

Eastern Highlands Health District

4 South Eagleville Road • Mansfield CT 06268 • Tel: (860) 429-3325 • Fax: (860) 429-3321

APPLICATION FOR FARMER’S MARKET - TEMPORARY FOOD SERVICE EVENT

Please see page 2 for fees – Effective November 1, 2009

Event Name: _____

Date and Time of Event: _____

Location of Event: _____

Organization Sponsoring the Event: _____

Person Responsible / Licensee _____

Address: _____ Phone: _____

Please provide the following:

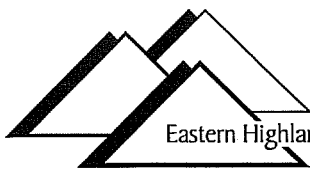
1. List all foods and beverages that will be served, including condiments. Use back of page or separate sheet.
2. Draw and provide a sketch showing the layout of food preparation, cooking and serving areas and hand-washing station.
3. Where will the food be prepared and stored before the event? Please provide the name and address of the Commercial Food Service Establishment providing potentially hazardous food here: _____

4. How will potentially hazardous foods be transported, including how it will be kept hot and/or cold?

5. Describe hand-washing equipment or facility: _____
6. Location of employee restroom facility: _____
7. How will food service equipment (utensils, cutting boards, etc) and surfaces be sanitized? _____
8. What is the water source for this event? _____

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AGREEMENT

This license is issued based on compliance with the Connecticut Public Health Code section 19-13-B42, and the Eastern Highlands Health District Sanitary Code. A site inspection may be conducted by Sanitarians of this District to determine compliance. The licensee agrees to make any corrections deemed necessary by the sanitarians for compliance with the above-referenced codes.

The undersigned also agrees to the following: maintenance of safe temperatures, appropriate worker hygiene, and safe food handling practices will be followed to minimize the risk of foodborne illness.

I HAVE REVIEWED THE ATTACHED MATERIAL AND UNDERSTAND THAT I AM RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFETY OF THE FOOD SERVED AT THIS EVENT.

Signed _____ Date _____

Approved by _____ Date _____

Farmer Food Vendor License – COLD SAMPLES ONLY

One Market Location– no fee

Multiple Market Locations – no fee

Non-Farmer Food Vendor License - COLD SAMPLES ONLY

One Market Location - \$25.00

Multiple Market Locations - \$40.00

Farmer Food Vendor License - LOW RISK FOOD PREPARATION

One Market Location - \$25.00

Multiple Market Locations - \$40.00

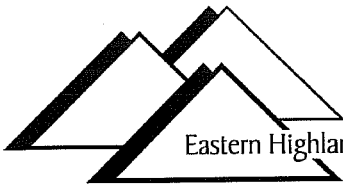
Non-Farmer Food Vendor License - LOW RISK FOOD PREPARATION

One Market Location - \$40.00

Multiple Market Locations - \$60.00

Food Vendor License – HIGH RISK FOOD PREPARATION - \$200.00

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TEMPORARY FOOD VENDOR - DECLARATION OF BASE OF OPERATION

This form must be submitted to the health district with your application for license.

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Date: _____

Vendor Business Name: _____

Vendor Owner/Operator Name: _____

Business Name of Base of Operation: _____

Address of Base of Operation: _____

Owner of Business Used as Base: _____

Telephone Number of Base of Operation: _____

REMEMBER TO INCLUDE A COPY OF THE BASE OF OPERATION VALID FOOD PERMIT ISSUED BY THE LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

THE FOLLOWING PORTION TO BE FILLED OUT BY THE OWNER OF THE FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT USED AS THE BASE OF OPERATION.

I, _____ attest that my licensed food establishment
Owner of food establishment used as base

known as _____ is available as the base of operation for
Name of food establishment

_____ owned by _____
Name of Vendor Business Owner of Vendor Business

The food vendor will use my facilities for (please initial all applicable uses):

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Food Preparation _____ | Dry Food/Supply Storage _____ |
| Ware Washing _____ | Cold Food Storage _____ |
| Water Supply _____ | Wastewater Disposal _____ |
| Trash Disposal _____ | Other: _____ |

Signature of Owner of Food Establishment used as Base

Food Safety Guidelines and Regulations

The following is only a guideline for selected regulatory requirements. You must be in compliance with all applicable regulations. Contact your local health department for specific requirements and guidance in conforming to the applicable regulations of the Connecticut Public Health Code, section 19-13-B42.

All farmers/vendors at farmers' markets should contact their local health department for specific requirements and guidance in conforming to the applicable regulations of the Connecticut Public Health Codes (including those listed at the end of this chapter).

Depending on the food items offered and how they are prepared, some or all of the following may be required.

The Basics

This manual cannot cover all situations and food items, but in most situations you must provide equipment and maintain practices that provide for:

- use of potable water
- all produce washed prior to use
- approved sources for food items
- handwashing
- clean utensils
- maintaining proper temperature, if applicable
- delivering samples and prepared foods to the customers in such a manner to prevent anyone from touching any sample or product other than the one they will consume
- food protection
- ensuring that food workers are not working while ill or while experiencing ill symptoms, recent vomiting and/or diarrhea, or have exposed infected boils or lesions

Potable water

All water must be potable. That is, the water shall be drinking quality. Municipal water fits this category perfectly. If you have a private well for a water source, then the water must have been tested and found to be free of contaminants before you use it in the preparation of samples. The local health department can assist you with this task. Approved, commercially bottled water is readily available and can be used for food preparation.

All water used at the market to wash produce, utensils, and for clean up must be disposed of properly and not poured out on the ground.

Produce used for sampling must be washed prior to cutting

All raw produce must be washed thoroughly with running potable water prior to cutting, combining with other ingredients, cooking, or serving in a ready-to-eat form for samples. The water has to be running to carry away any dirt or contaminants that may be on the outside of the product (ie: you cannot wash your tomatoes in a bucket of clean water). Produce with rinds pose a special problem. Cantaloupes and muskmelons with netting need a good scrubbing to remove all dirt and contaminants from deep in the netting, prior to cutting.

Approved sources for food items

All food ingredients used for the preparation of foods, demonstrations, and for sampling must come from an approved source. This means all meats must be USDA approved and stamped, all milk and milk products must be pasteurized (except for properly aged and licensed raw milk cheeses), all fish and seafood must have been harvested by commercial means under the proper licenses and permits, and all foods offered for individual portion must have been produced in commercial establishments under a regulatory inspection program.

Handwashing and toilet facilities

An adequate number of approved handwashing and toilet facilities must be provided for food service workers as required. The toilet facilities should be conveniently located to the food preparation areas (within 500 feet). Toilets may consist of properly designed, operated and maintained portable toilets.

There must also be a way for food service workers to properly wash their hands. Though a good addition to hand washing, hand sanitizers do not substitute for proper hand washing. Hand sanitizer does not remove soil or eliminate all contaminants. Gloves can be used but you must be careful to keep them uncontaminated and they must be put on after washing hands first.

You should wash your hands or change your gloves anytime either is exposed to potential contamination, including:

- After touching bare human body parts
- After coughing, sneezing, using a tissue, using tobacco, eating, or drinking
- After handling money, unwashed produce, baskets, and anything not clean and sanitized
- Prior to beginning any food preparation including cutting raw fruits or vegetables for samples
- Any time you leave your stand, return, and handle food items in any way (except raw fruit and vegetables)
- After using the bathroom and upon returning to your stand
- After touching animals
- When switching between working with raw foods and ready-to-eat foods

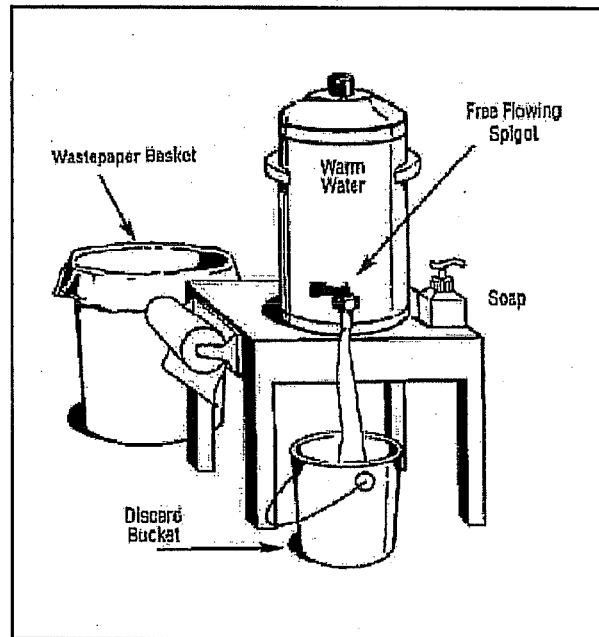
Depending on the market setup, providing for hand washing may mean each vendor must have his or her own station. A station may be shared if it is easily accessible with no

Ch. 11: Food Safety Guidelines and Regulations

physical impediments between the vendor and the station and has been approved by the local health department.

The basic items required for a proper hand washing station are:

- A container of potable water of sufficient size to provide enough water for the entire time the market is open. This container should be fitted with a free-flowing dispensing valve and should be raised off the ground to allow a catch basin under the spigot.
- One catch bucket for wastewater that fits under the container of water's spigot.
- Paper towels
- Liquid hand washing soap in a pump or squeeze bottle.



