

CHECKLIST FOR PART 112—STANDARDS FOR THE GROWING, HARVESTING, PACKING, AND HOLDING OF PRODUCE FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION



- (1) Produce that is rarely consumed raw, specifically the produce on the following exhaustive list: Asparagus; beans, black; beans, great Northern; beans, kidney; beans, lima; beans, navy; beans, pinto; beets, garden (roots and tops); beets, sugar; cashews; cherries, sour; chickpeas; cocoa beans; coffee beans; collards; corn, sweet; cranberries; dates; dill (seeds and weed); eggplants; figs; ginger; hazelnuts; horseradish; lentils; okra; peanuts; pecans; peppermint; potatoes; pumpkins; squash, winter; sweet potatoes; and water chestnuts.
- (2) Produce that is produced by an individual for personal consumption or produced for consumption on the farm or another farm under the same management; and
- (3) Produce that is not a raw agricultural commodity.
- □ (b) Produce is eligible for exemption from the requirements of this part (except as noted in paragraphs (b)(1), (2), and (3) of this section) under the following conditions:
 - (1) The produce receives commercial processing that adequately reduces the presence of microorganisms of public health significance. Examples of commercial processing that adequately reduces the presence of microorganisms of public health significance are processing in accordance with the requirements of part 113, 114, or 120 of this chapter, treating with a validated process to eliminate spore-forming microorganisms (such as processing to produce tomato paste or shelf-stable tomatoes), and processing such as refining, distilling, or otherwise manufacturing/processing produce into products such as sugar, oil, spirits, wine, beer or similar products; and
 - (2) You *MUST* disclose in documents accompanying the produce, in accordance with the practice of the trade, that the food is "not processed to adequately reduce the presence of microorganisms of public health significance;" and
 - (3) You *MUST* either:
 - (i) Annually obtain written assurance, subject to the requirements of paragraph (b)(6) of this section, from the customer that performs the commercial processing described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section that the customer has established and is following procedures (identified in the written assurance) that adequately reduce the presence of microorganisms of public health significance; or (ii) Annually obtain written assurance, subject to the
 - (ii) Annually obtain written assurance, subject to the requirements of paragraph (b)(6) of this section, from your customer that an entity in the distribution chain subsequent to the customer will perform commercial processing described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section and that the customer:
 - (A) Will disclose in documents accompanying the food, in accordance with the practice of the trade, that the food is "not processed to adequately reduce the presence of microorganisms of public health significance"; and (B) Will only sell to another entity that agrees, in writing, it will either:
 - (1) Follow procedures (identified in a written



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	assurance) that adequately reduce the presence of microorganisms of public health significance; or (2) Obtain a similar written assurance from its customer that the produce will receive commercial processing described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, and that there will be disclosure in documents accompanying the food, in accordance with the practice of the trade, that the food is "not processed to adequately reduce the presence of microorganisms of public health significance"; and (4) You MUST establish and maintain documentation of your compliance with applicable requirements in paragraphs (b)(2) and (3) in accordance with the requirements of subpart O of this part, including: (i) Documents containing disclosures required under paragraph (b)(2) of this section; and (ii) Annual written assurances obtained from customers required under paragraph (b)(3) of this section; and (5) The requirements of this subpart and subpart Q of this part apply to such produce; and (6) An entity that provides a written assurance under § 112.2(b)(3)(i) or (ii) MUST act consistently with the assurance and document its actions taken to satisfy the written assurance.	
112.3	What definitions apply to this part? 112.4 Which farms are	
112.5	subject to the requirements of this part?	
	 □ (a) The definitions and interpretations of terms in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act apply to such terms when used in this part. □ (b) For the purpose of this part, the following definitions of very small business and small business also apply: (1) Very small business. For the purpose of this part, your farm is a very small business if it is subject to any of the requirements of this part and, on a rolling basis, the average annual monetary value of produce (as defined in paragraph (c) of this section) you sold during the previous 3-year period is no more than \$250,000. (2) Small business. For the purpose of this part, your farm is a small business if it is subject to any of the requirements of this part and, on a rolling basis, the average annual monetary value of produce (as defined in paragraph (c) of this section) you sold during the previous 3-year period is no more than \$500,000; and your farm is not a very small business as provided in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. □ (c) These definition apply: See Glossary of Terms. 	
112.4	Which farms are subject to the requirements of this part?	
	☐ (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a farm or farm mixed- type facility with an average annual monetary value of produce (as "produce" is defined in § 112.3(c)) sold during the previous 3-year period of more than \$25,000 (on a rolling basis), adjusted for inflation using 2011 as the baseline year for	



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	calculating the adjustment, is a "covered farm" subject to this part. Covered farms subject to this part <i>MUST</i> comply with all applicable requirements of this part when conducting a covered activity on covered produce.	
	 □ (b) A farm is not a covered farm if it satisfies the requirements in § 112.5 and we have not withdrawn the farm's exemption in accordance with the requirements of subpart R of this part. 	
112.5	Which farms are eligible for a qualified exemption and associated	
112.0	modified requirements based on average monetary value of all	
	food sold and direct farm marketing?	
	 □ (a) A farm is eligible for a qualified exemption and associated modified requirements in a calendar year if: 	
	(1) During the previous 3-year period preceding the applicable calendar year, the average annual monetary value of the food (as defined in § 112.3(c)) the farm sold directly to qualified endusers (as defined in § 112.3(c)) during such period exceeded the average annual monetary value of the food the farm sold to all other buyers during that period; and	
	(2) The average annual monetary value of all food (as defined in § 112.3(c)) the farm sold during the 3- year period preceding the applicable calendar year was less than \$500,000, adjusted for inflation.	
	□ (b) For the purpose of determining whether the average annual monetary value of all food sold during the 3-year period preceding the applicable calendar year was less than \$500,000, adjusted for inflation, the baseline year for calculating the adjustment for inflation is 2011.	
112.6	What modified requirements apply to me if my farm is eligible for	
	a qualified exemption in accordance with § 112.5?	
	 □ (a) If your farm is eligible for a qualified exemption in accordance with § 112.5, you are subject to the requirements of: (1) This subpart (General Provisions); (2) Subpart O of this part (Records); 	
	 (3) Subpart Q of this part (Compliance and Enforcement); and (4) Subpart R of this part (Withdrawal of Qualified Exemption). □ (b) In addition, you are subject to the following modified requirements: 	
	(1) When a food packaging label is required on food that would otherwise be covered produce under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or its implementing regulations, you MUST include prominently and conspicuously on the food packaging label the name and the complete business address of the farm where the produce was grown.	
	(2) When a food packaging label is not required on food that would otherwise be covered produce under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, you MUST prominently and conspicuously display, at the point of purchase, the name and complete business address of the farm where the produce was grown, on a label, poster, sign, placard, or documents delivered contemporaneously with the produce in the normal course of business, or, in the case of Internet sales, in an electronic	



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	notice. (3) The complete business address that you MUST include in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) or (2) of this section MUST include the street address or post office box, city, state, and zip code for domestic farms, and comparable full address information for foreign farms.	
112.7	What records MUST I establish and keep if my farm is eligible for	
	a qualified exemption in accordance with § 112.5?	
	If your farm is eligible for a qualified exemption in accordance with § 112.5: ☐ (a) You <i>MUST</i> establish and keep records required under this provision in accordance with the requirements of subpart O of this part, except that the requirement in § 112.161(a)(4) for a signature or initial of the person performing the activity is not required for sales receipts kept in the normal course of business. Such receipts <i>MUST</i> be dated as required under § 112.161(a)(4). ☐ (b) You <i>MUST</i> establish and keep adequate records necessary to demonstrate that your farm satisfies the criteria for a qualified exemption that are described in § 112.5, including a written record reflecting that you have performed an annual review and verification of your farm's continued eligibility for the qualified exemption.	



