# Buy Local, Buy Safely! A Guide for Evaluating Food Safety Practices at Local Produce Farms Checklist

## **Instructions**

The following six topic tables describe Guiding Principles and supporting Best Practices that growers may use to improve the safety of their produce. For each Guiding Principle, check the box next to each food safety Best Practice used by the grower. Record the number of checkmarks in Column A to the right of the table and multiply the number of checkmarks by the number of points listed in Column B. Record the total as a subtotal in Column C. (Round scores that end in .99 up to the nearest whole number.) The highest possible score for each Guiding Principle is 4. Add the subtotals to determine the total score for each topic table and record those total scores below. Add the scores below to calculate the overall score.

I. WATER	
II. SOIL AMENDMENTS	
III. FIELD LOCATION	
IV. PERSONNEL	
V. FIELD SANITATION	
VI. PACKING SHED SANITATION	
OVERALL SCORE (ADD ALL ABOVE)	

#### Results

The highest score possible is 100. A score between 95 and 100 indicates that all but a few Best Practices have been adopted. To identify specific Best Practices that could be adopted, review the subtotal scores in each table. Guiding Principles in which the score is zero indicate a need for improvement.

## I. WATER

	A. NO. OF	В.	C. SUB
GUIDING PRINCIPLES	CHECK		TOTAL
SUPPORTING BEST PRACTICES (CHECK EACH THAT IS USED)	MARKS	POINTS	(A X B)
A. Best-quality water is used when working with harvested product.		2	
1. Potable water is used for post-harvest operations.			
2. Food-grade sanitizing agent is added to potable water used for post-harvest operations.			
B. Water sources should be protected from contamination via run-off, flooding, animal agriculture operations.		1.33	
3. Municipal water supply used.			
4. Backflow prevention devices used.			
5. Private well is used and it is:			
properly constructed and sealed			
upslope from animal agriculture operations			
protected from run-off and separated from animals by fencing.			
C. Direct contact between irrigation water and produce should be minimized.		2	
6. Drip or furrow (not spray) irrigation is used.			
7. Irrigation water is regularly tested for fecal indicator bacteria; practices are adjusted, based on test results.			
If irrigation is not done, check this box and count as 2 checks in column to the right.			
D. Best-quality water should be used for spraying.		2	
8. Potable water is used for spraying OR food-grade sanitizing agent is added to non-potable water used for			
spraying.			
9. Spray reservoirs are cleaned between uses.			
E. If water is re-used, the re-use should be done counter to process flow and/or sanitizing agents should be added to		2	
the water.			
10. Re-use is done counter to process flow.			
11. Sanitizing agent is added to water.			
If water is not re-used, check this box and count as 2 checks in column to the right.			
WATER TOTALS (ADD COLUMN C. TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS = 20)			

# **II. SOIL AMENDMENTS**

	A. NO. OF	В.	C. SUB
GUIDING PRINCIPLES	CHECK		TOTAL
SUPPORTING BEST PRACTICES (CHECK EACH THAT IS USED)	MARKS	POINTS	(A X B)
F. If manure is used as fertilizer, it should be properly composted or applied far enough in advance of harvest. (Check ONE box for the practice that best describes what is done.)		4	
12. Manure is composted in accordance with National Organic Program (NOP) standards: C : N ratio between 25			
: 1 and 40 : 1; in-vessel or static aerated pile is between 131 and 170°F for at least 3 days; windrow composting is			
between 131 and 170°F for at least 15 days and compost is turned at least 5 times.			
13. Manure is not used as fertilizer.			
14. Manure is composted but not in accordance with NOP standards. Manure is applied at least 90 days (non-			
exposed crops) or 120 days (exposed crops) before harvest.			
15. Manure is NOT composted, but is applied at least 90 days (non-exposed crops) or 120 days (exposed crops)			
before harvest.			
G. In-process and finished composted manure should be stored to prevent cross-contamination.		1.33	
16. Composting area is down-slope from produce fields.			
17. Composting area is down-slope from water source.			
18. Finished composted manure is stored separately and up-slope from in-process composting manure.			
SOIL AMENDMENT TOTALS (ADD COLUMN C. TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS = 8)			

## **III. FIELD LOCATION**

GUIDING PRINCIPLES	A. NO. OF CHECK	В.	C. SUB TOTAL
SUPPORTING BEST PRACTICES (CHECK EACH THAT IS USED)	MARKS	POINTS	(A X B)
H. Field topography should prevent run-off contamination of produce.		2	
19. The field is up-slope from adjacent fields or water sources.			
20. Run-off barriers protect the fields.			
I. Previous field uses should not leave a potential reservoir of disease-causing microbes.		4	
21. The field has not been used for animal agriculture within the past 3 years.			
J. Adjacent fields should not be a reservoir of disease-causing microbes		4	
22. The adjacent fields have not been used for animal agriculture within the past 3 years.			
K. Animal movement onto the produce fields should be minimized.		2	
23. The produce fields are surrounded by fences and/or buffer zones that minimize animal traffic.			
24. Animal-drawn farm implements are not used OR animal-drawn farm implements are used but only at least 90			
days (non-exposed crops) or 120 days (exposed crops) before harvest.			
I. Bird populations in and near the fields should not be excessive.		2	
25. Integrated Pest Management is practiced to minimize the number of insects on which birds can feed.			
26. Steps are taken to prevent nesting and roosting near fields and buildings.			
FIELD LOCATION TOTALS (ADD COLUMN C. TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS = 20)			