Proper handwashing procedure:

- Wet your hands
- Apply liquid soap
- Briskly rub your hands together – including fingernails and backs of hands for a minimum of 20 seconds (a long time!)
- Rinse your hands under free flowing water
- Dry your hands with a disposable paper towel

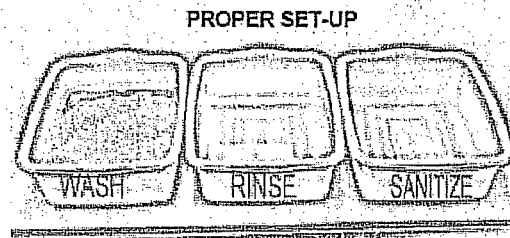
Clean utensils

All utensils utilized for preparing food items or samples must be washed in a detergent, rinsed in clean, potable water, and soaked for 60 seconds in a sanitizing solution. Depending on how involved your food preparation or sampling system is, you may need to set up a wash, rinse, and sanitize station for utensils and cutting boards being utilized in the booth.

- If providing a wash, rinse, and sanitize station, sanitizing solution must be approximately 50 parts per million of bleach (approved for use on a food-contact surface) contained in a water solution or another comparable, approved sanitizer. This is approximately one capful of bleach to one gallon of water. The sanitizing container should be of sufficient size to completely immerse the largest utensil in use.
- Allow all cleaned and sanitized utensils to air dry on a clean non-porous surface or dish rack. Do not dry with a towel.
- The “washing, rinsing, and sanitizing station” and the “hand washing station” must be set up before preparing any samples.

If you are only using a few utensils, you may choose to bring a number of clean and sanitized backup utensils with you to the market. Having an adequate supply of clean and sanitized utensils available may be adequate for the food items in your booth.

- If samples of both meat and vegetables are going to be cooked and offered, there should be 3 separate sets of utensils. The first is for raw meat, the second for cooked meat and the third for vegetables and fruits.
- If one of the utensils you use is a knife then you must have a proper cutting board that must be handled like any other utensil – wash, rinse, sanitized. Use only plastic (nonabsorbent) or approved hardwood cutting boards for cutting produce for sampling.



Proper temperature

If you bring cold potentially hazardous foods to the market for sampling you must maintain them at 45°F or below (per DCP meat must be kept at 41°F or below). That means you will need to ice the food items above and below, or provide a refrigerated unit if electrical power is offered to the market. If using ice, you need to make provisions for melted ice to drain away from the product. All ice used for cooling must be made from an approved source. Any potentially hazardous foods you reheat at the market must be heated to 165°F or above within 2 hours. You must have a way to attain this temperature. If you are serving potentially hazardous foods, an accurate and appropriate temperature-measuring device will be required and must be available and used to monitor food temperatures. All potentially hazardous foods need to be cooked to the required temperatures (see the temperature chart provided on the next page). If hot holding these foods at the market, all potentially hazardous foods must be held at 140°F or above.

Food Protection

All food shall be stored off the ground. Keep all food items not wrapped and also all samples covered and protected from dust, insects, customer handling, coughs and sneezes from patrons, and other sources of contamination that may be encountered at the market. Each vendor has the responsibility to protect against contamination of food items from all sources of contamination. If you cannot assure your storage, preparation or sampling methods can meet this standard you will have to consider a new method or even discontinue preparation or sampling all together.

All foods must be protected from unnecessary handling and ready-to-eat foods should not be handled with bare hands. Clean and sanitized utensils should be utilized whenever possible to avoid cross-contamination from handling of food.

Internal Cooking Temperatures:

Whole Roasts, Corned Beef, Pork Roasts:

130°F.	121 minutes
140°F.	12 minutes
145°F.	3 minutes

Shell Eggs, Fish, Meat (Including Pork)

145°F.	15 seconds
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Ground or Comminuted Meat and Fish Products:

145°F.	3 minutes
150°F.	1 minute
155°F.	15 seconds
158°F.	Instantaneously

Poultry, Ground or Comminuted Poultry,

Stuffed: Fish, Meat, Pasta, Poultry or Stuffing containing PHF ingredients:

165°F.	15 seconds
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Raw animal food cooked in a microwave oven shall be:

rotated or stirred throughout or midway during cooking to compensate for uneven distribution of heat; covered to retain surface moisture; heated to a temperature of at least 165° F. in all parts of the food, and allowed to stand covered for 2 min. after cooking.

Cold and Hot Holding Temperatures:

45° F. or less or 140° F. or more for all potentially hazardous foods except **whole beef and pork roasts** which may be held hot at **130°F.** or above

Cooling Requirements:

Cooked Potentially Hazardous Food shall be cooled:

140°F.	⇒ 70°F.	within 2 hours
70°F.	⇒ ≤45°F.	within an additional 4 hours

Reheating Temperatures:

Potentially Hazardous Food that is cooked, cooled, and reheated for hot holding shall be reheated so that all parts of the food reach a temperature of at least **165°F. for 15 seconds within 2 hours** except **remaining unsliced portions of roast beef** which may be reheated to **145°F. for 3 minutes within 2 hours.**

Ready-to-eat food taken from a commercially processed, hermetically sealed container shall be heated to a temperature of at least 140°F. for hot holding. Cooked, cooled, and refrigerated food that is prepared for immediate service in response to an individual consumer order may be served at any temperature.

GENERAL CHECKLIST FOR TEMPORARY FOOD SERVICE OPERATORS:

NOTE: SUBJECT TO ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS BASED ON THE MENU AND VARYING SITUATIONS.

- Probe-type thermometer** for monitoring proper cooking and holding temperatures (Range of 0°F – 220°F, accurate $\pm 2^\circ\text{F}$)
- Thermometers for all refrigerators or cooling units** – all units used for keeping foods cold must be maintained at a temperature below 45°F. Meat must be kept at or below 41°F.
- Coolers packed with ice / ice packs or refrigeration units** – if applicable
- Plastic wrap / covers for all containers**
- Hand washing station with liquid hand soap, paper towels, wastebasket**
- Extra utensils, cutting board, and/or gloves** - for food preparation, service, sampling, and demos
- Potable water supply** – for washing and hand washing
- Utensil wash/rinse/sanitize containers** – where required
- Soap and water solutions** – for washing equipment and surfaces
- Sanitizer solutions** – for sanitizing equipment and surfaces, and for storing wiping cloths
- Wastewater disposal container**
- Grease disposal container**
- Garbage containers** - with plastic liners
- Paper towels / Clean wiping cloths**
- Aprons**
- Hair restraints**
- Shelving / crates** – for off the ground storage of all food products, single service articles and equipment
- Lights** – with shields and caps or shatter proof bulbs (if lighting is needed)
- Adequate toilet/handwashing facilities**— for the food workers with exposed foods as required
- Adequate facilities to maintain hot potentially hazardous foods at 140° F. or higher**

Food Service (Individual Portions), Sampling and Cooking Demonstrations

The following is only a guideline for selected regulatory requirements. You must be in compliance with all applicable regulations. Contact your local health department for specific requirements and guidance in conforming to the applicable regulations of the Connecticut Public Health Code, Section 19-13-B42.

Farmers Providing Foodservice and Individual Portions at the Market

Cooking, providing samples, or preparing food items at a farmers' market by any individual, even those not considered to be farmers, will be classified and regulated as a temporary food service establishment. Farmers who wish to cook or prepare food such as sandwiches, grilled meat, cider or other types of fresh juices, etc. at a farmers' market or who will be providing individual portions of food prepared on-site or that were previously prepared at an off-site location different than the market location, must contact their local health department for guidance regarding permit applications, food safety rules and regulations, and inspections. Cooking or preparing food at a farmers' market will generally require some form of local health department permit and inspection. Particular food safety concerns include employee hygiene (including hand washing), protecting food products from human (sneezing, coughing, etc.) and environmental (dust, insects, etc.) contamination, cooking potentially hazardous foods at temperatures high enough to destroy harmful pathogens, maintaining safe hot and cold holding temperatures, and keeping utensils clean and free of contamination. This type of food service is subject to Section 19-13-B42 of the Public Health Code.

If you plan to cook or prepare individual portion food items at your market or within your booth, you must contact the local health department that has jurisdiction over foodservice establishments in the town where the farmers' market is located.

Be advised that your local health department reserves the right to restrict items prepared at a temporary food service setting based upon degree of food safety risk. The local director of health may augment such requirements when needed to assure the service of safe food, may prohibit the sale of potentially hazardous food or drink consisting in whole or in part of milk or milk products, eggs, meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or other ingredients capable of supporting the rapid and progressive growth of infectious or toxigenic microorganisms, or may modify specific requirements for physical facilities when in his/her opinion no health hazard will result.

Food Vendors (other than farmers)

The selling, cooking, providing samples, or preparing food items at the farmers' market by anyone will be classified and regulated as a "temporary foodservice establishment" and must operate in accordance with the CT PHC 19-13-B42 and all local ordinances including but not limited to application, permit and licensing, fees, and inspection. These types of vendors include, but are not limited to value-added vendors, bakeries, restaurants, hot dog vendors, itinerant vendors, ice cream vendors, etc.