Subpart E	3—General Requirements
112.11	What general requirements apply to persons who are subject to
	this part?
	☐ You MUST take appropriate measures to minimize the risk of serious adverse health consequences or death from the use of, or exposure to, covered produce, including those measures reasonably necessary to prevent the introduction of known or reasonably foreseeable hazards into covered produce, and to provide reasonable assurances that the produce is not adulterated under section 402 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act on account of such hazards.
	Are there any alternatives to the requirements established in this
	part?
	 □ (a) You may establish alternatives to certain specific requirements of subpart E of this part, as specified in § 112.49, provided that you satisfy the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. □ (b) You may establish and use an alternative to any of the requirements specified in paragraph (a) of this section, provided you have adequate scientific data or information to support a conclusion that the alternative would provide the same level of public health protection as the applicable requirement established in this part, and would not increase the likelihood that your covered produce will be adulterated under section 402 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, in light of your covered produce, practices, and conditions. □ (c) Scientific data and information used to support an alternative to a requirement specified in paragraph (a) of this section may be developed by you, available in the scientific literature, or available to you through a third party. You MUST establish and maintain documentation of the scientific data and information on which you rely in accordance with the requirements of subpart O of this part. You are not required to notify or seek prior approval from FDA regarding your decision to establish or use an alternative under this section.



Subpart C-Personnel Qualifications and Training 112.21 What requirements apply regarding qualifications and training for personnel who handle (contact) covered produce or food contact surfaces? All of the following requirements apply regarding qualifications and training for personnel who handle (contact) covered produce or food contact surfaces: ☐ (a) All personnel (including temporary, part time, seasonal, and contracted personnel) who handle covered produce or food contact surfaces, or who are engaged in the supervision thereof, MUST receive adequate training, as appropriate to the person's duties, upon hiring, and periodically thereafter, at least once annually. ☐ (b) All personnel (including temporary, part time, seasonal, and contracted personnel) who handle covered produce or food contact surfaces, or who are engaged in the supervision thereof, MUST have a combination of education, training, and experience necessary to perform the person's assigned duties in a manner that ensures compliance with this part. ☐ (c) Training *MUST* be conducted in a manner that is easily understood by personnel being trained. ☐ (d) Training *MUST* be repeated as necessary and appropriate in light of observations or information indicating that personnel are not meeting standards established by FDA. 112.22 What minimum requirements apply for training personnel who conduct a covered activity? ☐ (a) At a minimum, all personnel who handle (contact) covered produce during covered activities or supervise the conduct of such activities **MUST** receive training that includes all of the following: (1) Principles of food hygiene and food safety; (2) The importance of health and personal hygiene for all personnel and visitors, including recognizing symptoms of a health condition that is reasonably likely to result in contamination of covered produce or food contact surfaces with microorganisms of public health significance; and (3) The standards established by FDA for the PS Rule that are applicable to the employee's job responsibilities. ☐ (b) Persons who conduct harvest activities for covered produce *MUST* also receive training that includes all of the following: (1) Recognizing covered produce that *MUST* not be harvested, including covered produce that may be contaminated with known or reasonably foreseeable hazards; (2) Inspecting harvest containers and equipment to ensure that



	they are functioning properly, clean, and maintained so as not to become a source of contamination of covered produce with known or reasonably foreseeable hazards; and (3) Correcting problems with harvest containers or equipment, or reporting such problems to the supervisor (or other responsible party), as appropriate to the person's job responsibilities. (c) At least one supervisor or responsible party for your farm MUST have successfully completed food safety training at least equivalent to that received under standardized curriculum recognized as adequate by the Food and Drug Administration.	
112.23	What requirements apply regarding supervisors?	
	☐ You <i>MUST</i> assign or identify personnel to supervise (or otherwise be responsible for) your operations to ensure compliance with the requirements of this part.	
	requirements of this part.	
112.30	Under this subpart, what requirements apply regarding records?	
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Subpart D—Health and Hygiene 112.31 What measures **MUST** I take to prevent ill or infected persons from contaminating covered produce with microorganisms of public health significance? ☐ (a) You *MUST* take measures to prevent contamination of covered produce and food contact surfaces with microorganisms of public health significance from any person with an applicable health condition (such as communicable illnesses that present a public health risk in the context of normal work duties, infection, open lesion, vomiting, or diarrhea). ☐ (b) The measures you *MUST* take to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section MUST include all of the following measures: (1) Excluding any person from working in any operations that may result in contamination of covered produce or food contact surfaces with microorganisms of public health significance when the person (by medical examination, the person's acknowledgement, or observation) is shown to have, or appears to have, an applicable health condition, until the person's health condition no longer presents a risk to public health: and (2) Instructing personnel to notify their supervisor(s) (or a responsible party) if they have, or if there is a reasonable possibility that they have an applicable health condition. 112.32 What hygienic practices **MUST** personnel use? ☐ (a) Personnel who work in an operation in which covered produce or food contact surfaces are at risk of contamination with known or reasonably foreseeable hazards *MUST* use hygienic practices while on duty to the extent necessary to protect against such contamination. ☐ (b) The hygienic practices that personnel use when handling covered produce or food contact surfaces during a covered activity *MUST* include all of the following practices: (1) Maintaining adequate personal cleanliness to protect against contamination of covered produce and food contact surfaces; (2) Avoiding contact with animals other than working animals, and taking appropriate steps to minimize the likelihood of contamination of covered produce when in direct contact with working animals; (3) Washing hands thoroughly, including scrubbing with soap (or other effective surfactant) and running water that satisfies the requirements of § 112.44(a) (as applicable) for water used to wash hands, and drying hands thoroughly using single-service towels, sanitary towel service, electric hand dryers, or other adequate hand drying devices: (i) Before starting work;



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	(ii) Before putting on gloves;	
	(iii) After using the toilet;	
ļ	(iv) Upon return to the work station after any break or other	
ļ	absence from the work station;	
	 (v) As soon as practical after touching animals (including livestock and working animals), or any waste of animal origin; and 	
	(vi) At any other time when the hands may have become	
	contaminated in a manner that is reasonably likely to lead	
	to contamination of covered produce with known or	
	reasonably foreseeable hazards;	
	(4) If you choose to use gloves in handling covered produce or food contact surfaces, maintaining gloves in an intact and sanitary condition and replacing such gloves when no longer able to do so;	
	(5) Removing or covering hand jewelry that cannot be adequately cleaned and sanitized during periods in which covered	
	produce is manipulated by hand; and	
	(6) Not eating, chewing gum, or using tobacco products in an area used for a covered activity (however, drinking beverages is permitted in designated.	
112.33	What measures MUST I take to prevent visitors from	
	contaminating covered produce and food contact surfaces with	
	microorganisms of public health significance?	
	☐ You MUST make visitors aware of policies and procedures to	
	protect covered produce and food contact surfaces from	
	contamination by people and take all steps reasonably necessary	
	to ensure that visitors comply with such policies and procedures.	
	☐ You MUST make toilet and hand- washing facilities accessible to	
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	visitors.	'



