



## FOOD SAFETY GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC MARKETS

### ***BACKGROUND:***

Public Markets continue to grow in popularity and have seen substantial growth throughout the province. With this popularity and growth, there has also been a significant shift from the marketing of only farm-fresh and/or traditional food products such as meat, vegetables, and non-hazardous home-baking, to a wide variety of food products. With changing product lines and formats, the title “Public Market” has been chosen to represent this broader scope of operation.

Public Markets have become a venue where many novice entrepreneurs attempt to start their businesses. A great benefit of the public market setting is that it often affords the opportunity for customers to interface with the primary producers of food products. From the perspective of consumer protection, Nova Scotia Environment – Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement Division recognizes the need to apply a level of control that would ensure consumer protection and at the same time, appreciates the need for entrepreneurial opportunities.

The Food Safety staff looks forward to working together with the farming community and other community groups, along with individuals associated with food service at these venues, to assist in the delivery of the food safety message. This joint venture should assist everyone involved in building and maintaining a strong reputation for food quality while ensuring a safer food supply for Nova Scotia.

The Food Safety Guidelines for Public Markets are designed to assist public market vendors only. The sale of lower risk foods at public markets does not automatically confer approval for sale at retail/commercial food stores. Applicants should discuss requirements for retail/commercial sale with the appropriate government agency.

### ***POLICY:***

It is the role of Nova Scotia Environment – Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement Division to inspect all premises, whether permanent or temporary, where food is prepared or served to the public. This legislated responsibility is vested through the *Nova Scotia Health Protection Act* under Section 77 and pursuant *Food Safety Regulations* that have

been developed through Section 105 of this Act.

It is also the policy of the Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement Division to use the administrative processes and standards contained in this guideline to deem acceptability of vendors selling food products at Public Markets.

The Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement division shall issue Public Market Permits to organizers for a location/structure of a market that houses a minimum of 3 vendors. Vendors who meet the intent of this guideline and deemed to be acceptable are issued a single Public Market Vendor Permit. For vendors who choose to participate in more than one public market, an additional permit and fee will be required for every market. The Inspection, Compliance and Enforcement Division will take enforcement action toward vendors and organizers who consistently do not meet the guidelines.

### ***DEFINITIONS:***

1. **Administrator:** An inspector appointed as the Administrator by the Minister for the purposes of Part II (Food Safety) of the *Nova Scotia Health Protection Act*, and/or the individual appointed as the same within the *NS Meat Inspection Act*.
2. **Approved Kitchen:** A kitchen that either holds a food establishment permit issued by Nova Scotia Environment **or** is inspected by a Public Health Officer and considered acceptable for preparation of food items to be sold at public markets.
3. **Event Organizer:** The individual responsible for allowing vendors to set up in association with the market, thus responsible for excluding a vendor from the event.
4. **Farm-gate:** Land owned, leased or used by a producer to raise animals for sale and includes an individual's residence.
5. **Food:** means a raw or processed substance, ice, beverage, milk or milk product, used or intended to be used for human consumption and an ingredient that may be mixed with food for human consumption.
6. **Food Establishment:** Any premises, including a mobile, stationary, temporary or permanent facility or location and the surroundings under control of the same person, in which food is processed, manufactured, prepared, labelled, served, sold, offered for sale or distributed free of charge, dispensed, displayed, stored or distributed, but does not include a dwelling except a dwelling used for commercial food production.