## **IV. PERSONNEL**

GUIDING PRINCIPLES SUPPORTING BEST PRACTICES (CHECK EACH THAT IS USED)	A. NO. OF CHECK MARKS	B. POINTS	C. SUB TOTAL (A X B)
M. Employees should be properly trained in personal hygiene and prevention of produce contamination.		1.33	
27. Employees read hygiene practices and sign a statement indicating that they have read and intend to follow			
these practices.			
28. Introductory training in hygiene practices is provided and documented for all new employees.			
29. Refresher training in hygiene practices is provided and documented for all continuing employees.			
N. Employees with illnesses or open wounds should be prohibited from handling produce.		4	
30. Written policies explain that the grower will send ill employees home or assign them tasks in which they			
won't contact produce, and require employees to cover wounds completely with a waterproof covering or be			
assigned to tasks in which they won't contact produce.			
O. Employees should have adequate restroom facilities.		2	
31. Restroom facilities are provided in close proximity to work areas.			
32. Restroom facilities include hand-washing stations with sufficient water, soap, and single-use paper towels.			
P. Employees should have a separate area for breaks and meals.		4	
33. Break area for food and beverage consumption is separate from produce fields and packing areas.			
PERSONNEL TOTALS (ADD COLUMN C. TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS = 16)			

## **V. FIELD SANITATION**

	A. NO. OF	В.	C. SUB
GUIDING PRINCIPLES	CHECK		TOTAL
SUPPORTING BEST PRACTICES (CHECK EACH THAT IS USED)	MARKS	POINTS	(A X B)
Q. Harvest containers should be constructed and handled to minimize transfer of disease-causing microbes to		1.33	
produce.			
34. Harvest containers are made of smooth, cleanable non-absorbent material.			
35. Harvest containers are regularly inspected for damage and discarded if damaged. Inspection results,			
including discarding damaged containers, are appropriately documented.			
36. Harvest containers are regularly cleaned and sanitized, with appropriate documentation of cleaning and			
sanitizing.			
R. Farm equipment should be cleaned and sanitized before it is used with fresh produce.		4	
37. Farm equipment that is to be used with fresh produce is regularly cleaned and sanitized, with appropriate			
documentation of cleaning and sanitizing.			
FIELD SANITATION TOTALS (ADD COLUMN C. TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS = 8)			

### **VI. PACKING SHED SANITATION**

	A. NO. OF	В.	C. SUB
GUIDING PRINCIPLES	CHECK		TOTAL
SUPPORTING BEST PRACTICES (CHECK EACH THAT IS USED)	MARKS	POINTS	(A X B)
S. The packing shed should be designed to prevent contamination of produce.		.8	
38. Product flow in the packing shed is linear.			
39. Unwashed and washed produce items are not touched by the same equipment, surfaces, or personnel.			
40. Access to the packing shed is restricted to authorized employees.			
41. The packing shed is constructed to keep pests out.			
42. The maintenance area is separate from the washing / packing area.			
T. Bins and containers in the packaging shed should be maintained, cleaned and sanitized to prevent transfer of disease-causing microbes from the container to the produce.		2	
43. Different color bins are used for unwashed and finished produce.			
44. Bins and containers are regularly inspected and discarded or repaired as necessary, and regularly cleaned			
and sanitized, with appropriate documentation of cleaning and sanitizing.			
U. Packing shed personnel should be trained in minimizing microbial contamination of produce.		1	
45. Employees read hygiene practices and sign a statement indicating that they have read and intend to follow			
these practices.			
46. Introductory training in hygiene practices is provided and documented for all new employees.			
47. Refresher training in hygiene practices is provided and documented for all continuing employees.			
48. Written policies explain that grower will send ill employees home or assign them tasks in which they won't			
contact produce, and require employees to cover wounds completely with a waterproof covering or be assigned to			
tasks in which they won't contact produce.			
V. Packing shed equipment should be cleanable, cleaned and sanitized, as appropriate.		1.33	
49. The packing line is designed to avoid "dead ends" and is positioned to allow adequate inspection and			
cleaning.			
50. Equipment is food-grade and maintained so that damaged, pitted, corroded, or cracked equipment is			
repaired or replaced.			
51. Equipment is regularly cleaned and sanitized, with appropriate documentation of cleaning and sanitizing.			

GUIDING PRINCIPLES SUPPORTING BEST PRACTICES (CHECK EACH THAT IS USED)	A. NO. OF CHECK MARKS	B. POINTS	C. SUB TOTAL (A X B)
W. Packaging materials should be stored so that they do not become a source of contamination.		4	
52. Packaging materials are stored in a separate, dry area where they will not become contaminated.			
X. Coolers should be kept clean and dry and operated at a cold enough temperature to minimize microbial growth without harming produce quality.		1	
53. Coolers are maintained at 45°F or colder.			
54. Cooler temperature is regularly monitored and recorded.			
55. Coolers are regularly emptied, cleaned (including cooling unit coils and fan housings), and sanitized, with appropriate documentation of cleaning and sanitizing activities.			
56. Cooler floors are kept dry.			
Y. Trucks should be maintained so they don't contaminate produce that is transported in them.		2	
57. Trucks are not used to back-haul animals, raw meat, fish, or poultry; or non-food-grade items.			
58. The interior of each truck is regularly cleaned and sanitized, with appropriate documentation of cleaning and			
sanitizing.			
PACKING SHED SANITATION TOTALS (ADD COLUMN C. TOTAL POSSIBLE POINTS = 28)			