Subpart	E—Agricultural Water	
112.41	What requirements apply to the quality of agricultural water?	
	☐ All agricultural water <i>MUST</i> be safe and of adequate sanitary	
	quality for its intended use.	
112.42	What requirements apply to my agricultural water sources, water	
	distribution system, and pooling of water?	
	 □ (a) At the beginning of a growing season, as appropriate, but at least once annually, you MUST inspect all of your agricultural water systems, to the extent they are under your control (including water sources, water distribution systems, facilities, and equipment), to identify conditions that are reasonably likely to introduce known or reasonably foreseeable hazards into or onto covered produce or food contact surfaces in light of your covered produce, practices, and conditions, including consideration of the following: (1) The nature of each agricultural water source (for example, ground water or surface water); (2) The extent of your control over each agricultural water source; (3) The degree of protection of each agricultural water source; (4) Use of adjacent and nearby land; and (5) The likelihood of introduction of known or reasonably foreseeable hazards to agricultural water by another user of 	
	agricultural water before the water reaches your covered farm. (b) You MUST adequately maintain all agricultural water distribution systems to the extent they are under your control as necessary and appropriate to prevent the water distribution system from being a source of contamination to covered produce, food contact surfaces, areas used for a covered activity, or water sources, including by regularly inspecting and adequately storing all equipment used in the system.	
	 □ (c) You MUST adequately maintain all agricultural water sources to the extent they are under your control (such as wells). Such maintenance includes regularly inspecting each source to identify any conditions that are reasonably likely to introduce known or reasonably foreseeable hazards into or onto covered produce or food contact surfaces; correcting any significant deficiencies (e.g., repairs to well cap, well casing, sanitary seals, piping tanks and treatment equipment, and control of cross-connections); and keeping the source free of debris, trash, domesticated animals, and other possible sources of contamination of covered produce to the extent practicable and appropriate under the circumstances. □ (d) As necessary and appropriate, you MUST implement measures reasonably necessary to reduce the potential for contamination of covered produce with known or reasonably foreseeable hazards as a result of contact of covered produce with pooled water. For example, such measures may include using protective barriers or staking to keep covered produce from touching the ground or using an alternative irrigation method. 	
112.43	What requirements apply to treating agricultural water?	
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	☐ (a) When agricultural water is treated in accordance with §
	112.45:
	(1) Any method you use to treat agricultural water (such as with
	physical treatment, including using a pesticide device as
	defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA);
	EPA-registered antimicrobial pesticide product; or other
	suitable method) MUST be effective to make the water safe
	and of adequate sanitary quality for its intended use and/or
	meet the relevant microbial quality criteria in § 112.44, as
	applicable.
	(2) You MUST deliver any treatment of agricultural water in a
	manner to ensure that the treated water is consistently safe
	and of adequate sanitary quality for its intended use and/or
	consistently meets the relevant microbial quality criteria in §
	112.44, as applicable.
	☐ (b) You <i>MUST</i> monitor any treatment of agricultural water at a
	frequency adequate to ensure that the treated water is consistently
	safe and of adequate sanitary quality for its intended use and/or
	consistently meets the relevant microbial quality criteria in §
	112.44, as applicable.
112.44	What specific microbial quality criteria apply to agricultural water
	used for certain intended uses?
	☐ (a) When you use agricultural water for any one or more of these
	following purposes, you MUST ensure there is no detectable
	generic <i>Escherichia coli (E. coli</i>) in 100 milliliters (mL) of
	agricultural water, and you <i>MUST</i> not use untreated surface water
	for any of these purposes:
	(1) Used as sprout irrigation water;
	(2) Applied in any manner that directly contacts covered produce
	during or after harvest activities (for example, water that is
	applied to covered produce for washing or cooling activities,
	and water that is applied to harvested crops to prevent
	dehydration before cooling), including when used to make ice
	that directly contacts covered produce during or after harvest
	activities;
	(3) Used to contact food contact surfaces, or to make ice that will
	contact food contact surfaces; and
	(4) Used for washing hands during and after harvest activities.
	☐ (b) When you use agricultural water during growing activities for
	covered produce (other than sprouts) using a direct water
	application method, the following criteria apply (unless you
	establish and use alternative criteria in accordance with §
	112.49):
	(1) A geometric mean (GM) of your agricultural water samples of
	126 or less colony forming units (CFU) of generic <i>E. coli</i> per
	100 mL of water (GM is a measure of the central tendency of
	your water quality distribution); and
	(2) A statistical threshold value (STV) of your agricultural water
	samples of 410 or less CFU of generic <i>E. coli</i> per 100 mL of
	water (STV is a measure of variability of your water quality
	distribution, derived as a model-based calculation
	approximating the 90th percentile using the lognormal



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110 45	distribution).	
112.45	What measures <i>MUST</i> I take if my agricultural water does not	
	meet the requirements of § 112.41 or § 112.44?	
	☐ (a) If you have determined or have reason to believe that your	
	agricultural water is not safe or of adequate sanitary quality for its	
	intended use as required under § 112.41 and/or if your agricultural	
	water does not meet the microbial quality criterion for the specified	
	purposes as required under § 112.44(a), you <i>MUST</i> immediately	
	discontinue that use(s), and before you may use the water source	
	and/or distribution system again for the intended use(s), you <i>MUST</i> either:	
	(1) Re-inspect the entire affected agricultural water system to the	
	extent it is under your control, identify any conditions that are	
	reasonably likely to introduce known or reasonably foreseeable	
	hazards into or onto covered produce or food contact surfaces,	
	make necessary changes, and take adequate measures to	
	determine if your changes were effective and, as applicable,	
	adequately ensure that your agricultural water meets the	
	microbial quality criterion in § 112.44(a); or	
	(2) Treat the water in accordance with the requirements of §	
	112.43.	
	☐ (b) If you have determined that your agricultural water does not	
	meet the microbial quality criteria (or any alternative microbial	
	quality criteria, if applicable) required under § 112.44(b), as soon	
	as practicable and no later than the following year, you <i>MUST</i>	
	discontinue that use, unless you either:	
	(1) Apply a time interval(s) (in days) and/or a (calculated) log	
	reduction by:	
	(i) Applying a time interval between last irrigation and harvest	
	using either:	
	(A) A microbial die-off rate of 0.5 log per day to achieve a (calculated) log reduction of your geometric mean (GM)	
	and statistical threshold value (STV) to meet the	
	microbial quality criteria in § 112.44(b) (or any alternative	
	microbial criteria, if applicable), but no greater than a	
	maximum time interval of 4 consecutive days; or	
	(B) An alternative microbial die-off rate and any	
	accompanying maximum time interval, in accordance	
	with § 112.49; and/or	
	(ii) Applying a time interval between harvest and end of storage	
	using an appropriate microbial die-off rate between harvest and	
	end of storage, and/or applying a (calculated) log reduction	
	using appropriate microbial removal rates during activities such	
	as commercial washing, to meet the microbial quality criteria in	
	§ 112.44(b) (or any alternative microbial criteria, if applicable),	
	and any accompanying maximum time interval or log reduction,	
	provided you have adequate supporting scientific data and	
	information;	
	(2) Re-inspect the entire affected agricultural water system to the	
	extent it is under your control, identify any conditions that are	
	reasonably likely to introduce known or reasonably foreseeable	
	hazards into or onto covered produce or food contact surfaces,	