7. **Not for Profit:** A community organization or a recognized charity operated for the good of a community or community organization. It does not include an individual or group operating for personal gain.
8. **Potentially Hazardous Food:** Any food that consists in whole or in part of milk or milk products, eggs, meat, poultry, fish, shellfish (edible mollusca and crustacea), or any other ingredients, in a form capable of supporting growth of infectious and/or toxigenic micro-organisms. (See Schedule A foods, page 6) This does not include foods which have a pH level of 4.6 or below and foods which have a water activity of 0.85 or less. (See Schedule B foods, page 7)
9. **Prepare:** Contingent on table, page 12.
10. **Public Market:** A venue where organized groups of 3 or more vendors gather on a regular basis in a common location to market food products for which they are directly responsible. The sale of food products at these venues is restricted to no more than two business days per week. This includes the operation of Farmers Markets and Flea Markets.
11. **Public Market Permit:** A food establishment permit granted to the event or organizer specific to the location where a public market is operated. The organizer of the public market would require application and approval for this permit prior to the Public Health Officer issuing Public Market Vendor Permits for that market.
12. **Public Market Vendors Permit:** A food establishment permit granted to a booth operator in accordance with the Food Safety Guidelines for Public Markets. This permit must be associated with a market or markets holding the Public Market Permit.
13. **Restricted Food Establishment Permit:** A food establishment permit that restricts or allows specific activities or the sale of certain foods.
14. **Vendor:** A person who occupies a stall or space in a market for the purpose of offering product for sale.
15. **Utensils/ Dishware:** Any implement that comes in contact with food when preparing, dispensing, or servicing food. These include, but are not limited to forks, knives, spoons, bowls, cups, plates, serving dishes, tongs or lifters.

### ***ABOUT FOOD SAFETY STAFF:***

The Food Safety staff are represented by Public Health Officers and Primary Product Inspectors. The Public Health Officers are responsible for permitting and compliance monitoring of all food establishments as defined by the *NS Food Safety Regulations*. All Public Health Officers are Certified Public Health Inspectors through the Canadian Institute of Public Health Inspectors. The Primary Product Inspectors are primarily responsible for the meat inspection program and subsequent legislation governing the program. Primary Product Inspectors maintain the Certified Professional – Food Safety credential through the National Environmental Health Association (USA).

### ***PROCEDURES:***

1. The public market organizer will be required to apply for and obtain a Public Market Permit for the public market location.
2. The organizer of a Public Market will provide a list of participating food vendors selling products under Schedule A and Schedule B. This list must be kept current and submitted to the Public Health Officer if there are changes to the vendors list.
3. A vendor selling Schedule A products must obtain a Public Market Vendors Permit which will allow the vendor to sell for a maximum of two days at any one market.
4. Vendors are not permitted to sell foods as described in Schedule C.
5. A mobile is exempt from the Food Safety Guidelines for Public Markets provided they are operating from their Nova Scotia Environment permitted unit.
6. Vendors shall make application to Nova Scotia Environment and are subject to inspection and permitting fees as required. To prevent delays in application processing, it is advisable to submit the application a minimum of 14 days prior to the event.

### ***STANDARDS:***

1. Operation of a Public Market shall be in accordance with the *NS Food Safety Regulations* and/or these Guidelines.
2. Proposed new market structures or renovations made to existing structures must be forwarded to the Public Health Officer for review, recommendation, and approval prior to the proposed changes being made.

3. All potentially hazardous foods (Schedule A) offered for sale in Public Markets must originate from an approved source. Home preparation of such foods is prohibited.
4. All vendors wishing to provide food samples of products under Schedule A must obtain a Public Market Vendors Permit from the Public Health Officer. At all times, food safety measures must be considered. This would include the use of adequate hot or cold holding measures, use of single use utensils or need for additional cleaned and sanitized utensils, use of disposable gloves, and other requirements outlined in these guidelines.
5. Vendors wishing to provide fruit or vegetable samples on-site do not require a permit. They must follow the **Appendix – Fruit and Vegetable Food Safety**, page 16. If the vendor wishes to have periodic samples available and prepare those samples on-site, the following conditions must be met:
  - a. Fruits or vegetables used in sampling must be pre-washed using an approved source of potable water.
  - b. A gravity-fed hand washing station, as described on page 12 of the guidelines, must be present during the preparation of the samples.
  - c. The knife used to cut the samples must be exchanged every two hours and replaced with a clean and sanitized knife.

The Public Health Officer may discontinue the allowance of preparing fruit and/or vegetable samples on-site, depending on the frequency, the number of products sampled, or the existing sanitary conditions.

