

# Nebraska Produce Safety Program Labels for Produce Growers: What Do They All Mean?



## Nebraska Produce Safety **REGISTERED**

This label will be given to any produce\* grower who has completed the Nebraska produce grower registration form and is in the grower inventory. Even if a grower is exempt due to sales, they will be granted this label to display their desire to receive updates and remain informed on the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA) Produce Safety Rule (PSR).



## Nebraska Produce Safety **EDUCATED**

This label will be given to any produce grower who has attended and completed Produce Safety Alliance (PSA) Training. Again, even if the grower has the status of "exempt" they will still receive this label if they have completed training.



## Nebraska Produce Safety **READY**

This label will be given to a grower who has volunteered and completed an On-Farm Readiness Review (OFRR). OFRRs are ideally for growers with a "covered" status. However, any grower who has completed PSA training can request an OFRR.



## Nebraska Produce Safety **INSPECTED**

This label will be given to produce growers who have had a FSMA PSR inspection. Only growers with a "covered" status can receive this label because only "covered" growers will be inspected.

### **Growers will only be able to use one label at a time. It is recommended that the most advanced status be displayed at any given time.**

For example, if a farm has registered, attended training, and had an OFRR, it is recommended that the Nebraska FSMA Ready label be used. Labels can be displayed on invoices and store placards or wherever produce is sold. Please be aware that a false or misleading use of one of these labels would violate §81-2,283 or §81-2,285 of the Nebraska Pure Food Act.

\* Produce means any fruit or vegetable (including mixes of intact fruits and vegetables) and include mushrooms, sprouts (irrespective of seed source), peanuts, tree nuts, and herbs. Produce does not include food grains that are primarily grown and processed for use as meal, flour, baked goods, cereals and oils rather than for direct consumption as small, hard fruits or seeds (including cereal grains, pseudo cereals, oilseeds and other plants used in the same fashion). Examples of food grains include barley, dent- or flint-corn, sorghum, oats, rice, rye, wheat, amaranth, quinoa, buckwheat, and oilseeds. In addition to food grains, this specifically excludes the following: Asparagus; black beans, great Northern beans, kidney beans, lima beans, navy beans, pinto beans; garden (roots and tops) beets, sugar beets; cashews; sour cherries; chickpeas; cocoa beans; coffee beans; collards; sweet corn; cranberries; dates; dill (seeds and weed); eggplants; figs; ginger; hazelnuts; horseradish; lentils; okra; peanuts; pecans; peppermint; potatoes; pumpkins; squash, winter; sweet potatoes; and water chestnuts.

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