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	make necessary changes, and take adequate measures to determine if your changes were effective and adequately ensure that your agricultural water meets the microbial quality criteria in § 112.44(b) (or any alternative microbial criteria, if applicable); or (3) Treat the water in accordance with the requirements of § 112.43.	
112.46	How often MUST I test agricultural water that is subject to the	
112.46	How often MUST I test agricultural water that is subject to the requirements of § 112.44? □ (a) There is no requirement to test any agricultural water that is subject to the requirements of § 112.44 when: (1) You receive water from a Public Water System, as defined under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) regulations, 40 CFR part 141, that furnishes water that meets the microbial requirements under those regulations or under the regulations of a State (as defined in 40 CFR 141.2) approved to administer the SDWA public water supply program, and you have Public Water System results or certificates of compliance that demonstrate that the water meets that requirement; (2) You receive water from a public water supply that furnishes water that meets the microbial quality requirement described in § 112.44(a), and you have public water system results or certificates of compliance that demonstrate that the water meets that requirement; or (3) You treat water in accordance with the requirements of § 112.43. □ (b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, you MUST take the following steps for each source of water used for purposes that are subject to the requirements of § 112.44(b): (1) Conduct an initial survey to develop a microbial water quality profile of the agricultural water source. (i) The initial survey to develop a microbial water quality profile of the agricultural water source. (i) The initial survey to develop a microbial water (or an alternative testing frequency that you establish and use, in accordance with § 112.49) over a minimum period of 2 years, but not greater than 4 years. (B) For an untreated ground water source, by taking a minimum total of four samples of agricultural water during the growing season or over a period of 1 year. (ii) The samples of agricultural water MUST be representative of your use of the water and MUST be collected as close in time as practicable to, but prior to, harvest. The microbial water quality profile initially consists of the geometric mean (GM) an	
	profile in accordance with § 112.45(b).	



- (2) You *MUST* update the microbial water quality profile annually as required under paragraph (b)(2) of this section, and otherwise required under paragraph (b)(3) of this section.
 - (i) Conduct an annual survey to update the microbial water quality profile of your agricultural water. After the initial survey described in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section, you MUST test the water annually to update your existing microbial water quality profile to confirm that the way(s) in which the water is used continues to be appropriate. You MUST analyze:
 - (A) For an untreated surface water source, a minimum number of five samples per year (or an alternative testing frequency that you establish and use, in accordance with § 112.49).
 - (B) For an untreated ground water source, a minimum of one sample per year.
 - (ii) The samples of agricultural water *MUST* be representative of your use of the water and *MUST* be collected as close in time as practicable to, but prior to, harvest.
 - (iii) To update the microbial water quality profile, you *MUST* calculate revised GM and STV values using your current annual survey data, combined with your most recent initial or annual survey data from within the previous 4 years, to make up a rolling data set of:
 - (A) At least 20 samples for untreated surface water sources; and
 - (B) At least 4 samples for untreated ground water sources.
 - (iv) You *MUST* modify your water use, as appropriate, based on the revised GM and STV values in your updated microbial water quality profile in accordance with § 112.45(b).
- (3) If you have determined or have reason to believe that your microbial water quality profile no longer represents the quality of your water (for example, if there are significant changes in adjacent land use that are reasonably likely to adversely affect the quality of your water source), you *MUST* develop a new microbial water quality profile reflective of the time period at which you believe your microbial water quality profile changed.
 - (i) To develop a new microbial water quality profile, you MUST calculate new GM and STV values using your current annual survey data (if taken after the time of the change), combined with new data, to make up a data set of:
 - (A) At least 20 samples for untreated surface water sources; and
 - (B) At least 4 samples for untreated ground water sources.
 - (ii) You *MUST* modify your water use based on the new GM and STV values in your new microbial water quality profile in accordance with § 112.45(b).
- □ (c) If you use untreated ground water for the purposes that are subject to the requirements of § 112.44(a), you *MUST* initially test



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	the microbial quality of each source of the untreated ground water at least four times during the growing season or over a period of 1 year, using a minimum total of four samples collected to be representative of the intended use(s). Based on these results, you MUST determine whether the water can be used for that purpose, in accordance with § 112.45(a). If your four initial sample results meet the microbial quality criteria of § 112.44(a), you may test once annually thereafter, using a minimum of one sample collected to be representative of the intended use(s). You MUST resume testing at least four times per growing season or year if any annual test fails to meet the microbial quality criteria in § 112.44(a).	
112.47	Who MUST perform the tests required under § 112.46 and what	
	methods MUST be used?	
	 □ (a) You may meet the requirements related to agricultural water testing required under § 112.46 using: (1) Test results from your agricultural water source(s) performed by you, or by a person or entity acting on your behalf; or (2) Data collected by a third party or parties, provided the water source(s) sampled by the third party or parties adequately represent your agricultural water source(s) and all other applicable requirements of this part are met. □ (b) Agricultural water samples MUST be aseptically collected and tested using a method as set forth in § 112.151. 	
112.48	What measures MUST I take for water that I use during harvest,	
	packing, and holding activities for covered produce?	
	 (a) You MUST manage the water as necessary, including by establishing and following water-change schedules for recirculated water, to maintain its safety and adequate sanitary quality and minimize the potential for contamination of covered produce and food contact surfaces with known or reasonably foreseeable hazards (for example, hazards that may be introduced into the water from soil adhering to the covered produce). (b) You MUST visually monitor the quality of water that you use during harvest, packing, and holding activities for covered produce (for example, water used for washing covered produce in dump tanks, flumes, or wash tanks, and water used for cooling covered produce in hydrocoolers) for buildup of organic material (such as soil and plant debris). (c) You MUST maintain and monitor the temperature of water at a temperature that is appropriate for the commodity and operation (considering the time and depth of submersion) and is adequate to minimize the potential for infiltration of microorganisms of public health significance into covered produce. 	
112.49	What alternatives may I establish and use in lieu of the	
	requirements of this subpart?	
	Provided you satisfy the requirements of § 112.12, you may establish and use one or more of the following alternatives: ☐ (a) An alternative microbial quality criterion (or criteria) using an appropriate indicator of fecal contamination, in lieu of the microbial quality criteria in § 112.44(b);	



		(b) An alternative microbial die-off rate and an accompanying maximum time interval, in lieu of the microbial die-off rate and	
	-	maximum time interval in § 112.45(b)(1)(i);	
	Ш	(c) An alternative minimum number of samples used in the initial	
		survey for an untreated surface water source, in lieu of the minimum number of samples required under § 112.46(b)(1)(i)(A);	
		and	
		(d) An alternative minimum number of samples used in the annual	
		survey for an untreated surface water source, in lieu of the	
		minimum number of samples required under § 112.46(b)(2)(i)(A).	
112.50	Un	der this subpart, what requirements apply regarding records?	
		(a) You MUST establish and keep records required under this	
		subpart in accordance with the requirements of subpart O of this	
	_	part.	
	Ш	(b) You <i>MUST</i> establish and keep the following records:	
		(1) The findings of the inspection of your agricultural water system in accordance with the requirements of § 112.42(a);	
		(2) Documentation of the results of all analytical tests conducted	
		on agricultural water for purposes of compliance with this	
		subpart;	
		(3) Scientific data or information you rely on to support the	
		adequacy of a method used to satisfy the requirements of §	
		112.43(a)(1) and (2);	
		(4) Documentation of the results of water treatment monitoring	
		under § 112.43(b); (5) Scientific data or information you roly on to support the	
		(5) Scientific data or information you rely on to support the microbial die-off or removal rate(s) that you used to determine	
		the time interval (in days) between harvest and end of storage,	
		including other activities such as commercial washing, as	
		applicable, used to achieve the calculated log reduction of	
		generic Escherichia coli (E. coli), in accordance	
		with §112.45(b)(1)(ii);	
		(6) Documentation of actions you take in accordance with §	
		112.45. With respect to any time interval or (calculated) log	
		reduction applied in accordance with § 112.45(b)(1)(i) and/or (ii), such documentation <i>MUST</i> include the specific time interval	
		or log reduction applied, how the time interval or log reduction	
		was determined, and the dates of corresponding activities such	
		as the dates of last irrigation and harvest, the dates of harvest	
		and end of storage, and/or the dates of activities such as	
		commercial washing);	
		(7) Annual documentation of the results or certificates of	
		compliance from a public water system required under §	
		112.46(a)(1) or (2), if applicable;	
		(8) Scientific data or information you rely on to support any alternative that you establish and use in accordance with §	
		112.49; and	
		(9) Any analytical methods you use in lieu of the method that is	
		incorporated by reference in § 112.151(a).	