6. All vendors wishing to provide fruit/vegetable based condiments must follow the requirements outlined in **Appendix – Fruit and Vegetable Food Safety**, page 16.
7. All vendors must comply with labelling of all food products in accordance with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency document, *Food Labelling for Consumers*. (Basic food labelling requirements include:
  - Common Name
  - Net Quantity Declaration
  - Producer Name and Address
  - List of Ingredients
  - Durable Life Date (Best Before)

As stated in the *Food Labelling for Consumers*, in certain circumstances the vendor can have the above information posted at the vendor's booth.

8. All meat vendors must ensure meat products are labeled indicating the plant number(s) where meats have been slaughtered and processed. Pre-packaged meats must have labels on package. Products packaged on site must have the label on the bulk package. Meat vendors must also retain records, invoices and receipts to allow for tracking of meat products.
9. Nova Scotia Department Environment and the Nova Scotia Department of Health and Wellness advise children, elderly, and those who are immune-compromised, not to consume unpasteurized juice. Such product must be labelled “Unpasteurized” and must be refrigerated at 4C (40F), or frozen. See Schedule A in these guidelines for more requirements if selling such products.
10. The foods listed in this Guideline apply to Public Markets only. The sale of these foods outside a market setting may be subject to other federal, provincial or municipal restrictions.

### ***SCHEDULE ‘A’ FOOD PRODUCTS:***

These foods are classed as potentially hazardous foods. Storage of such food must be at a temperature of colder than 4C (40F) or hotter than 60C (140F). The vendor must demonstrate to the satisfaction of a Public Health Officer that sufficient controls are in place to ensure a safe product. This includes equipment and processes at the approved source of origin, while transporting the food product, during display at the market and storage of the food product. Foods prepared at the approved location must be stored at an approved location until the food is vended at the market(s). Unsold Schedule A products must be held at an approved location in order to be re-sold at a public market. Inspected meat products are exempted from this requirement.

The duration or time at which potentially hazardous foods are at temperatures between 4C (40F) and 60C (140F) **cannot be used** as the only control of microbial growth for potentially hazardous food. Equipment approved by the Public Health Officer to keep potentially hazardous foods at temperatures colder than 4C (40F) or hotter than 60C (140F) is required. Potentially hazardous foods cannot be kept at room temperature. A suitable thermometer that is capable of measuring temperatures between 0C and 100C is required for potentially hazardous foods (i.e. digital probe thermometer)

A vendor proposing to sell unpasteurized juice or cider must have the process evaluated by a private consultant. Documentation indicating the product safety is to be submitted to the Public Health Officer with the Public Market application. Information for producers of unpasteurized juices can be found in the CFIA documents, *Code of Practice for the Production and Distribution of Unpasteurized Apple and Other Fruit Juice/Cider in Canada*, and the *CFIA Code of Practice - General Principles of Food Hygiene, Composition, and Labelling*.

Juices and ciders from these sources, which are offered for sale and are not pasteurized must be labelled “unpasteurized”, properly stored, and refrigerated at 4C (40F), or frozen. Ciders/ juices which are pasteurized to the CFIA standard of a 5-log reduction of *E. coli* O157:H7, but are not commercially sterile, also require refrigeration at 4C (40F) or colder, or be kept frozen.

Foods not listed but classed as potentially hazardous may also be offered for sale upon the approval of a Public Health Officer.

**Examples of Schedule A foods:**

- Raw Meat and meat products
- Raw fish and shellfish
- Poultry, poultry products
- Eggs (See # 8 under Quick Reference Guide chart)
  - Uninspected (“farm fresh”) eggs must only be sold to the final consumer
- Fruit and vegetable juices processed on-site
- Unpasteurized juices, ciders
- Milk and dairy products
- Cut fruits and vegetables
- Fruits and vegetables to be marketed as washed for ready-to-eat purposes
- Potentially hazardous dessert products, i.e., cream pastries, meringue topped pies, cheesecakes
- Any other food that is capable of supporting bacterial growth

***SCHEDULE ‘B’ FOOD PRODUCTS:***

**The sale of Schedule B foods at public markets does not automatically confer approval for sale at retail/commercial food stores.** Applicants should discuss requirements for retail/commercial sale with the appropriate government agency.

These food products are not considered potentially hazardous food and will be considered acceptable products for sale in a public market.