A "temporary food service establishment" is defined as a food service establishment that operates at a fixed location for a temporary period of time, in connection with a carnival, circus, public exhibition, festival, celebration, or similar transitory gathering. Vendors seeking to obtain a "temporary food service establishment" permit will need to contact the local health department in the particular town or district in which they intend to operate. Permit fees for temporary food service establishments are determined by each individual local health department.

Any food service vendor at the market who is preparing foods, providing samples, or conducting a cooking demonstration needs to contact the appropriate local health department prior to setting up at the market.

Cooking Demonstrations

One of the most successful events at farmers' markets is hiring a chef to come to the market to cook seasonal produce, meats and other products, and offer samples to the customers of the market. In order to promote uniformity and farmers' market food safety across the state, all farmers' markets that intend to conduct cooking demonstrations are required to operate in accordance with section 19-13-B42 of the Connecticut Public Health Code as well as the guidelines and procedures discussed in the following sections.

1. Samples must have been prepared from approved source foods only.
2. In all instances the person cooking, whether they are a farmer, hired chef, or other individual, shall comply with section 19-13-B42 of the Connecticut Public Health Code for temporary food-service establishments and requirements for sampling at the market.

Summary of cooking demonstration requirements

- If the cooking and prep areas of the demonstration are not under cover, some sort of overhead protection needs to be provided. A tent, canopy, or umbrellas are examples of overhead protection. The product needs to be protected at all times.
- Food products shall not be exposed to insects or other environmental contaminants such as dust, as well as any unnecessary handling as seen with bare hand contact of food. If electricity is available, a fan may be used to keep a gentle breeze going to keep insects off the product. (The chef may appreciate the fan as well.) Covering product in some manner at all times will also deter insects
- During the event, the person cooking will need a way to wash his/her hands. A simple, health department-approved set up could consist of an elevated container of potable water that is equipped with a turn-spout dispenser or drain, with a catch bucket placed below the container. Liquid soap and disposable towels must also be provided at the hand wash station. The section on "Food Safety Guidelines and Regulations" discusses hand wash stations and includes a picture of the simple setup.
- Facilities to wash and sanitize all utensils used throughout the day may be required, depending on the type of cooking demonstration and the food items involved. A three-compartment sanitizing wash station can be easily constructed with three tubs, potable water, soap, and an approved sanitizer. A temporary event 3-bay setup is pictured in the "Food Safety Guidelines and Regulations" section. You will find that this set up is convenient for cleaning up after the event. You will need more water than you think so bring an adequate supply. Remember, utensils must also be protected from insects, dust and other forms of contamination. An extra measure of protection for clean utensils, food, and food-related items can be accomplished by storing the items in a plastic container with a tight-fitting lid.
- All potentially hazardous foods must be maintained at safe hot and cold temperatures throughout the entire event. Hot potentially hazardous foods must be maintained at an internal temperature of 140°F or greater. Cold potentially hazardous foods must be maintained at 45°F or less. Coolers and plenty of ice packs must be available. Coolers cannot be made of Styrofoam, as these coolers

are impossible to sanitize. At no time should any product sit in water. You will need to have provisions for melted ice to drain away from the product.

Serving the cooking demonstration samples to your customers

The samples need to be adequately protected from all forms of contamination. The easiest way to accomplish this is to serve each sample individually. Examples are to serve each sample in an individual cup or plate or served with individual toothpicks. (You should provide plenty of waste containers to dispose of these items.) This will help to avoid customers touching any sample that is not theirs. This works best if you have a helper that controls the samples and will reduce the chance of any cross contamination. Helpers should be careful to avoid touching the product and avoid contamination of any utensils used to portion out the samples.

Farmers who plan to conduct cooking demonstrations of products being sold within their booth, must contact the local health department that has jurisdiction over foodservice establishments in the town where the farmers' market is located.

	APPROVED FOR CONSUMER SALES	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR CONSUMER SALES	APPROVED FOR FSE SALES	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR FSE SALES
RAW MILK	✓	labeling, temp requirements	✗	unable to be used in FSE
RAW MILK CHEESES	✓	must be aged for 60 days, minimum. Proper labeling, DOA license required. Samples ok	✓	must be aged for 60 days, minimum. Proper labeling, DOA license required. Samples ok
LARGE WHEEL HARD CHEESE	✓	product stored at proper temperature once cut. Temp control samples source approved by DCP	✓	product stored at proper temperature once cut. Temp control samples must be source approved by DCP
HONEY	✓	exempt from inspection and regulation. labeling requirements apply	✗	must be commercial source
JAMS/JELLIES/PRESERVES	✓	labeling requirements apply	✗	commercial source, inspected, graded
EGGS	✓	labeling, temp requirements	✗	inspected, inspected by DCP, LHD
BAKERY PRODUCTS	✓	commercial kitchen needed, license	✓	inspected, inspected by DCP, LHD
SALSA	✓	licensed, inspected by DCP, LHD commercial kitchen required	✓	licensed, inspected by DCP, LHD commercial kitchen required
PICKLES	✓	licensed, inspected by DCP, LHD commercial kitchen required	✓	inspected, inspected by DCP, LHD commercial kitchen required
MEATS	✓	USDA stamped, inspected, slaughter & packaged under USDA inspection Must be properly licensed by DOA Bureau of Aquaculture	✓	USDA stamped, inspected, slaughter & packaged under USDA inspection tags avail., must be licensed by DOA Bureau of Aquaculture
SHELLFISH	✓	Must be properly licensed by DOA Bureau of Aquaculture	✗	Must be commercial source, inspected Can be used if source acceptable to DCP
see also 19-13-B42 (0) language				
MAPLE SYRUP	✓	exempt from inspection regulation, labeling requirements apply	✓	Must ask for receipt indicating source, date of purchase, farm/FSE name
RAW, FRESH PRODUCE	✓	no special considerations	✓	
SEAFOOD (NOT SHELLFISH)	✓	proper licenses from DEP, temperature controlled, commercial sources	✓	proper license from DEP, temperature controlled, commercial sources
DOG BISCUITS	✓	must be permitted by DOA Agriculture Commodities. Approved source issues, crude analysis, etc	✗	not for human consumption
YOGURT FROM FARM MILK (made in CT from CT milk)	✓	requires license from DOA	✓	can be used if licensed and inspected by DOA
JERKY	✓	exempted from USDA inspection, must use USDA meats, proper labeling if packaged, commercial facility. Wholesaling requires inspection by USDA.	✗	not approved for FSE, based on lack of inspection and regulation by enforcement agency
CUSTOM SLAUGHTERED POULTRY	✓	customer can purchase live bird and have farmer slaughter for later pickup	✗	not approved for FSE, based on lack of inspection and regulation
VEGETABLE/MEAT BREADS	✓	temperature controlled, commercial facility or licensed bakery, inspection	✓	temperature controlled, commercial facility or licensed bakery, inspection

✓ Ok for use
✗ Not approved for use

Farmers Providing Food Samples

Providing food samples at farmers' markets allows consumers to try a product before purchasing it. This is especially important when the farmer is offering a new or different product that the customer has never tried before. Unsafe sampling methods can contaminate food and result in foodborne illness. Good marketing practices require that basic sanitation practices be followed when samples are offered at farmers' markets. Following the basic food safety practices mentioned in Chapter 11 can reduce your risk. The farmer offering samples should look carefully at every step of their sampling process to make the samples as safe as possible. The regulations of the Connecticut Public Health Code 19-13-B42 apply to all food samples offered at the farmers' market, including cut produce, fresh squeezed juices of all types, grilled meats, dips, spreads, etc.

Sample delivery

It is a good practice to use disposable single-use utensils for distribution of samples to customers. These include toothpicks, cups, etc. or you can use tongs if you control them. Customers should never reach into a plate or bowl containing exposed samples. You should have a wastebasket lined with a plastic bag available for customers to dispose of their sample waste. Follow the handwashing protocols discussed in the chapter titled "Food Safety Guidelines and Regulations" to prevent contamination of the food. Use toothpicks, wax paper, paper sampling cups or another appropriate means to distribute samples. In this way each farmer and his workers can prevent the hands of customers from touching and contaminating the food. Each farmer's dispensing method must prevent contamination by the customer, additional workers, and the farmer.

If you plan to offer samples at your market or within your booth, you must contact the local health department that has jurisdiction over foodservice establishments in the town where the farmers' market is located.

**IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS NOTED ABOVE,
THE EASTERN HIGHLANDS HEALTH DISTRICT REQUIRES THE FOLLOWING FOOD SAMPLING
PROCEDURES:**

- FOOD AND BEVERAGE SAMPLES MUST BE SERVED TO CUSTOMERS IN INDIVIDUAL PORTIONS USING DISPOSABLE SINGLE-USE UTENSILS SUCH AS PORTION CUPS, PLATES, NAPKINS, CUPS OR TOOTHPICKS.
- A WASTE BASKET MUST BE PROVIDED IN THE CUSTOMER AREA
- NO COMMON FOOD BOWLS OR PLATTERS FOR GRAB SAMPLING OR "DIPPING"
- CUSTOMERS CAN NOT BE PERMITTED TO TOUCH OTHER PEOPLES' SAMPLES
- SAMPLES SHOULD BE SERVED TO THE CUSTOMER BY THE VENDOR OR THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES KEPT OUT FOR CUSTOMER SAMPLING MUST BE LIMITED TO PROTECT THE FOOD SAMPLES FROM CONTAMINATION AND IMPROPER TEMPERATURES

Requirements For Items Exempt From Inspection

It is important to note, that generally, no food products may be made in a facility that is also used for residential use. However, in Connecticut, jams, jellies, preserves and maple syrup are exempt from a sanitation inspection of the processing facility when preparation and sale of these items occurs on a residential farm. These products still need to be labeled with the following in ten-point type:

- Common or usual name
- Ingredients in descending order by predominance by weight
- Declaration of responsibility (name and address of manufacturer or distributor)
- Net weight or volume expressed in metric and English units
- A content statement if any additional ingredient has been added.