Subpart	F—Biological Soil Amendments of Animal Origin and Human Waste	
112.51	What requirements apply for determining the status of a	
	biological soil amendment of animal origin?	
	☐ (a) A biological soil amendment of animal origin is treated if it has	
	been processed to completion to adequately reduce	
	microorganisms of public health significance in accordance with	
	the requirements of § 112.54, or, in the case of an agricultural tea,	
	the biological materials of animal origin used to make the tea	
	have been so processed, the water used to make the tea is not	
	untreated surface water, and the water used to make the tea has	
	no detectable generic <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) in 100 milliliters (mL) of water.	
	□ (b) A biological soil amendment of animal origin is untreated if it:	
	(1) Has not been processed to completion in accordance with the	
	requirements of § 112.54, or in the case of an agricultural tea,	
	the biological materials of animal origin used to make the tea	
	have not been so processed, or the water used to make the	
	tea is untreated surface water, or the water used to make the	
	tea has detectable generic E. coli in 100 mL of water;	
	(2) Has become contaminated after treatment;	
	(3) Has been recombined with an untreated biological soil amendment of animal origin;	
	(4) Is or contains a component that is untreated waste that you	
	know or have reason to believe is contaminated with a hazard	
	or has been associated with foodborne illness; or	
	(5) Is an agricultural tea made with biological materials of animal	
	origin that contains an agricultural tea additive.	
112.52	How MUST I handle, convey, and store biological soil	
	amendments of animal origin?	
	You <i>MUST</i> handle, convey and store any:	
	☐ (a) biological soil amendment of animal origin in a manner and	
	location such that it does not become a potential source of	
	contamination to covered produce, food contact surfaces, areas	
	used for a covered activity, water sources, water distribution	
	systems, and other soil amendments. Agricultural teas that are	
	biological soil amendments of animal origin may be used in water	
	distribution systems provided that all other requirements of this	
	rule are met.	
	□ (b) treated biological soil amendment of animal origin in a manner	
	and location that minimizes the risk of it becoming contaminated	
	by an untreated or in-process biological soil amendment of animal	
	origin.	
	☐ (c) biological soil amendment of animal origin that you know or	
	have reason to believe may have become contaminated as if it	
	was untreated.	
112.53	What prohibitions apply regarding use of human waste?	
	☐ You may <u>not use human waste</u> for growing covered produce,	
	except sewage sludge biosolids used in accordance with the	



EXTENSION	requirements of 40 CFR part 503, subpart D, or equivalent	
	regulatory requirements.	
112.54	What treatment processes are acceptable for a biological soil	
	amendment of animal origin that I apply in the growing of	
	covered produce?	
	☐ Each of the following treatment processes are acceptable	
	provided that the amendments are applied in accordance with	
	requirements of § 112.56:	
	☐ (a) A scientifically valid controlled physical process (e.g., thermal),	
	chemical process (e.g., high alkaline pH), biological process (e.g.,	
	composting), or a combination of scientifically valid controlled	
	physical, chemical and/or biological processes that has been	
	validated to satisfy the microbial standard in § 112.55(a) for	
	Listeria monocytogenes (L. monocytogenes), Salmonella species,	
	and <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7;	
	or	
	☐ (b) A scientifically valid controlled physical, chemical, or biological	
	process, or a combination of scientifically valid controlled	
	physical, chemical, and/or biological processes, that has been	
	validated to satisfy the microbial standard in § 112.55(b) for	
	Salmonella species and fecal coliforms. Examples of scientifically	
	valid controlled biological (e.g., composting) processes that meet	
	the microbial standard in § 112.55(b) include:	
	(1) Static composting that maintains aerobic (i.e., oxygenated)	
	conditions at a minimum of 131 °F (55 °C) for 3 consecutive	
	days and is followed by adequate curing; and	
	(2) Turned composting that maintains aerobic conditions at a	
	minimum of 131 °F (55 °C) for 15 days (which do not have to	
	be consecutive), with a minimum of five turnings, and is	
	followed by adequate curing.	
112.55	What microbial standards apply to the treatment processes in §	
	112.54?	
	The following microbial standards apply to the treatment processes in	
	§ 112.54 as set forth in that section. □ (a) For <i>L. monocytogenes</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> species, and <i>E. coli</i>	
	O157:H7, the relevant standards are:	
	☐ <i>L. monocytogenes:</i> Not detected using a method that can	
	detect one colony forming unit (CFU)	
	per 5 gram (or milliliter, if liquid is being	
	sampled) analytical portion.	
	☐ Salmonella species: Not detected using a method that can	
	detect three most probable numbers	
	(MPN) per 4 grams (or milliliter, if liquid	
	is being sampled) of total solids.	
	☐ E. coli O157:H7: Not detected using a method that can	
	detect 0.3 MPN per 1 gram (or milliliter,	



EXTENSION					
		if liquid is being sar	npled) analytic	al	
		portion.			
	□ (b) Or				
	☐ Salmonella specie	es: Not detected using	a method		
	•	that can detect three	MPN Salmon	ella	
		species per 4 grams	of total solids	(drv	
	weight basis); and less than 1,000 MPN			. •	
		fecal coliforms per g	-		
		(dry weight basis).	ram or total oo		
112.56	What application requir		nnlication		
112.50				in O	
	intervals apply to biolog		_		
		he biological soil amendr			
		first column of the table			
		e application requiremen			
		table in this paragraph (•		
	application intervals s	specified in the third colur	mn of the table	in	
	this paragraph (a).				
	If the biological soil amendment of animal origin	Then the biological soil amendment of animal origin	And then		
	is—	must be applied—	the minimum application		
			interval is—		
	(1)(i) Untreated	In a manner that does not	[Reserved]		
		contact covered produce			
		during application and minimizes the potential for			
		contact with covered produce			
		after application.			
	(ii) Untreated	In a manner that does not	0 days.		
		contact covered produce during or after application.			
		daming of antor application.			
	(2) Treated by a scientifically valid controlled	In a manner that minimizes the potential for contact with	0 days.		
	physical, chemical, or	covered produce during and			
	biological process, or combination of scientifically	after application.			
	valid controlled physical,				
	chemical, and/or biological processes, in accordance				
	with the requirements of				
	§112.54(b) to meet the microbial standard in §				
	112.55(b).				
	(3) Treated by a	In any manner (i.e., no	0 days.		
	scientifically valid controlled	restrictions)	-		
	physical, chemical, or biological process, or				
	combination of scientifically valid controlled physical,				
	chemical, or bio- logical				
	processes, in accordance				
	with the requirements of §112.54(a) to meet the				
	microbial standard in §				
	112.55(a).				