NOTE: Raw fruit and vegetables (whole, cut necessary for harvesting purposes only) are exempt from Schedule B requirements.

Foods not listed but determined **not** to be potentially hazardous food by a Public Health Officer may be offered for sale in a Public Market.

**Examples of Schedule B Foods:**

- Jams and jellies

- Live lobster
- Baked goods and pastries (excluding cream pastries and meat filled pies)
- Hard candy and fudge
- Home preserved pickles, relish, vegetables with a pH less than 4.6 (bottled and sealed in acceptable preserve jars), or a water activity of less than 0.85. Schedule B food products that are bottled must be tested for pH levels or water activity to ensure shelf stability, and must include documentation.
- Pasteurized Fruit Juices
- Maple Products
- Honey
- Chocolate
- Reconstituted powdered drinks (water used must be from a commercially bottled source, an approved municipal water supply, or a potable water supply registered by Nova Scotia Environment)
- Coffee and tea (milk/cream to be kept at temperatures of 4C (40F) or colder, and water used must be from a commercially bottled source, an approved municipal water supply, or a potable water supply registered by Nova Scotia Environment)

***SCHEDULE 'C' FOOD PRODUCTS:***

These foods present the highest risk to public health when conditions are compromised or may contravene existing legislation. **These products will not be permitted** to be offered for sale to the public in a Public Market.

**Examples of Schedule C Foods:**

- Raw Milk
- Low acid canned/bottled food (not commercially produced) such as tomatoes, salsa, mushrooms, beans, and carrots (a pH of equal to or greater than 4.6) without product testing verification
- Home bottled meat, canned fish, smoked fish, shellfish and seafood products which are not produced in a licensed facility
- Uninspected meat or poultry; or meat and poultry products as defined in the *Meat Inspection Act* Sale of *Wildlife* as defined in the *Wildlife Act*
- Potentially hazardous food which has been stored at temperatures between 4C and 60C or prepared under unsanitary conditions
- Other such foods deemed to be unacceptable by the Public Health Officer.



## QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

### Products and the Conditions for Sale

Product	Fresh or Unrefrigerated	Refrigerated	Frozen	See below
Fruit	Yes	Yes	Yes	5
Vegetables	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Meat	No	Yes	Yes	1, 2, 6, 10
Fish	No	Yes	Yes	1, 2, 6
Poultry	No	Yes	Yes	1, 2, 6
Dairy Products	No	Yes	Yes	1, 7
Baked Goods	Yes	Yes	Yes	3, 6
Eggs	No	Yes	n/a	8, 9
Cold Frozen Drinks	Yes	Yes	Yes	1, 4
PROCESSED FOODS				
Cabbage Rolls, Samosas, (with or without) Pizza	No	Yes	Yes	1, 6
Cured Ham or Bacon	No	Yes	Yes	1, 6
Pickled eggs	Yes	Yes	n/a	6, 9
Jams and Jellies	Yes	Yes	n/a	6
Pickled Vegetables	Yes	Yes	n/a	6
Relish	Yes	Yes	n/a	6
Candies	Yes	n/a	n/a	6
Fudge	Yes	n/a	n/a	6
Chocolate	Yes	n/a	n/a	6

1. Must comply with provincial and federal regulations and be considered from an approved source.
2. No low-acid home preserved or bottled vegetables or meat permitted, including those products that are pressure bottled.
3. No unrefrigerated cream filled or custard filled pastries, or pies with meringue.
4. Water must be from an approved source.
5. Cut melons must be wrapped and refrigerated.
6. Product requires adequate protection from consumer handling.
7. Only commercially pasteurized milk or milk products may be sold.
8. Only clean eggs stored at 4C (40F) are permitted for sale. Cracked eggs are prohibited.
9. Uninspected (i.e., 'farm fresh' eggs) can only be sold to the final consumer.
10. All meat vendors must ensure meat products are labeled indicating the plant number(s) where meats have been slaughtered and processed. Meat vendors must also retain records, invoices and receipts to allow for tracking of meat products.

### **FOOD HANDLING**

A person who has completed training in food safety acceptable to the Public Health Officer must be on site at all times during the operation of a food service booth selling Schedule A products at a public market and when these foods are being prepared off-site.