Jams, jellies, preserves and maple syrup labels must also bear the following statement:

“Not prepared in a government inspected kitchen”

Jams, Jellies and Preserves

The following is the current language of Connecticut General Statutes regarding jams, jellies and preserves:

Sec. 21a-24a. Sale of jams, jellies and preserves. (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Jam" means a food, with a pH value of 4.6 or less, made by cooking fruit with sugar to a thick mixture.

(2) "Jelly" means a food, with a pH value of 4.6 or less, made by cooking fruit juice that has been boiled with sugar.

(3) "Preserves" means a food, with a pH value of 4.6 or less, consisting of fruit preserved whole by cooking with sugar.

(4) "Residential farm" means property (A) being utilized as a farm, as defined in subsection (q) of section 1-1, and (B) serving as the primary residence of the owner of such property.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 21a-91 to 21a-120, inclusive, and section 19-13-B40 of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies, the preparation and sale of jams, jellies or preserves on a residential farm shall be allowed in a room used as living quarters and exempt from inspection by any state or local agency, provided such jams, jellies or preserves are prepared with fruit grown on such farm. Each container of jam, jelly or preserves offered for sale on such farm shall have on its label, in ten-point type: "Not prepared in a government inspected kitchen".

Maple Syrup

Maple syrup may be produced on a "residential farm" or a maple sugarhouse. This exemption does not include processed foods made with maple syrup. Maple producers and retailers must label maple syrup with the following:

- Common or usual name
- Name and address of manufacturer or distributor
- Net weight or volume expressed in metric and English units.

Ch. 23: Requirements For Items Exempt From Inspection

The label must also contain, in ten-point type, the following:

“Not prepared in a government-inspected kitchen.”

Inspection by the Department of Consumer Protection is conducted on an “upon request” basis.

The following is the current language of Connecticut state law regarding maple syrup:

Sec. 21a-24b. Sale of maple syrup. (a) As used in this section, "residential farm" means property (1) being utilized as a farm, as defined in subsection (q) of section 1-1, and (2) serving as the primary residence of the owner of such property.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 21a-91 to 21a-120, inclusive, and any regulations adopted thereunder, the preparation and sale of maple syrup on a residential farm shall be allowed in a room used as living quarters and shall be exempt from inspection by any state or local agency. Each container of maple syrup offered for sale on such farm shall have on its label, in ten-point type: "Not prepared in a government-inspected kitchen."

The above exempted products may only be sold directly to consumers at the residential farm producing the products or at the farmers' market kiosk at a certified farmers' market. The exempted products may not be distributed wholesale or sold to food service establishments including hotels, restaurants and institutions.

Questions regarding the sale of jams, jellies, and preserves, or the sale of maple syrup at retail or wholesale should be directed to:

Frank Greene, Division Director
Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection
Division of Food and Standards
Phone: (860) 713-6160
Fax: (860) 713-7237
Frank.Greene@po.state.ct.us

Last edit 3/20/2009

Applicable Connecticut State Regulation

19-13-B42. Sanitation of places dispensing foods or beverages

No person, firm or corporation shall operate or maintain within the State of Connecticut any place where food or beverages are served to the public except in compliance with the following requirements:

- (a) Definitions, as used in this section:
- (1) "Authorized agent" means any individual certified by the commissioner to inspect food service establishments and enforce the provisions of section 19-13-B42 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies under the supervision and/or authority of the director of health.
 - (2) "Comminuted" means reduced in size by methods including chopping, flaking, grinding, or mincing and includes fish or meat products that are reduced in size and restructured or reformulated such as gefilte fish, gyros, ground beef and sausage.
 - (3) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of public health.
 - (4) "Department" means the state of Connecticut Department of Public Health.
 - (5) "Director of health" means the director of a local health department or district health department approved by the commissioner as specified in Connecticut general statutes sections 19a-200 and 19a-242, respectively.
 - (6) "Food employee" means an individual working with unpackaged food, food equipment or utensils, or food-contact surfaces.
 - (7) "Food service establishment" means any place where food is prepared and intended for individual portion service and includes the site at which individual portions are provided. The term includes any such place regardless of whether consumption is on or off the premises and regardless of whether there is a charge for the food. The term does not include a kitchen in a private home where food is prepared or served and not offered for sale, or a bed-and-breakfast operation that prepares and offers food to the guests if such operation is owner occupied and has the total building occupant load of not more than 16 persons including the owner and occupants, and has no provisions for cooking or warming food in the guest rooms, and breakfast is the only meal offered, and placards are posted at the registration area which read "this establishment is exempt from section 19-13-B42 of the regulations of the public health code."
 - (8) "Full-time position" means thirty (30) hours per week or the number of hours per week that the food service establishment is open for business, whichever is less.
 - (9) "Hazard analysis" means an evaluation of food handling operations to identify points of potential product contamination and assess the adequacy of hot processing and hot and cold storage methods for foods.
 - (10) "Potentially hazardous food" means any food or food ingredient, natural or synthetic, that is in a form capable of supporting:
 - (A) the rapid and progressive growth of infectious or toxigenic microorganisms, or
 - (B) the slower growth of Clostridium botulism.
 - (11) "Qualified food operator" means a food operator employed in a full-time position who has demonstrated a knowledge of safe food handling techniques.
 - (12) "Ready-to-eat food" means food that is in a form that is edible without washing, cooking, or additional preparation by the food service establishment or the consumer and that is reasonably expected to be consumed in that form.
 - (13) "Supervisory position" means the position of a person who directs and inspects the performance of food service workers.
 - (14) "Temporary food service establishment" means a food service establishment that operates at a fixed location for a temporary period of time, not to exceed two (2) weeks, in connection with a carnival, circus, public exhibition, festival, celebration, or similar transitory gathering.
- (b) The floor surfaces in kitchens, in all other rooms and areas in which food or drink is

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stored or prepared, in which multi-use utensils are washed, and in walk-in refrigerators, dressing or locker rooms and toilet rooms, shall be of smooth nonabsorbent materials, and so constructed as to be easily cleaned. The floors of nonrefrigerated dry food storage areas need not be nonabsorbent. All floors shall be kept clean and in good repair. Floor drains shall be provided in all rooms where floors are subjected to flooding type cleaning or where normal operations release or discharge water or other liquid waste on the floor. No sawdust or similar material shall be spread on the floors. All exterior areas where food is served shall be kept clean and properly drained, and the surfaces in such areas shall be finished so as to facilitate maintenance and minimize dust.

- (c) The walls and ceilings of all rooms shall be kept clean and in good repair. All walls of rooms or areas in which food or drink is prepared, or multi-use utensils or hands are washed, shall be easily cleanable, smooth, light colored, and shall have washable surfaces up to the level reached by splash or spray.
- (d)(1) Effective measures shall be taken to protect against the entrance into the establishment or breeding on the premises of insects, rodents and other animals by:
- (A) filling or closing holes and other gaps along floors, walls, and ceilings,
 - (B) closed, tight-fitting windows, and
 - (C) solid self-closing, tight-fitting doors; or
- (2) if windows or doors are kept open for ventilation or other purposes, the openings shall be protected against the entrance of insects, rodents or other animals by:
- (A) 16 mesh to 25.4 mm (16 mesh to 1 inch) screens,
 - (B) properly designed and installed air curtains, or
 - (C) other methods which are submitted for review and approval by the local director of health. The submission of an alternative method to those listed in (A) and (B) of this subdivision for review by the director of health shall be accompanied by documentation which the director of health finds demonstrates that the method will be as effective in preventing the entrance of insects and rodents or other animals as those listed in (A) and (B) of this subdivision.
- (3) Subdivision (2) of this subsection does not apply if flying insects and other pests are absent due to the location of the establishment, the weather, or other limiting condition.
- (e) All areas in which food or drink is prepared or stored or multi-use utensils are washed, handwashing areas, dressing or locker rooms, toilet rooms and garbage and rubbish storage areas shall be well lighted. During all cleanup activities, adequate light shall be provided in the area being cleaned and upon or around equipment being cleaned. All rooms in which food or drink is prepared or served or multi-use utensils are washed, dressing or locker rooms, toilet rooms, and garbage and rubbish storage areas shall be well ventilated. Ventilation hoods and devices shall be designed to prevent grease or condensate from dripping into food or onto food preparation surfaces. Filters, where used, shall be readily removable for cleaning or replacement. Ventilation systems shall comply with applicable state and local fire prevention requirements and shall, when vented to the outside air, discharge in such a manner as not to create a nuisance.
- (f) Each food service establishment serving food or drink shall be provided with adequate, conveniently located toilet facilities for its employees. Toilet fixtures shall be sanitary and readily cleanable. Toilet facilities, including rooms and fixtures, shall be kept in a clean condition and in good repair. The doors of all toilet rooms shall be self-closing. Toilet room walls shall be tight and extend from floor to ceiling. Toilet tissue shall be provided. Easily cleanable receptacles shall be provided for waste materials, and such receptacles in toilet rooms for women shall be covered. Toilet and handwashing facilities accessible to the public shall be provided in conformance with sections 19-13-B105 through 19-13-B113 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. Where the use of non-water-carried sewage disposal facilities has been approved by the local director of health, such facilities shall be separate from the food service establishment. All sewage shall be