	☐ (b) Reserved
112.60	Under this subpart, what requirements apply regarding records?
	☐ (a) You MUST establish and keep records required under this
	subpart in accordance with the requirements of subpart O of this
	part.
	□ (b) For any biological soil amendment of animal origin you use,
	you MUST establish and keep the following records:
	(1) For a treated biological soil amendment of animal origin you
	receive from a third party, documentation (such as a
	Certificate of Conformance) at least annually that:
	(i) The process used to treat the biological soil amendment of
	animal origin is a scientifically valid process that has been
	carried out with appropriate process monitoring; and
	(ii) The biological soil amendment of animal origin has been
	handled, conveyed and stored in a manner and location to
	minimize the risk of contamination by an untreated or in
	process biological soil amendment of animal origin; and
	(2) For a treated biological soil amendment of animal origin you
	produce for your own covered farm(s), documentation that
	process controls (for example, time, temperature, and
	turnings) were achieved.
Subpart	G-H [Reserved]



Subpart I	—Domesticated and Wild Animals	
112.81	How do the requirements of this subpart apply to areas where covered activities take place? ☐ (a) The requirements of this subpart apply when a covered activity takes place in an outdoor area or a partially- enclosed building and when, under the circumstances, there is a reasonable probability that animals will contaminate covered produce. ☐ (b) The requirements of this subpart do not apply: (1) When a covered activity takes place in a fully-enclosed building; or	
112.83	(2) To fish used in aquaculture operations. What requirements apply regarding grazing animals, working	
	 animals, and animal intrusion? You MUST take the steps set forth in paragraph (b) of this section if under the circumstances there is a reasonable probability that grazing animals, working animals, or animal intrusion will contaminate covered produce. (b) You MUST: (1) Assess the relevant areas used for a covered activity for evidence of potential contamination of covered produce as needed during the growing season (based on your covered produce; your practices and conditions; and your observations and experience); and (2) If significant evidence of potential contamination is found (such as observation of animals, animal excreta or crop destruction), you MUST evaluate whether the covered produce can be harvested and take measures reasonably necessary during growing to assist you later during harvest when you MUST identify, and not harvest, covered produce that is reasonably likely to be contaminated with a known or reasonably foreseeable hazard. 	
112.84	Does this regulation require covered farms to take actions that would constitute a "taking" of threatened or endangered species; to take measures to exclude animals from outdoor growing areas; or to destroy animal habitat or otherwise clear farm borders around outdoor growing areas or drainages? ☐ No. Nothing in this regulation authorizes the "taking" of threatened or endangered species as that term is defined by the Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531−1544) (i.e., to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct), in violation of the Endangered Species Act. This regulation does not require covered farms to take measures to exclude animals from outdoor growing areas, or to destroy animal habitat or otherwise clear farm borders around outdoor growing areas or drainages.	
Subpart .	 	



Subpart k	Subpart K—Growing, Harvesting, Packing, and Holding Activities				
112.111	What measures <i>MUST</i> I take if I grow, harvest, pack or hold both				
	covered and excluded produce?				
	You <i>MUST</i> take measures during these covered activities, as				
	applicable, to:				
	☐ (a) Keep covered produce separate from excluded produce (except				
	when covered produce and excluded produce are placed in the				
	same container for distribution); and				
	☐ (b) Adequately clean and sanitize, as necessary, any food contact				
	surfaces that contact excluded produce before using such food				
440 440	contact surfaces for covered activities on covered produce.				
112.112	What measures MUST I take immediately prior to and during				
	harvest activities?				
	☐ You <i>MUST</i> take all measures reasonably necessary to identify, and				
	not harvest, covered produce that is reasonably likely to be				
	contaminated with a known or reasonably foreseeable hazard, including steps to identify and not harvest covered produce that is				
	visibly contaminated with animal excreta.				
	☐ At a minimum, identifying and not harvesting covered produce that				
	is reasonably likely to be contaminated with animal excreta or that				
	is visibly contaminated with animal excreta requires a visual				
	assessment of the growing area and all covered produce to be				
	harvested, regardless of the harvest method used.				
112.113	How MUST I handle harvested covered produce during covered				
	activities?				
	☐ You <i>MUST</i> handle harvested covered produce during covered				
	activities in a manner that protects against contamination with				
	known or reasonably foreseeable hazards—for example, by				
	avoiding, to the degree practicable, contact of cut surfaces of				
112.114	harvested produce with soil. What requirements apply to dropped covered produce?				
112.114	☐ You <i>MUST</i> not distribute dropped covered produce.				
	☐ Dropped covered produce is covered produce that drops to the				
	ground before harvest. Dropped covered produce does not include				
	root crops that grow underground (such as carrots), crops that grow				
	on the ground (such as cantaloupe), or produce that is intentionally				
	dropped to the ground as part of harvesting (such as almonds).				
112.115	What measures MUST I take when packaging covered produce?				
	☐ You MUST package covered produce in a manner that prevents the				
	formation of Clostridium botulinum toxin if such toxin is a known or				
	reasonably foreseeable hazard (such as for mushrooms).				
112.116	What measures MUST I take when using food-packing (including				
	food packaging) material?				
	☐ (a) You <i>MUST</i> use food-packing material that is adequate for its				
	intended use, which includes being:				
	(1) Cleanable or designed for single use; and				
	(2) Unlikely to support growth or transfer of bacteria.				
	(b) If you reuse food-packing material, you <i>MUST</i> take adequate				
	steps to ensure that food contact surfaces are clean, such as by				
	cleaning food-packing containers or using a clean liner.				



Subpart L	Subpart L—Equipment, Tools, Buildings, and Sanitation		
112.121	What equipment and tools are subject to the requirements of		
	this subpart?		
	 □ Equipment and tools subject to the requirements of this subpart are those that are intended to, or likely to, contact covered produce; and those instruments or controls used to measure, regulate, or record conditions to control or prevent the growth of microorganisms of public health significance. □ Examples include knives, implements, mechanical harvesters, waxing machinery, cooling equipment (including hydrocoolers), grading belts, sizing equipment, palletizing equipment, and 		
	equipment used to store or convey harvested covered produce		
	(such as containers, bins, food-packing material, dump tanks,		
	flumes, and vehicles or other equipment used for transport that are intended to, or likely to, contact covered produce).		
112.122	What buildings are subject to the requirements of this subpart?		
	Buildings subject to the requirements of this subpart include:		
	☐ (a) Any fully- or partially-enclosed building used for covered		
	activities, including minimal structures that have a roof but do not		
	have any walls; and		
	(b) Storage sheds, buildings, or other structures used to store		
	food contact surfaces (such as harvest containers and food- packing materials).		
112.123	What requirements apply regarding equipment and tools		
	subject to this subpart?		
	All of the following requirements apply regarding equipment and		
	tools subject to this subpart:		
	☐ (a) You MUST use equipment and tools that are of adequate		
	design, construction, and workmanship to enable them to be adequately cleaned and properly maintained. and □ (b) Equipment and tools <i>MUST</i> be:		
	(1) Installed and maintained as to facilitate cleaning of the equipment and of all adjacent spaces.		
	(2) Stored and maintained to protect covered produce from being contaminated with known or reasonably foreseeable hazards and to prevent the equipment and tools from attracting and harboring pests.		
	□ (c) Seams on food contact surfaces of equipment and tools that you use <i>MUST</i> be either smoothly bonded, or maintained to minimize accumulation of dirt, filth, food particles, and organic material and thus minimize the opportunity for harborage or growth of microorganisms.		
	 (d) (1) You MUST inspect, maintain, and clean and, when necessary and appropriate, sanitize all food contact surfaces of equipment and tools used in covered activities as frequently as reasonably necessary to protect against contamination of covered produce. (2) You MUST maintain and clean all non-food-contact surfaces of equipment and tools subject to this subpart used during 		