Food hygiene training per Section 28 of the NS Food Safety Regulations is required if serving foods from Schedule A. Food handler courses will not be mandatory for commercially pre-packaged Schedule A foods, including inspected pre-wrapped meat/ fish, or eggs.

Food safety training is recommended for public market vendors serving food from Schedule B.

Every person who works within the booth, preparing or serving food shall:

1. Be clean and wear clean outer garments used for no other purpose (aprons are suitable).
2. Confine hair in such a manner that it will not contaminate food (hair net, cap, etc.).
3. Not smoke while preparing or serving food.
4. Wash hands before handling foods and at frequent intervals.
5. Wash hands after using the washroom.
6. Not handle food or help with its preparation or serving if they have boils, infected wounds, respiratory diseases.

The potential for contamination of foods is increased at public markets while facilities to control contamination may be limited. If equipment requirements cannot be met at the market, preparation of Schedule A foods must take place at a facility approved by the Public Health Officer, using safe, acceptable food handling practices.

After receiving the application form, a Public Health Officer will contact the vendor about the submission and discuss the food handling issues specific to your proposed foodservice.

The mixing, cutting, chopping of foods, or making sandwiches on-site is restricted based on equipment availability at the market. See page 12, Preparation Table for details.

### ***RESTRICTIONS ON COOKING RAW MEATS/ POULTRY/ EGGS AT PUBLIC MARKETS***

The Department limits the type of foods served based on the principles of food safety. The Public Health Officer will advise you on what foods are or are not permitted.

***Commercially pre-cooked products are required except where processes, food handling, and equipment use is approved by the Public Health Officer. Refer to page 12, Preparation Table.***

Volumes and types of foods served will be dictated by the facilities available.

If raw meats/poultry/eggs are approved for use by the Public Health Officer, food service workers must observe the following precautions:

1. Meat patties must be pre-formed off site at an approved facility, and transported to the site under adequate refrigeration. They cannot be formed on site from bulk meat.
2. These foods must be kept properly refrigerated until placing on the grill.
3. Raw foods must be kept separated from cooked foods at all times. It is recommended that at least two people be involved, one to handle the raw food (e.g., putting on the grill) and the second to handle the cooked food, placing it in a roll, and serving to the customer.
4. Care must be taken to ensure all meats are thoroughly cooked. Minimum cooking temperatures for these foods can be obtained from the Public Health Officer. A metallic stemmed probe thermometer is required to be on-site and used to verify that adequate minimum cooking temperature are reached.
5. Documentation of temperature verification checks may be required by the Public Health Officer. This written information should be available at the vending booth for viewing during the food safety inspection.

## ***PREPARATION***

This table serves a purpose as a general guide and some situations may require discussion with the Public Health Officer prior to submission of the Public Market Vendor's Permit application.

Levels of Preparation	Equipment Availability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Level 1:</b> No preparation on-site (heat/cook to serve, hot holding, cold holding only); all preparation at an approved facility</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gravity fed hand washing station only at booth; no plumbing on-site</li><li>• Gravity fed hand washing station at booth; communal plumbing for dishwashing on-site (hot and cold water)</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Level 2:</b> Minimal preparation on-site; in addition to first level, includes mixing, cooking</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hot/ cold water (pressurized) hand washing station in immediate vicinity of booth; communal dishwashing sinks on-site of adequate size for pot-ware OR in-booth dishwashing sink(s) of appropriate number and size to accommodate vendor operation to be reviewed/ approved by Public Health Officer; cooking equipment and appropriate surface for food contact (materials and adequate surface area)</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Level 3:</b> Full preparation, in addition to first and second level, includes cutting/chopping, using re-usable dishware for public</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dedicated hot/ water (pressurized) hand washing station within the booth; dedicated preparation/ dishwashing sink(s) on-site of appropriate number and size to accommodate vendor operation to be reviewed/ approved by Public Health Officer; cooking equipment and appropriate food contact surfaces (materials and adequate surface area)</li></ul>

## ***HAND WASHING***

Proper hand washing is one of the most important steps in the prevention of food borne illness. Hand washing stations will be required when vendors have direct food contact with Schedule A products. The use of gloves is not considered a replacement for hand washing.