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- disposed of in a public sewerage system or, in the absence thereof, in a manner approved by the local director of health. Plumbing shall be so sized, installed and maintained as to prevent contamination of the water supply; as to properly convey sewage and liquid wastes from the food service establishment to the sewerage or sewage disposal system; and as not to constitute a source of contamination of food equipment or multi-use utensils, or create an insanitary condition or nuisance.
- (g) The water supply shall be adequate, of a safe, sanitary quality, be in conformance with section 19-13-B102 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and be from an approved source which is in conformance with sections 19-13-B51A through 19-13-B51M of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. Hot and cold running water under pressure shall be provided in all areas where food or drink is prepared or equipment, multi-use utensils or containers are washed. Hot water supplied in all areas where food or drink is prepared and where multi-use utensils and equipment are washed, and for other general purposes shall be maintained at a temperature of at least one hundred and ten (110) degrees F. through a mixing valve or combination faucet. Hot water supplied at hand washing sinks available to the public shall be in conformance with section 19-13-B111 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. Ice used for any purpose shall be made from water which comes from an approved source; and shall be used only if it has been manufactured, stored, transported, and handled in a sanitary manner.
- (h) Each food service establishment serving food or drink shall be provided with handwashing facilities located to allow for convenient use by employees in food preparation, food dispensing, and warewashing areas, and within or immediately adjacent to all toilet rooms. The handwashing facilities shall be equipped with hot and cold or tempered running water, hand cleansing soap or detergent dispensed in a sanitary manner, individual disposable towels or other hand drying device acceptable to the director of health. The use of a common towel is prohibited. A handwashing facility shall not be used for purposes other than handwashing. The handwashing facilities shall be maintained so that they are accessible at all times for employee use. Such facilities shall be kept clean and in good repair. No employee shall resume work after using the toilet room without first washing his hands.
- (i) All equipment and multi-use utensils, and all show and display cases or window counters, shelves, tables, chairs, and refrigerating equipment shall be so designed and of such material and workmanship as to be smooth, easily cleanable and durable and shall be in good repair. The food contact surfaces of such equipment and utensils shall, in addition, be easily accessible for cleaning, nontoxic, corrosion-resistant and relatively nonabsorbent. Sinks, dishtables and drainboards shall be constructed of galvanized metal or better, suitably reinforced, of such thickness and design as to resist denting and buckling, and sloped so as to be self-draining. Exceptions approved by the local director of health may be made to the above material requirements for equipment such as cutting boards, blocks and bakers' tables and containers for dry products.
- (j)(1) All equipment shall be so installed and maintained as to facilitate the cleaning thereof and of all adjacent areas.
- (2) Equipment in use on October 15, 1963, which does not fully meet the above requirements may be continued in use if it is in good repair, capable of being maintained in a sanitary condition and the food contact surfaces are nontoxic. Utensils containing or plated with cadmium or lead shall not be used, provided solder containing lead may be used for jointing. All cloths and towels used by waiters, chefs and other employees shall be clean.
- (3) All multi-use eating and drinking utensils shall be thoroughly washed and rinsed and sanitized after each use, in accordance with the following approved sanitizing processes.
- (A) When manual dishwashing is used, a three-compartment sink shall be provided and used wherever washing, rinsing, and sanitization of equipment or utensils are conducted; provided, that in food service establishments where the only utensils to be washed are limited to spatulas, tongs, and similar devices, and when the only equipment to be

cleaned is stationary and does not require disassembly for proper cleaning, a two-compartment sink may be approved by the director of health for this purpose. At least a two-compartment sink shall be provided and used for washing kitchenware and equipment which does not require sanitization. A warewashing sink shall not be used for handwashing or dumping mop water. Sinks used to wash or thaw food shall be sanitized before and after using the sink to wash produce or thaw food. Utensils after thorough washing and rinsing, clean to sight and touch, shall be sanitized by:

- (i) Immersion for at least one (1) minute in clean, hot water at a temperature of at least one hundred and seventy (170) degrees F. An approved thermometer shall be available convenient to the vat. The pouring of scalding water over the washed utensils shall not be accepted as satisfactory compliance; or
 - (ii) Immersion for at least one (1) minute in a sanitizing solution containing: at least fifty (50) mg/l of available chlorine at a temperature of not less than seventy-five (75) degrees F. The bath should be made up to a strength of one hundred (100) mg/l or more of available chlorine and shall not be used after its strength has been reduced to fifty (50) mg/l; or at least twelve and one-half (12.5) mg/l of available iodine in a solution having a pH value not higher than five (5.0) and a temperature of not less than seventy-five (75) degrees F.; or any other chemical sanitizing agent that has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the director of health to be effective and nontoxic under use conditions, and for which a suitable field test is available. Such sanitizing agents, in solutions used, shall provide the equivalent bactericidal effect of a solution containing at least fifty (50) mg/l of available chlorine at a temperature not less than seventy-five (75) degrees F.
- (B) When dishwashing is done by machine hot water for sanitizing may be used provided that:
- (i) Wash water shall be kept clean, and rinse-water tanks shall be so protected by distance, baffles or other effective means as to minimize the entry of wash water into the rinse water. All water inlets shall be protected against backflow.
 - (ii) The flow pressure shall be not less than fifteen (15) or more than twenty-five (25) pounds per square inch on the water line at the machine, and not less than ten (10) pounds per square inch at the rinse nozzles. A suitable gauge cock shall be provided immediately upstream from the final rinse sprays to permit checking the flow pressure of the final rinse water.
 - (iii) The temperature of the wash water shall not be less than:
 - (a) One hundred and sixty-five (165) degrees F. for a single temperature stationary rack machine;
 - (b) One hundred and sixty (160) degrees F. for a single tank, conveyor, dual temperature machine;
 - (c) One hundred and fifty (150) degrees F. for a single tank, stationary rack, dual temperature machine; and
 - (d) One hundred and fifty (150) degrees F. for a multitank, conveyor, multitemperature machine.

When hot water is relied upon for sanitization in a mechanical warewashing operation, the temperature of the fresh hot water sanitizing rinse as it enters the manifold shall not be less than one hundred and sixty-five (165) degrees F. for a stationary rack, single temperature machine; or one hundred and eighty (180) degrees F. for all other

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machines. The temperature of the fresh hot water sanitizing rinse shall not be more than one hundred and ninety-four (194) degrees F. as it enters the manifold. The item being sanitized shall attain a temperature of one hundred and sixty (160) degrees F. on its surface during the final rinse. When a pumped rinse is provided, the water shall be at a temperature of at least one hundred and sixty (160) degrees F.

- (iv) Conveyors in dishwashing machines shall be accurately timed to assure proper exposure times in wash and rinse cycles.
 - (v) An easily readable thermometer shall be provided in each tank of the dishwashing machine which will indicate the temperature of the water or solution therein. In addition, a thermometer shall be provided which will indicate the temperature of the final rinse water as it enters the manifold.
 - (vi) Jets, nozzles and all other parts of each machine shall be maintained free of chemical deposits, debris and other soil. Automatic detergent dispensers, if used, shall be kept in proper operating condition.
- (C) Dishwashing may be done by machines using chemicals for sanitization provided:
- (i) The machines, chemical sanitizer, and method of drying utensils are approved by the commissioner.
 - (ii) The temperature of the wash water shall not be less than one hundred and twenty (120) degrees F.; and
 - (iii) the wash water shall be kept clean; and
 - (iv) Adequate amounts of chemicals for washing, sanitizing, and drying shall be available. Chemicals added for washing, sanitization, and drying purposes shall be automatically dispensed, compatible, not interfering with the effective purpose of each other; and
 - (v) Utensils and equipment shall be exposed to the final chemical sanitizing rinse in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications for time and concentration; and
 - (vi) The chemical sanitizing rinse water temperature shall be not less than seventy-five (75) F. nor less than the temperature specified by the machine's manufacturer; and
 - (vii) A test kit or other device that accurately measures the parts per million concentration of the solution shall be available and used.
- (4) All kitchenware and food contact surfaces of equipment that have been used in the preparation or serving of food and drink, and all multi-use food storage utensils, exclusive of cooking surfaces of equipment, shall be thoroughly cleaned at least every four (4) hours. Cooking surfaces of equipment shall be cleaned at least once a day. All food temperature measuring devices, multi-use utensils and food contact surfaces of equipment used in the preparation or storage of potentially hazardous food shall be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized prior to such use and following: a change from working with raw animal foods to working with ready-to-eat foods; a change in the type of raw animal food such as beef, fish, lamb, pork, or poultry; use with raw fruit or vegetables prior to use with potentially hazardous food; and at any time during the operation when contamination may have occurred. Unless approved by the director of health for a different frequency of cleaning, equipment, food contact surfaces and utensils that have been used with potentially hazardous food shall be cleaned and sanitized at least every four (4) hours.
- Non-food contact surfaces of equipment shall be cleaned at such intervals as to keep them in a clean and sanitary condition.
- (5) No article, polish, or other substance containing any cyanide preparation or other