	harvesting, packing, and holding as frequently as reasonably	
	necessary to protect against contamination of covered	
	produce. ☐ (e) If you use equipment such as pallets, forklifts, tractors, and	
	vehicles such that they are intended to, or likely to, contact	
	covered produce, you <i>MUST</i> do so in a manner that minimizes	
	the potential for contamination of covered produce or food	
	contact surfaces with known or reasonably foreseeable	
112.124	<u> </u>	
112.124	What requirements apply to instruments and controls used to	
	measure, regulate, or record?	
	Instruments or controls you use to measure, regulate, or record temperatures, hydrogen-ion concentration (pH), sanitizer efficacy or	
	other conditions, in order to control or prevent the growth of	
	microorganisms of public health significance, <i>MUST</i> be:	
	☐ (a) Accurate and precise as necessary and appropriate in	
	keeping with their purpose;	
	☐ (b) Adequately maintained;	
	☐ (c) Adequate in number for their designated uses.	
112.125	What requirements apply to equipment that is subject to this	
	subpart used in the transport of covered produce?	
	Equipment that is subject to this subpart that you use to transport	
	covered produce <i>MUST</i> be:	
	☐ (a) Adequately clean before use in transporting covered produce;	
	and ☐ (b) Adequate for use in transporting covered produce.	
	Light Adequate for use in transporting covered produce.	
112.126	What requirements apply to my buildings?	
112.126	What requirements apply to my buildings? ☐ (a) All of the following requirements apply regarding buildings:	
112.126	What requirements apply to my buildings? ☐ (a) All of the following requirements apply regarding buildings: (1) Buildings MUST be suitable in size, construction, and design	
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(1) Floors, walls, ceilings, fixtures, ducts, or pipes; and (2) Drip or condensate. What requirements apply regarding domesticated animals in 112,127 and around a fully enclosed building? ☐ (a) You *MUST* take reasonable precautions to prevent contamination of covered produce, food contact surfaces, and food-packing materials in fully enclosed buildings with known or reasonably foreseeable hazards from domesticated animals by: (1) Excluding domesticated animals from fully enclosed buildings where covered produce, food contact surfaces, or foodpacking material is exposed; or (2) Separating domesticated animals in a fully enclosed building from an area where a covered activity is conducted on covered produce by location, time, or partition. ☐ (b) Guard or guide dogs may be allowed in some areas of a fully enclosed building if the presence of the dogs is unlikely to result in contamination of produce, food contact surfaces, or foodpacking materials. 112,128 What requirements apply regarding pest control in buildings? ☐ (a) You *MUST* take those measures reasonably necessary to protect covered produce, food contact surfaces, and foodpacking materials from contamination by pests in buildings. including routine monitoring for pests as necessary and appropriate. ☐ (b) For fully enclosed buildings, you *MUST* take measures to exclude pests from your buildings. ☐ (c) For partially enclosed buildings, you *MUST* take measures to prevent pests from becoming established in your buildings (such as by use of screens or by monitoring for the presence of pests and removing them when present). 112.129 What requirements apply to toilet facilities? All of the following requirements apply to toilet facilities: ☐ (a) You *MUST* provide personnel with adequate, readily accessible toilet facilities, including toilet facilities readily accessible to growing areas during harvesting activities. ☐ (b) Your toilet facilities *MUST* be designed, located, and maintained to: (1) Prevent contamination of covered produce, food contact surfaces, areas used for a covered activity, water sources, and water distribution systems with human waste; (2) Be directly accessible for servicing, be serviced and cleaned at a frequency sufficient to ensure suitability of use, and be kept supplied with toilet paper; (3) Provide for the sanitary disposal of waste and toilet paper. ☐ (c) During growing activities that take place in a fully enclosed building, and during covered harvesting, packing, or holding activities, you MUST provide a hand-washing station in sufficiently close proximity to toilet facilities to make it practical for persons who use the toilet facility to wash their hands. 112.130 What requirements apply for hand washing facilities? All of the following requirements apply to hand-washing facilities:



		(a) You <i>MUST</i> provide personnel with adequate, readily accessible hand washing facilities during growing activities that take place in a fully enclosed building, and during covered harvest, packing, or holding activities.	
		 (b) Your hand-washing facilities MUST be furnished with: (1) Soap (or other effective surfactant). (2) Running water that satisfies the requirements of § 112.44(a) for water used to wash hands. (3) Adequate drying devices (such as single service towels, 	
		sanitary towel service, or electric hand dryers). (c) You <i>MUST</i> provide for appropriate disposal of waste (for example, waste water and used single-service towels) associated with a hand-washing facility and take appropriate measures to prevent waste water from a hand washing facility	
		from contaminating covered produce, food contact surfaces, areas used for a covered activity, agricultural water sources, and agricultural water distribution systems with known or reasonably foreseeable hazards. (d) You may not use antiseptic hand rubs as a substitute for soap (or other effective surfactant) and water.	
112.131	WI	nat MUST I do to control and dispose of sewage?	
112.101		of the following requirements apply for the control and disposal of	
		wage:	
		(a) You <i>MUST</i> dispose of sewage into an adequate sewage or	
		septic system or through other adequate means. (b) You <i>MUST</i> maintain sewage and septic systems in a manner	
		that prevents contamination of covered produce, food contact surfaces, areas used for a covered activity, agricultural water sources, and agricultural water distribution systems with known or reasonably foreseeable hazards.	
		(c) You <i>MUST</i> manage and dispose of leakages or spills of human waste in a manner that prevents contamination of covered produce, and prevents or minimizes contamination of food contact surfaces, areas used for a covered activity, agricultural water sources, or agricultural water distribution systems.	
		(d) After a significant event (such as flooding or an earthquake) that could negatively impact a sewage or septic system, you <i>MUST</i> take appropriate steps to ensure that sewage and septic systems continue to operate in a manner that does not	
		contaminate covered produce, food contact surfaces, areas used for a covered activity, agricultural water sources, or agricultural water distribution systems.	
112.132	WI	nat MUST I do to control and dispose of trash, litter, and	
		ste in areas used for covered activities?	
	All	of the following requirements apply to the control and disposal of	
	tra	sh, litter, and waste in areas used for covered activities:	
		(a) You MUST convey, store, and dispose of trash, litter and	
		waste to: (1) Minimize the potential for trash, litter, or waste to attract or	
1 1		() , whith the tip polential for tradit, litter, of wadte to attract of	