For these vendors, hand washing facilities is required within the food handling/preparation area of each public market vending booth, or another configuration providing immediate access to food handlers. The public market organizer must submit to the Public Health Officer additional plumbing plans for review and approval.

The hand washing station must include a sink or basin and a sufficient supply of running water, liquid or powder soap and single service towels. In the event that plumbing facilities are not provided, the water may be gravity fed from a water container provided it contains an on/off valve, wastewater collected in a container below the valve, and wastewater disposed of in an appropriate manner (i.e., in a toilet, janitorial, or hand washing sink) when full.

## ***DISHWASHING***

Facilities for washing and sanitizing utensils/ dishes should be available within the confines of the public market, or in the immediate vicinity. Communal facilities should consist of three sinks, able to immerse pot-ware, and must be supplied with pressurized hot and cold running water. All utensils/ dishes must be air dried. Instructions on how to properly wash, rinse, sanitize, and air dry dishware should be posted by the dishwashing area for vendor reference.

If dishwashing equipment is made available in the vendor booth, the appropriate number and size to accommodate proposed operation is to be reviewed and accepted by a Public Health Officer.

The absence of dishwashing on-site restricts the level of preparation for vendors, as outlined in the Preparation Table on page 12. If dishwashing is not available on-site, reusable utensils/ dishes should be replaced every two hours with clean, sanitized utensils/ dishes. Separate labelled bags or containers must be provided for the storage of dirty and clean dishes to prevent cross contamination. Alternatively, disposable serving utensils/ dishes can be used, and are to be disposed of and replaced with new disposable serving utensils/ dishes every two hours.

## ***APPROVED SANITIZERS***

An approved sanitizer must be on-site for sanitizing of utensils and surfaces.

List of approved sanitizers (ppm = parts per million):

- 100ppm chlorine solution
- 200ppm – 400ppm quaternary ammonium solution
- 12.5ppm iodine solution

### **Mixing Sanitizing Solution**

<b>Sanitizer</b>	<b>How to Mix</b>	<b>Solution Strength</b>
Chlorine Solution	Mix ½ teaspoon of household bleach with 1 litre of water  Mix one to two tablespoons (½ - 1 ounce) bleach into 1 gallon of water	100 PPM Chlorine
Quaternary Ammonia	Follow manufacturer's instructions	200 PPM Quats
Iodine Solution	Follow manufacturer's instructions	12.5 PPM – 25 PPM Iodine

### ***BOOTH OR STRUCTURE MAINTENANCE FOR VENDORS/ORGANIZERS***

The booth or structure intended to house the Public Market vendor booth must be satisfactory to the Public Health Officer. Separation of the food preparation, service and storage area from the public access area is important to ensure controlled protection of food products.

A roof and floor is recommended to prevent dust and dirt from getting into food where grass or ground exists.

The public market building and grounds must be kept clean and free of pests.

Walls, floors, ceilings and equipment must be kept clean and in good condition at all times.

All food contact equipment must be routinely cleaned and sanitized.

### ***FOOD AND UTENSIL STORAGE***

Food shall be protected from contamination from foreign substances and adulteration. All food must be enclosed, covered, packaged or otherwise contained to protect food from contamination.

Provide storage off the floor for single service articles and foods. The use of pallets, shelving, etc. to keep articles dry and reduce the risk of contamination from insects, dust, etc. is suggested.

### ***SINGLE SERVICE ARTICLES***

All articles used for service to the public must be single service only.

Condiments must not be served from open containers. Squeeze bottle dispensing is suitable.

Milk must be served/dispensed in its original container.

## ***WASTEWATER DISPOSAL***

All wastewater from a public market site operation must be:

1. Plumbed directly into a sanitary sewer or approved on-site sewage disposal system.
2. Where this is not practical, a suitable means of collecting the wastewater is required (see “Hand washing” section of these guidelines).

Proper maintenance of wastewater systems is mandatory.

## ***SOLID WASTE***

All garbage generated by the public market must be stored in covered, rodent and insect proof containers.