- poisonous material shall be used for the cleaning or polishing of utensils.
- (k) After cleaning and until use, all food contact surfaces of equipment and multi-use utensils shall be so stored and handled as to be protected from contamination. All single-service eating and drinking articles shall be made from nontoxic materials, and shall have been manufactured, packaged, transported, stored, handled and dispensed in a sanitary manner, and shall be used only once. Drinking straws or any other device, hollow in nature, whereby through its use a beverage can be drawn into the mouth shall be separately wrapped either individually or in pairs with a sanitary protective covering for individual use. Food service establishments which do not have adequate and effective facilities for cleaning and sanitizing multi-use utensils shall use single-service articles.
- (l) All garbage and rubbish containing food wastes shall, prior to disposal, be kept in a leak-proof, nonabsorbent container which shall be kept covered with tight fitting lids when filled or stored, or not in continuous use; provided such containers need not be covered when stored in a vermin-proofed room or enclosure or in a food waste refrigerator. All other rubbish shall be stored in containers, rooms or areas in a manner approved by the director of health. The rooms, enclosures, areas and containers used shall be adequate for the storage of all food waste and rubbish accumulating on the premises. Adequate cleaning facilities shall be provided, and each container, room or area shall be thoroughly cleaned after the emptying or removal of garbage and rubbish. Food waste grinders, if used, shall be installed in compliance with state and local standards and shall be of suitable construction. All garbage and rubbish shall be disposed of with sufficient frequency and in such a manner as to prevent a nuisance.
- (m)(1) Except during necessary periods of preparation and service, potentially hazardous foods shall be maintained at forty-five (45) degrees F. or below, or one hundred forty (140) degrees F. or above, except beef roasts and pork roasts cooked to an internal temperature and time specified below may be held hot at one hundred thirty (130) degrees F. or above. The use of time only, rather than time in conjunction with temperature, may be permitted by the director of health and may be used as a public health control for a working supply of potentially hazardous food before cooking, or for ready-to-eat potentially hazardous food that is displayed or held for service for immediate consumption if: the food is marked or otherwise identified with the time within which it shall be cooked, served, or discarded; the food is served or discarded within 4 hours from the point in time when the food is removed from temperature control; the food in unmarked containers or packages, or for which time expires, is discarded; and written procedures that assure compliance are maintained in the food service establishment and are made available to the authorized agent upon request. Except as specified raw food shall be cooked as follows:
- (A) Whole roasts, corned beef, and pork roasts shall be cooked to heat all parts of the food to the following minimum temperatures and corresponding minimum holding times: one hundred thirty (130) degrees F. for one hundred twenty-one (121) minutes; or one hundred forty (140) degrees F. for twelve (12) minutes; or one hundred forty-five (145) degrees F. for three (3) minutes;
- (B) Shell eggs, fish, meat and pork (other than whole roasts, corned beef, and pork roasts) shall be cooked to heat all parts of the food to at least one hundred forty-five (145) degrees F. for fifteen (15) seconds;
- (C) All meat and fish products that are ground or comminuted shall be cooked to heat all parts of the food to at least one hundred and forty-five (145) degrees F. for three (3) minutes, one hundred and fifty (150) degrees F. for one (1) minute, one hundred and fifty-five (155) degrees F. for fifteen (15) seconds, or one hundred and fifty-eight (158) degrees F. instantaneously;
- (D) Game meats, poultry, ground or comminuted poultry, stuffed fish, stuffed meat, stuffed pasta, stuffed poultry, or stuffing containing potentially hazardous food ingredients shall be cooked to heat all parts of the food

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- to at least one hundred sixty-five (165) degrees F. for fifteen (15) seconds;
- (E) Raw animal foods cooked in a microwave oven shall be: rotated or stirred throughout or midway during cooking to compensate for uneven distribution of heat; covered to retain surface moisture; heated to a temperature of at least one hundred sixty-five (165) degrees F. in all parts of the food; and allowed to stand covered for two (2) minutes after cooking to obtain temperature equilibrium;
 - (F) Pasteurized eggs or egg products shall be substituted for raw shell eggs in the preparation of foods that are not thoroughly cooked such as caesar salad, salad dressing; hollandaise or bearnaise sauce, mayonnaise, egg nog, ice cream, egg-fortified beverages, and in recipes requiring pooled eggs that are not cooked immediately. Exempted from the above is a raw animal food such as raw egg, raw fish, raw-marinated fish; raw molluscan shellfish; steak tartare; or partially cooked food such as lightly cooked fish, rare meat, and soft cooked egg that is served or offered for sale in a ready-to-eat form. Pork and poultry products are not exempt from the required cooking times and temperatures. The consumer shall be informed of the risks involved with the consumption of raw or undercooked animal food by means of posters, brochures, menu advisories, label statements, table tents, placards, or other written means available at the food service establishment which state: "thoroughly cooking meats, poultry, seafood, shellfish, or eggs reduces the risk of foodborne illness." Exemptions to the food temperature requirements shall not be allowed at food service establishments serving highly susceptible populations such as immuno-compromised individuals or older adults in hospitals, nursing homes, or similar health care facilities as listed in Connecticut General Statutes section 19a-490 and that are subject to this section and preschool age children in a facility that provides custodial care and is subject to this section such as child day care centers as defined in the Connecticut General Statutes section 19a-77(a)(1).
- (2) Frozen food shall be kept at such temperatures as to remain frozen, except when being thawed for preparation or use. Potentially hazardous frozen food which consists in whole or in part of milk or milk products, eggs, meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or other ingredients capable of supporting the rapid and progressive growth of infectious or toxigenic microorganisms, shall be thawed at refrigerator temperatures of forty-five (45) degrees F. or below; or under cool, potable running water seventy (70) degrees F. or below; or quick thawed as part of the cooking process; or by any other method satisfactory to the local director of health. Waste water from refrigeration equipment shall be disposed of in a proper manner.
 - (3) Cooked potentially hazardous foods shall be cooled from one hundred forty (140) degrees F. to seventy (70) degrees F. within two (2) hours, and from seventy (70) degrees F. to forty-five (45) degrees F. or below within four (4) additional hours. Potentially hazardous food that is cooked, cooled, and reheated for hot holding shall be reheated so that all parts of the food reach a temperature of at least one hundred sixty-five (165) degrees F. for fifteen (15) seconds, provided that remaining unsliced portions of roasts of beef that are cooked as specified in this subsection may be reheated for hot holding to one hundred forty-five (145) degrees F. for three (3) minutes. Reheating for hot holding shall be done within two (2) hours. Ready-to-eat food taken from a commercially processed, hermetically sealed container shall be heated to a temperature of at least one hundred forty (140) degrees F. for hot holding. Cooked, cooled, and refrigerated food that is prepared for immediate service in response to an individual consumer order may be served at any temperature.

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- (4) Food temperature measuring devices shall be provided and be readily accessible for use in ensuring attainment and maintenance of proper food temperatures.
Food temperature measuring devices shall be accurate to \pm two (2) degrees F.
- (n) All food and drink in food service establishments shall be from sources approved or considered satisfactory by the director of health, based on a determination of conformity with principles, practices, and generally recognized standards that protect public health; shall be in compliance with applicable state and local laws and regulations; shall be transported and delivered at required temperatures; and shall be clean, wholesome, free from spoilage, free from adulteration and misbranding and safe for human consumption. Any food or drink considered unsafe for human consumption shall be destroyed or disposed of in a manner satisfactory to the director of health. No hermetically sealed, non-acid or low-acid food which has been processed in a place other than a commercial food processing establishment shall be used.
- Molluscan shellfish shall be from sources listed in the most recent publication of the interstate certified shellfish shippers list distributed by the Federal Food and Drug Administration and approved or considered acceptable by the Connecticut Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Aquaculture, and, if shucked, shall be kept until used in the containers in which they were received. Shell stock tags or labels shall be retained for 90 days from the date the container is emptied. Finfish shall be commercially and legally caught or harvested. Fluid milk and milk products shall be pasteurized and conform to Grade A standards, the requirements of the United States Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration "Grade A Pasteurized Milk Ordinance" and "Grade A Condensed Milk Ordinance." Shell eggs shall be from commercial, regulated sources inspected according to law and shall be received clean and sound, and shall be graded as required by law.
- (o)(1) All food and drink while being stored, prepared, displayed, served or sold at food service establishments, or during transportation between such establishments, shall be protected from dust, flies, vermin, depredation and pollution by rodents, unnecessary handling, droplet infection, overhead leakage or other contamination. Raw fruits and vegetables shall be washed before use. If used, single-use gloves shall be used for only one task such as working with ready-to-eat food or with raw animal food, used for no other purpose, and discarded when damaged or soiled, or when interruptions occur in the operation.
- (2) Food once served to the customer shall not be served again. Wrapped non potentially hazardous food which has not been unwrapped and which is wholesome may be re-served.
- (3) All means necessary for the elimination of flies, roaches and rodents shall be used. All exposed food shall be stored at least eighteen (18) inches above the floor.
- (4) Only such poisonous and toxic materials as are required to maintain sanitary conditions and for sanitization purposes may be used or stored in food service establishments. Poisonous and toxic materials shall be identified and shall be stored and used only in such manner and under such conditions as will not contaminate food and drink or constitute a hazard to employees or customers.
- (p)(1) Food employees shall wear clean outer garments, maintain a high degree of personal cleanliness and conform to hygienic practices. Food employees shall keep their fingernails trimmed, filed, and maintained so the edges and surfaces are cleanable and not rough. Food employees shall keep their fingers, nails, hands, and exposed portions of their arms clean by using a cleaning compound to lather hands and arms for at least 20 seconds, followed by thorough rinsing with clean water in a handwashing facility, and hand drying using approved sanitary towels or other approved hand drying device. Employees shall wash their hands thoroughly in an approved handwashing facility before starting work. Food employees shall clean their hands and exposed portions of their arms as often as may be required to remove soil and contamination; after touching bare