	harbor pests; and (2) Protect against contamination of covered produce, food contact surfaces, areas used for a covered activity, agricultural water sources, and agricultural water distribution systems with known or reasonably foreseeable hazards. □ (b) You MUST adequately operate systems for waste treatment and disposal so that they do not constitute a potential source of contamination in areas used for a covered activity.	
112.133	What requirements apply to plumbing?	
	The plumbing <i>MUST</i> be of an adequate size and design and be adequately installed and maintained to: ☐ (a) Distribute water under pressure as needed, in sufficient quantities, in all areas where used for covered activities, for sanitary operations, or for hand washing and toilet facilities; ☐ (b) Properly convey sewage and liquid disposable waste; ☐ (c) Avoid being a source of contamination to covered produce, food contact surfaces, areas used for a covered activity, or agricultural water sources; and ☐ (d) Not allow backflow from, or cross connection between, piping systems that discharge waste water or sewage and piping systems that carry water used for a covered activity, for sanitary operations, or for use in hand-washing facilities.	
112.134	What MUST I do to control animal excreta and litter from	
	domesticated animals that are under my control?	
	☐ (a) If you have domesticated animals, to prevent contamination	
	of covered produce, food contact surfaces, areas used for a	
	covered activity, agricultural water sources, or agricultural water	
	distribution systems with animal waste, you MUST:	
	(1) Adequately control their excreta and litter; and	
	(2) Maintain a system for control of animal excreta and litter.	
112.140	Under this subpart, what requirements apply regarding	
	records?	
	☐ (a) You <i>MUST</i> establish and keep records required under this	
	subpart in accordance with the requirements of subpart O of this	
	part.	
	☐ (b) You <i>MUST</i> establish and keep documentation of the date and method of cleaning and sanitizing of equipment subject to this	
	subpart used in:	
	☐ Growing operations for sprouts; and	
	☐ Covered harvesting, packing, or holding activities.	
Subpart N	M—Sprouts (not included)	



Subpart I	art N—Analytical Methods		
112.151	What methods MUST I use to test the quality of water to satisfy the requirements of § 112.46? You MUST test the quality of water using: ☐ The method of analysis published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), "Method 1603: Escherichia coli (E. coli) in Water by Membrane Filtration Using Modified membrane-Thermotolerant Escherichia coli Agar (Modified mTEC), EPA-821-R-09-007)," or ☐ (b) (1) A scientifically valid method that is at least equivalent to the method of analysis in § 112.151(a) in accuracy, precision, and sensitivity; or (2) For any other indicator of fecal contamination you may test for		
	pursuant to § 112.49(a), a scientifically valid method.		
112.152	What methods MUST I use to test the growing, harvesting, packing, and holding environment for Listeria species or L. monocytogenes to satisfy the requirements of § 112.144(a)? You MUST test the growing, harvesting, packing, and holding environment for Listeria species or L. monocytogenes using: ☐ The method of analysis described in "Testing Methodology for Listeria species or L. monocytogenes in Environmental Samples," Version 1, October 2015, U.S. Food and Drug Administration; or ☐ A scientifically valid method that is at least equivalent to the method of analysis in § 112.152(a) in accuracy, precision, and sensitivity.		
112.153	What methods MUST I use to test spent sprout irrigation water (or sprouts) from each production batch of sprouts for pathogens to satisfy the requirements of § 112.144(b) and (c)? You MUST test spent sprout irrigation water (or sprouts) from each production batch for pathogens using: □ For E. coli O157:H7, Salmonella species: (1) The method of analysis described in "Testing Methodologies for E. coli O157:H7 and Salmonella species in Spent Sprout Irrigation Water (or Sprouts)," Version 1, October 2015, U.S. Food and Drug Administration; or (2) A scientifically valid method that is at least equivalent to the method of analysis in § 112.153 (a)(1) in accuracy, precision, and sensitivity; and □ (b) For any other pathogen(s) meeting the criteria in §112.144(c), a scientifically valid method.		



EXTENSION **Subpart O—Records** 112.161 What general requirements apply to records required under this part? ☐ (a) Except as otherwise specified, all records required under this part *MUST*: (1) Include, as applicable: (i) The name and location of your farm; (ii) Actual values and observations obtained during monitoring: (iii) An adequate description (such as the commodity name, or the specific variety or brand name of a commodity, and, when available, any lot number or other identifier) of covered produce applicable to the record; (iv) The location of a growing area (for example, a specific field) or other area (for example, a specific packing shed) applicable to the record; and (v) The date and time of the activity documented; (2) Be created at the time an activity is performed or observed; (3) Be accurate, legible, and indelible; and (4) Be dated, and signed or initialed by the person who performed the activity documented. □ (b) Records required under §§ 112.7(b), 112.30(b)(2), 112.50(b)(2), (4), and (6), 112.60(b)(2), 112.140(b)(1) and (2), and 112.150(b)(1), (4), and (6), MUST be reviewed, dated, and signed, within 112.162 Where **MUST** I store records? ☐ Offsite storage of records is permitted if such records can be retrieved and provided onsite within 24 hours of request for official review. ☐ Electronic records are considered to be onsite at your farm if they are accessible from an onsite location at your farm. 112.163 May I use existing records to satisfy the requirements of this part? ☐ (a) Existing records (e.g., records that are kept to comply with other Federal, State, or local regulations, or for any other reason) do not need to be duplicated if they contain all of the required information and satisfy the requirements of this part. Existing records may be supplemented as necessary to include all of the required information and satisfy the requirements of this part. ☐ (b) The information required by this part does not need to be kept in one set of records. If existing records contain some of the required information, any new information required by this part

may be kept either separately or combined with the existing



112.164 How long MUST I keep records? (a) (1) You MUST keep records required by this part for at least 2 years past the date the record was created. (2) Records that a farm relies on during the 3-year period preceding the applicable calendar year to satisfy the criteria for a qualified exemption, in accordance with §§ 112.5 and 112.7, MUST be retained as long as necessary to support the farm's status during the applicable calendar year. (b) Records that relate to the general adequacy of the equipment or processes or records that relate to analyses, sampling, or action plans being used by a farm, including the results of scientific studies, tests, and evaluations, MUST be retained at the farm for at least 2 years after the use of such equipment or processes, or records related to analyses, sampling, or action plans, is discontinued. 112.165 What formats are acceptable for the records I keep? You MUST keep records as: (a) Original records; (b) True copies (such as photocopies, pictures, scanned copies, microfilm, microfiche, or other accurate reproductions of the original records); or (c) Electronic records. Records that are established or maintained to satisfy the requirements of this part and that meet the definition of electronic records in § 11.3(b)(6) of this chapter. Records that satisfy the requirements of this part, but that also are required under other applicable statutory provisions or regulations, remain subject to part 11 of this chapter. 112.166 What requirements apply for making records available and accessible to FDA? (a) You MUST have all records required under this part readily available and accessible during the retention period for inspection and copying by FDA upon oral or written request, except that you have 24 hours to obtain records you keep offsite and make them available and accessible to FDA for inspection and copying. (b) If you use electronic techniques to keep records, or to keep true copies of records, or if you use reduction techniques such as microfilm to		records.	
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☐ (c) If your farm is closed for a prolonged period, the records may		 (a) You MUST have all records required under this part readily available and accessible during the retention period for inspection and copying by FDA upon oral or written request, except that you have 24 hours to obtain records you keep offsite and make them available and accessible to FDA for inspection and copying. (b) If you use electronic techniques to keep records, or to keep true copies of records, or if you use reduction techniques such as microfilm to keep true copies of records, you MUST provide the records to FDA in a format in which they are accessible and legible. 	



	be transferred to some other reasonably accessible location but	
	MUST be returned to your farm within 24 hours for official review	
	upon request.	
112.167	Can records that I provide to FDA be disclosed to persons	
	outside of	
	FDA?	
	☐ Records obtained by FDA in accordance with this part are	
	subject to the disclosure requirements under part 20 of this	
	chapter.	
Subpart F	P—Variances (not included)	
Subpart (Q—Compliance and Enforcement (not included)	
Subpart F	R—Withdrawal of Qualified Exemption (not included)	

Created by your Extension Training Team: Elena Rogers, Chip Simmons, Lynette Johnston, Chris Gunter, and Diane Ducharme.