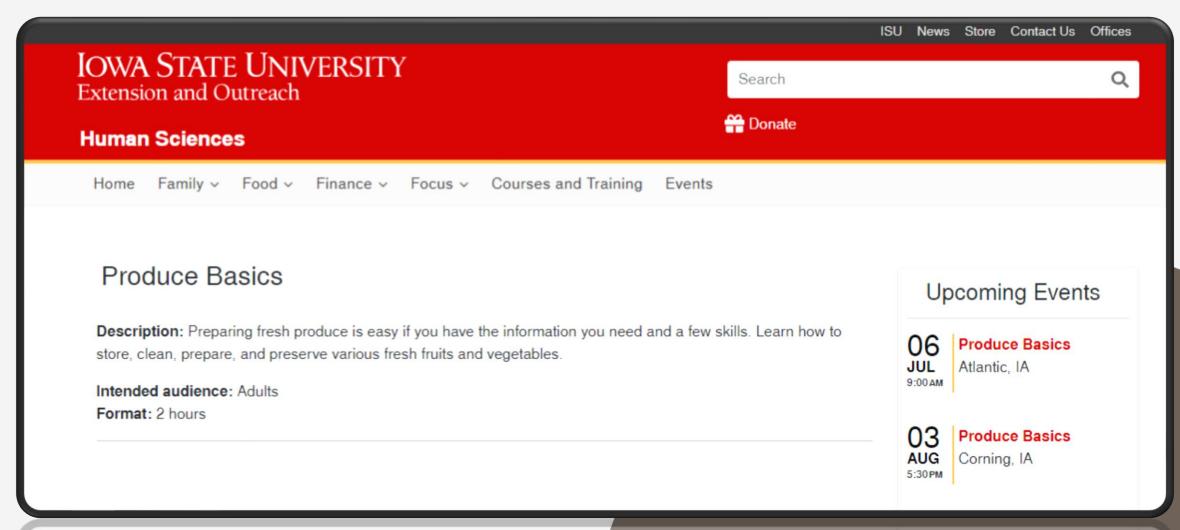


- Variety of transportations sources
- Best practice is to:
 - Use <u>CLEANED & COVERED</u> transportation (i.e., large SUV; tarp, bed cover, etc.)
 - If vehicle is used for other activities such as carrying live animals or compost, please <u>clean</u> and <u>sanitize</u> before use.

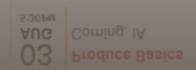
Personal Protection

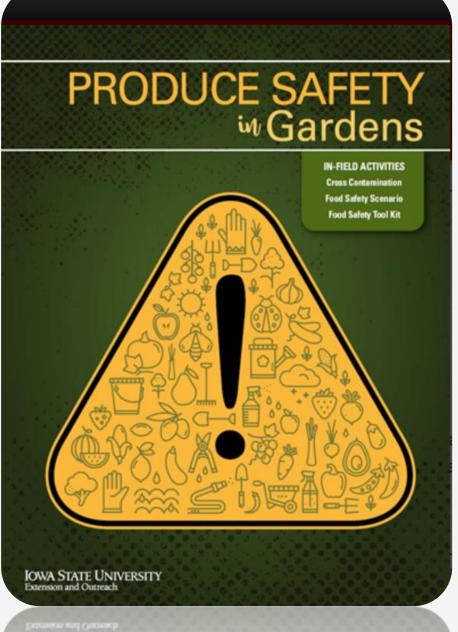


Garden Safety Program in Iowa









Produce Safety Interactive Activities

Permanent link for the activities:

https://store.extension.iastate.edu/product/16131



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FOOD SAFETY SCENARIO ACTIVITY

Start on page 8





Instructions For each scene, in the chat list any potential **food safety risks** and **corrective action** within each scene in the contamination site.





Scene 1: 8:30 a.m.—

Jim, the garden

manager, usually

works alone and

comes to work with

visible dirt stains on

his clothing.

Food safety risk:?

Corrective action:?





Food safety risk(s):

- Dirty clothing
- Open toe shoes
- Dirty shovel

Corrective action:

- Clean clothing
- Closed toes shoes
- Clean shovel





Scene 3: 9:15 a.m.—

While harvesting produce, Jim notices numerous animal droppings on or around produce in the garden.

Food safety risk:?

Corrective action:?





Food safety risk(s):

Animal droppings

Corrective action:

 Segregate area for no harvest





Scene 5: 9:45 a.m.—
Jim could not locate harvesting containers right away, so he placed the harvested produce directly on the ground.

Food safety risk:?

Corrective action:?





IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY Extension and Outreach

Food safety risk(s):

- Container on ground
- Wooden container

Corrective action:

- Stack container on other containers
- Add plastic liners or use plastic containers

PRODUCE SAFETY ™ Gardens **IN-FIELD ACTIVITIES** Cross Contamination Food Safety Scenario Food Safety Tool Kit IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY Extension and Outreach

Produce Safety Interactive Activities

Three activities

- Food Safety Scenario
- Cross Contamination
- Food Safety Toolkit



Permanent link for the activities:

https://store.extension.iastate.edu/product/16131



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CONTACT INFORMATION

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