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human body parts; after using the toilet room; after caring for assistance animals; after coughing, sneezing, using a handkerchief or disposable tissue, using tobacco, eating, or drinking; after handling soiled equipment or utensils; when changing gloves; after handling money; immediately before engaging in food preparation including working with exposed food, clean equipment and utensils, and unwrapped single-service and single-use articles; during food preparation as often as necessary to remove soil and contamination and to prevent cross contamination when changing tasks; when switching between working with raw foods and ready-to-eat foods; and after engaging in other activities that contaminate the hands. Employees shall not expectorate in rooms in which food is prepared. All persons, while working in direct contact with food preparation, food ingredients or surfaces coming into contact therewith shall wear hairnets, headbands, caps or other effective hair restraints. Employees shall not use tobacco in any form while engaged in food preparation or service, or while in equipment and multi-use utensil washing or food preparation areas. Designated locations in such areas may be approved by the local director of health for smoking, where no contamination hazards will result.

(2) SMOKING IS PROHIBITED IN ALL INDOOR PUBLIC AREAS OF A FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT. SIGNS SHALL BE POSTED AT EACH ENTRANCE STATING THAT SMOKING IS PROHIBITED BY STATE LAW.

- (3) Outdoor seating areas maintained for the service of food that have no roof or other ceiling enclosure and that have a permit to sell alcoholic liquor shall have at least seventy-five per cent of the outdoor seating capacity in an area in which smoking is prohibited and such area shall be designated with written signage as a nonsmoking area.
- (4) Outdoor temporary seating areas established for special events and not used on a regular basis shall not be subject to the smoking prohibition or signage requirements of this subsection.
- (5) Outdoor seating areas of establishments that do not serve alcohol shall not be subject to the smoking prohibition or signage requirements of this subsection.
- (q)(1) All parts of the establishment and its premises shall be kept neat, clean and free of litter and rubbish. Cleaning operations shall be conducted in such a manner as to minimize contamination of food and food contact surfaces. None of the operations connected with a food service establishment shall be conducted in any room used as living or sleeping quarters. Soiled linens, coats and aprons shall be kept in suitable containers until removed for laundering. No live birds or animals shall be allowed in any area used for the storage, preparation or serving of food, or for the cleaning or storage of utensils, or in toilet rooms or employees' dressing rooms or areas, in vehicles used for transporting food, or in any other area or facility used in the conduct of food service establishment operations; provided guide dogs or assistance dogs accompanying blind, deaf, or mobility impaired persons and dogs accompanying persons training such dogs as guide or assistance dogs as defined pursuant to the Connecticut General Statutes Sections 46a-42 and 46a-44, may be permitted in dining rooms.
- (2) Adequate facilities shall be provided for the orderly storage of employees' clothing and personal belongings. Where employees routinely change clothes within the food service establishment, one (1) or more dressing rooms or designated areas shall be provided for this purpose. Such designated areas shall be located outside of the food preparation, storage and serving areas, and the multi-use utensil washing and storage areas. When approved by the local director of health, such an area may be located in a storage room where only completely packaged food is stored. Such designated areas or dressing rooms shall be equipped with adequate lockers or other suitable facilities. Dressing rooms and lockers shall be kept clean and orderly.
- (r) No person while affected with any disease in a communicable form, or while a carrier of such disease, or while afflicted with boils, infected wounds, sores or an acute respiratory

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infection, shall work in any area of a food service establishment in any capacity in which there is a likelihood of such person contaminating food, drink or food contact surfaces with pathogenic organisms, or transmitting disease to other individuals; and no person known or suspected of being affected with any such disease or condition shall be employed in such an area or capacity. If the management of the food service establishment has reason to suspect that any employee has contracted any disease in a communicable form or has become a carrier of such disease, he shall notify the local director of health immediately. When the local director of health has reasonable cause to suspect possibility of disease transmission from any food service establishment employee, such director shall secure a morbidity history of the suspected employee, or make such other investigation as may be indicated, and take appropriate action. The director of health may require any or all of the following measures:

- (1) the immediate exclusion of the employee from all food service establishments;
- (2) the immediate closure of the food service establishment concerned until, in the opinion of the director of health, no further danger of disease outbreak exists;
- (3) restriction of the employee's services to some area of the food service establishment where there would be no danger of transmitting disease; and
- (4) adequate medical and laboratory examinations of the employee, or other employees, and of his and their body discharges; and
- (5) food employees shall not contact exposed ready-to-eat food with bare hands and shall use suitable utensils such as deli tissue, spatulas, tongs, single use disposable gloves or dispensing equipment, except when washing raw fruits and vegetables to remove soil and other contaminants. Food employees shall minimize bare hand contact with exposed food that is not in a ready-to-eat form. Ready-to-eat food includes: unpackaged potentially hazardous food that is cooked to the temperatures and time required for the specific food under section 19-13-B42(m)(1); raw, washed, cut fruits and vegetables; whole, raw fruits and vegetables that are presented for consumption without the need for further washing, such as at a buffet; and other food presented for consumption for which further washing or cooking is not required and from which rinds, peels, husks, or shells are removed.

(s)(1) No person, firm or corporation shall operate or maintain any place where food or beverages are served to the public within any town, city or borough, without a local permit or license, or otherwise without registration of the name and business address with the local director of health of the town, city or borough in which the business is conducted, if such permit or license is required by local ordinance. Permits for temporary food service establishments shall be issued for a period of time not to exceed fourteen (14) days.

- (2) A temporary food service establishment serving food or drink shall comply with all provisions of this section which are applicable to its operation. The local director of health may augment such requirements when needed to assure the service of safe food, may prohibit the sale of potentially hazardous food or drink consisting in whole or in part of milk or milk products, eggs, meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or other ingredients capable of supporting the rapid and progressive growth of infectious or toxigenic microorganisms, or may modify specific requirements for physical facilities when in his opinion no health hazard will result.
- (3) Food service establishment classification. The director of health, registered sanitarian, or authorized agent shall classify each food service establishment by using the criteria outlined in this subdivision. Establishments shall be classified at the time of licensure, where licensure is required by local ordinance, or otherwise at the time of registration with the local director of health. The classification shall be reviewed by the director of health, registered sanitarian, or authorized agent during each inspection and in no case less than annually. The food service establishment shall be placed into the highest classification that describes any of the food operations conducted. When it comes to the attention

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of the director of health, registered sanitarian, or authorized agent that the food service establishment has changed to a different class the director of health, registered sanitarian, or authorized agent shall reclassify that food service establishment. No food service establishment shall change operations to a different classification without prior written approval by the director of health, registered sanitarian, or authorized agent. The classes of food service establishments are as follows:

- (A) Class I is a food service establishment with commercially prepackaged foods and/or hot or cold beverages only. No preparation, cooking or hot holding of potentially hazardous foods is included except that commercially packaged precooked foods may be heated and served in the original package within four (4) hours.
 - (B) Class II is a food service establishment using cold or ready-to-eat commercially processed food requiring no further heat treatment and/or hot or cold beverages. No cooking, heating or hot holding of potentially hazardous foods is included, except that commercially packaged precooked foods may be heated and served in the original package within four (4) hours, and commercially precooked hot dogs, kielbasa and soup may be heated if transferred directly out of the original package and served within four (4) hours.
 - (C) Class III is a food service establishment having on the premises exposed potentially hazardous foods that are prepared by hot processes and consumed by the public within four (4) hours of preparation.
 - (D) Class IV is a food service establishment having on the premises exposed potentially hazardous foods that are prepared by hot processes and held for more than four (4) hours prior to consumption by the public.
- (4) Qualified food operator required. Each person owning, operating or managing any food service establishment designated either as class III or class IV shall be a qualified food operator or shall employ on-site at least one (1) qualified food operator who is in a supervisory position at said establishment. Each food service establishment shall be in compliance with this subdivision by August 1, 1997. Satisfactory evidence of compliance with this subdivision shall be documentation that the qualified food operator has passed a test administered by a testing organization approved by the department, or other documentation satisfactory to the department attesting to the individual's knowledge of safe food handling techniques as specified in subdivision (6) of this subsection. Said documentation shall be maintained on file at the food service establishment and provided to the local director of health, registered sanitarian, or authorized agent on request. Any person who serves meals to individuals at registered congregate meal sites funded under Title III of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, which were prepared under the supervision of a qualified food operator, shall be exempt from the examination requirement for qualified food operators. Any volunteer who serves meals for a nonprofit organization shall be exempt from the examination requirement for qualified food operators. Exempt from the requirements of this subdivision are: temporary food service establishments and special events sponsored by non-profit civic organizations such as, but not limited to, school sporting events, little league food booths, church suppers, and fairs. Soup kitchens that rely exclusively on services provided by volunteers are also exempt from the requirements of this subdivision.
- (5) Criteria for approval of testing organizations. To be approved, a testing organization shall make application to the department on forms provided by the department and therein demonstrate responsibility for all aspects of the testing system from the development of the test, through test administration including test security system, documentation of successful test completion and record maintenance. Testing organizations must reapply for approval every five (5)

years. Testing organizations shall demonstrate responsibility for all of the following areas:

- (A) Test development. The test shall be based on an objective job analysis to determine content areas and shall include, but not be limited to, elements that test the qualified food operator's knowledge of food allergies. The test shall be developed based on generally accepted standards of test development. A passing score study to set the required passing scores shall be conducted. Content validation and examination field test studies shall be conducted.
 - (B) Test security. The testing organization shall have test security systems to ensure the integrity of the test during all phases of test development and handling. Test administrators must be trained in test security procedures. Where client based testing is conducted, proctoring agreements that establish examination handling and proctoring procedures are required between the testing organization and the proctor. Different forms of the test shall be maintained.
 - (C) Test administration. The testing organization shall serve as the primary contact for individuals interested in the test. Explanatory test materials shall be available to interested parties. Guidelines for test administration shall be developed. The test shall be readily available to meet the needs of Connecticut.
 - (D) Documentation and record keeping. All individuals taking the test shall be provided documentation indicating whether they passed or failed the test. Statistics on the test including an item analysis shall be maintained. A registry of all individuals who have taken the test shall be maintained. Statistical and registry information shall be made available to the department and local health departments upon request.
- (6) Other documentation satisfactory to the department. In the absence of documentation that the qualified food operator has passed a test administered by a testing organization approved by the department, a signed statement by the owner/operator of the food service establishment attesting that the qualified food operator has demonstrated knowledge of food safety as specified in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this subdivision shall constitute satisfactory evidence of compliance with subdivision (4) of this subsection. The local director of health may require documentation to support the signed statement. The following specific elements of knowledge and competence are required:
- (A) Elements of knowledge
 - (i) Identify foodborne illness--define terms associated with foodborne illness; recognize the major microorganisms and toxins that can contaminate food and the problems that can be associated with the contamination; define and recognize potentially hazardous foods; define and recognize illness that can be associated with chemical and physical contamination; define and recognize the major contributing factors for foodborne illness; recognize how microorganisms cause foodborne disease.
 - (ii) Identify time/temperature relationship with foodborne illness-- recognize the relationship between time/temperature and microorganisms (survival, growth, and toxin production); describe the use of thermometers in monitoring food temperatures.
 - (iii) Describe the relationship between personal hygiene and food safety-- recognize the association between hand contact and foodborne illness; recognize the association between personal habits and behaviors and foodborne illness; recognize the association between health of a foodhandler and foodborne

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- illness; recognize how policies, procedures and management contribute to improved food hygiene practices.
- (iv) Describe methods for preventing food contamination from purchasing to serving-define terms associated with contamination; identify potential hazards prior to delivery and during delivery; identify potential hazards and methods to minimize or eliminate hazards after delivery.
- (v) Identify and apply correct procedures for cleaning and sanitizing equipment and utensils-define terms associated with cleaning and sanitizing; apply principles of cleaning and sanitizing; identify materials, equipment, detergent, sanitizer; apply appropriate methods of cleaning and sanitizing; identify frequency of cleaning and sanitizing.
- (vi) Recognize problems and potential solutions associated with facility, equipment and layout--identify facility, design, and construction suitable for food service establishments; identify equipment and utensil design and location.
- (vii) Recognize problems and potential solutions associated with, temperature control, preventing cross contamination, housekeeping and maintenance-implement self inspection program; implement pest control program; implement cleaning schedules and procedures; implement equipment and facility maintenance program.
- (viii) Identify and recognize the foods most commonly associated with food allergies.
- (B) Demonstrable elements of competency
 - (i) Assess the potential for foodborne illness in a food service establishment--perform operational food safety assessment; recognize and develop standards, policies and procedures; select and train employees; implement self audit/inspection program; revise policy and procedure (feedback loop); implement crisis management program.
 - (ii) Assess and manage the process flow-identify approved source; implement and maintain a receiving program; implement and maintain storage procedures; implement and maintain preparation procedures; implement and maintain holding/service/display procedures; implement and maintain cooling and post preparation storage procedures; implement and maintain re-service procedures; implement and maintain transportation procedures.
- (7) Replacement of qualified food operator. Whenever the qualified food operator terminates employment, is terminated or is transferred, the person owning, operating or managing the food service establishment shall notify the local health department in writing. A replacement qualified food operator shall be employed within sixty (60) days from the date of termination or transfer of the qualified food operator. The local health department may grant an extension not to exceed an additional sixty (60) days to comply with this subdivision if deemed necessary.
- (8) Responsibilities of qualified food operators
 - (A) The qualified food operator is responsible for operating the food service establishment in compliance with all the provisions of section 19-13-B42 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. The qualified food operator of each food service establishment is responsible for ensuring training of food preparation personnel. The following are exempt from the examination requirement for qualified food operators but shall receive training from any qualified food operator:

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- (i) volunteers who serve meals for a nonprofit organization; and
 - (ii) persons who serve meals at registered congregate meal sites funded under Title III of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, which were prepared under the supervision of a qualified food operator. All such personnel shall receive training that shall include but not necessarily be limited to: instruction in proper food temperature control; food protection; personal health and cleanliness; and sanitation of the facility, equipment, supplies and utensils. The qualified food operator of each food service establishment shall maintain written documentation of a training program, and training records of individual employees, and shall make these records available to the local health department upon request. The owner, operator, manager or qualified food operator of a food service establishment at a nonprofit organization or registered congregate meal site for senior citizens shall maintain such documentation and make such records available to the local health department upon request.
 - (B) The owner or manager of the food service establishment shall designate an alternate person who has complied with section 19-13-B42(s)(6) to be in charge at all times when the qualified food operator cannot be present. This alternate person in charge shall be responsible for: ensuring that all employees comply with the requirements of this section, and that foods are safely prepared; handling emergencies; admitting the inspector; and receiving and signing the inspection report.
- (t) Inspection of food service establishments. All food service establishments shall be inspected by the director of health, registered sanitarian, or an authorized agent of the director of health, if such director, sanitarian or agent has been certified by the commissioner. Candidates for certification must be sponsored by a local director of health, and possess as minimum requirements a bachelors degree or three years experience in a food safety or regulatory food protection program acceptable to the department. Candidates shall not be involved in the ownership or management of a food establishment located within his jurisdiction. The certification program shall consist of a two stage process: (1) successful completion of classroom training and passing score on a final written exam; and (2) completion of a series of inspections with a certification officer from the department food protection program. Upon completion of the certification process, the department shall notify the department of health and the candidate in writing specifying the issuance of certification and expiration date. The commissioner shall have the authority to renew certification of each persons conducting such inspections every three years. Recertification may be granted upon the successful completion of sixteen (16) hours of approved food protection training every three (3) years. The department shall be responsible for approving and assuring the provision of such training. Failure to comply with recertification requirements shall result in the certification to conduct inspections not being renewed. The department shall notify the director of health and the chief elected official of the affected food service jurisdiction when a certification is not renewed. All food service establishments shall be inspected in accordance with this subsection.
- (1) Class I food service establishments shall be inspected at intervals not to exceed three hundred and sixty (360) days.
 - (2) Class II food service establishments shall be inspected at intervals not to exceed one hundred and eighty (180) days.
 - (3) Class III food service establishments shall be inspected at intervals not to exceed one hundred and twenty (120) days.
 - (4) Class IV food service establishments shall be inspected at intervals not to exceed ninety (90) days, except that an interval not to exceed one hundred and twenty (120) days may be allowed where one (1) of the inspections is a hazard

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- analysis inspection.
- (5) Access to establishments. The director of health, registered sanitarian or authorized agent after proper identification, shall be permitted to enter, at any reasonable time, any food service establishment for the purpose of making inspections to determine compliance with this section. He shall be permitted to examine the records of the establishment to obtain information pertaining to food and supplies purchased, received, or used, and persons employed, but not including financial records.
- (6) (6) Inspection records. Weighted values. Rating scores. Whenever the director of health, registered sanitarian or authorized agent makes an inspection of a food service establishment, he shall record his findings on an inspection report form included in this section and shall furnish a copy of such inspection report form to the owner or operator. Such form shall summarize the requirements of this section and shall set forth weighted point values for each such requirement. Forms, such as computer forms, which are substantially equivalent to the inspection form included in this section may be approved by the commissioner. Upon completion of an inspection, the director of health, registered sanitarian or authorized agent shall total the weighted point values for all requirements in compliance, such total becoming the rating score for the food service establishment. The total weighted point value shall be scored for each item in violation. The maximum rating shall be one hundred (100).

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