Covered litter containers must be provided close to each food booth. Additional containers (one approximately every 30 m [100ft]) should be provided on the site. Containers should be emptied as often as necessary, and adhere to provincial solid waste diversion requirements.

A commercial type container or dumpster should be provided at large markets and emptied as often as necessary.

## ***TOILET FACILITIES***

Toilets and provision for hand washing for food handlers in the vicinity of an outdoor public market, or in the building of a closed structure public market, are required. Toilet facilities for the public at a public market are recommended.

Where portable self-contained privies are to be used, it is the responsibility of the organizer(s) to ensure that a maintenance agreement for these units is in place prior to market operation. It is recommended that hand washing be conveniently located near the toilet facilities and should include running water, liquid or powdered soap and single service towels.

## ***TRANSPORTATION***

Schedule A foods which are prepared off site and are intended to be served at the public market must be prepared at a location approved by the Public Health Officer.

All food products capable of supporting bacterial growth must be transported at 4C (40F) or colder, or 60C (140F) or hotter, and must be transported in closed, food-grade containers.

## *APPENDIX 1*

### *FOOD SAFETY FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (For Vendors Providing Samples or Condiments Only)*

- Buying poor quality products and using improper storage, handling and preparation techniques for fresh produce can result in foodborne illness. To reduce the risk of illness, follow these food safety practices.
- Fresh fruits and vegetables can become contaminated with harmful microbes when they come into contact with un-processed food items such as meats and their juices. Be sure to store fresh fruits and vegetables separately, away from unprocessed or raw food items in order to avoid cross-contamination.
- Before and after handling fresh fruits and vegetables, always wash your hands thoroughly for at least 20 seconds with hot water and soap.
- Before preparing/ cutting fresh fruits and vegetables:
  - Thoroughly wash them under potable running water, unless otherwise specified - do not use soap or detergents;
  - Scrub fresh fruits and vegetables that have firm surfaces, such as oranges, potatoes and carrots with a clean produce brush. The flesh of improperly washed fresh fruits and vegetables can become contaminated during cutting;
  - Cut away any damaged or bruised areas on fresh fruits and vegetables since harmful bacteria can thrive in these areas;
  - Clean your knife after cutting these damaged or bruised areas to prevent contaminating the rest of the fruit.
- Thoroughly wash all food equipment such as counter tops, cutting boards and utensils that come into contact with fresh produce with hot water and soap. Rinse them and sanitize them with a mild bleach solution (1/2 tsp. household bleach (5.25%) per 1 litre of water) and air-dry.
- Utensils used to cut fruits and vegetables must be designed to be easily washed and sanitized.
- Once cut, immediately place peeled or cut fruits and vegetables on/into a separate clean plate/container to prevent them from becoming cross-contaminated.
- Refrigerate fresh fruits and vegetables within **two hours** of peeling or cutting at temperatures 4C (40F) or colder. Leftover cut fruits and vegetables should be discarded if left at room temperature for more than two hours.
- Fruits and vegetables that have been peeled or cut must be prevented from coming into direct contact with raw meat, poultry, fish, or unprocessed fruits and vegetables.



- Be aware of certain types of fruits and vegetables that contain natural toxins. These products must be sold and/ or served with these food safety risks in mind. Never provide as vendor samples uncooked cassava root, bamboo shoots, or fiddleheads. In most cases, thorough cooking and/ or soaking for a specified period of time will render these products safe for consumption. Consult with your Public Health Officer if you plan to sell these products.
- If you have additional questions regarding safe fruit and vegetable preparation practices, contact your Public Health Officer.

**Adapted From:**

Canadian Food Inspection Agency. *Food Safety Facts for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables*, October 2006. Web source: [http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/Food\\_Safety\\_Specialista/concen/specif/fruvege.shtml](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/Food_Safety_Specialista/concen/specif/fruvege.shtml)

Canadian Food Inspection Agency. *Natural Toxins in Fresh Fruits and Vegetables*. July 2009. Web source: [http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/Food\\_Safety\\_Specialista/concen/specif/fruvegtoxe.shtml](http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/Food_Safety_Specialista/concen/specif/fruvegtoxe.shtml)