Pastured Poultry and Regulations





Egg Handling Regulations





Why regulations?

USDA's Egg Production Inspection Act

- Eggs of known quality and origin
- Shell eggs shall be graded and sized
- Properly handled, labeled, & refrigerated
- Wholesome and safe to eat

Goal: Wholesome Eggs, Safe to Eat!



Regulation of Egg Sales

Federal:

- USDA grading standards
- FSIS Inspection: Egg Products Inspection Act
- FDA Egg Safety Rule

State:

- CDFA Food & Agriculture Code (FAC), Retail Food Code
- Egg Safety and Quality Management (ESQM) Program

Local: regulations vary by location. May include:

- County Environmental Health
- Farmer's Market Boards



USDA



California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)



California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)

Questions? Clarification? Ask a real person at the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)

Jenna Celigija – Eggs

916-900-5004

See also Poultry Guidance on the the CDFA website



Eggs Must be Clean

Dirty eggs are restricted; sale is prohibited per EPIA 1033(g)(8) and 1037(a)(1).

Keep nests clean and inviting with:

- Adequate space
- Cover nests 'til laying
- Clean, dry bedding
 - Straw—organic
 - Wood shavings
 - Gray turf (plastic)



Gathering Eggs

Methods—depends on your scale of production:

 Roll-out nest boxes, Egg baskets, 5-gallon buckets with towels, Crates and flats





- Gather often
- Do not use old or floor eggs



Washing Eggs

Eggs must be washed & sanitized Water must be:

- Potable
- > 90 F (32.2 C)
- 20 F (11.1 C) warmer than eggs (to prevent absorption of water
 bacteria through the membrane into the egg)



 < 2 ppm Iron in water (minimize growth of Pseudomonas bacteria)



Grading Eggs

- Eggs must be Graded: AA,
 A, B Exterior and Interior Quality
- Shell: clean, unbroken, practically free of defects
- "Candle" to view internal contents with transmitted light; find checks, cracks, blood spots; remove deformities, irregularities, leakers...
- Air Cell: small when fresh; see size by candling, which also reveals tiny cracks, blood spots, and other defects
- Weigh to standard size class: Jumbo, Extra Large, Large, Medium, Small, or Pee Wee



Cleaning, Sanitation, Candling... Consistent Quality

Cleaning removes dirt; Sanitizing kills bacteria

Common Sense, government regs & industry recommendations

Consistent quality Prevent illness or death

Don't gross out your customers!





Packing Eggs

- Pack dry eggs
- Point down; round end up
 - Eggs keep better
 - Retain moisture
 - Work with gravity
 - (air bubble up, yolk centered)
- Reduce breakage
- Better appearance





Registration Requirements

Federal: USDA and FDA: CFR

<u>Title 21</u> \rightarrow <u>Chapter I</u> \rightarrow <u>Subchapter B</u> \rightarrow <u>Parts 115 & 118</u>

- Flocks > 3000 birds must register
- State: CDFA > Meat, Poultry and Egg Safety Branch
 > Egg Safety and Quality Management (ESQM)
 Program

Anyone who produces, sells, or handles shell eggs in California must register as an Egg Handler

Costs: \$75/calendar year

Mill Fees: \$0.15/30 dozen eggs

Eggs sold to household consumers on the premises where produced from a total flock size of 500 hens or less are exempt from Mill fees.



Cooling and Refrigeration

USDA and CDFA both say:



- Shell eggs must be maintained at a temperature of 45°F or less before selling to the customer.
- California Retail Food Code §114373 provides exceptions if all conditions met: own production, kept out of sun, cleaned and sanitized, post sign to advise customers to refrigerate eggs ASAP...

Egg Labeling: Requirements

- Producer's name, address (town, state) & zip code
- Product identity (eggs) and quantity (e.g. 1 dozen)
- Size (small, medium, large, extra large, jumbo)
- Grade (AA or A)
- The statement "Keep Refrigerated"
- Sell-by date < 30 days from pack date
- Julian date of pack
- California egg handler code (CDFA registration #)
- If applicable (>3000 birds) USDA plant of origin code or USDA Shell Egg Surveillance number
- SEFS Compliant

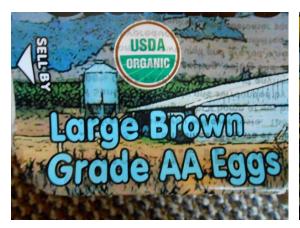




Label Claims Requiring Certification

Labels that require certification:

- Organic per NOP standards; Certified organic by... [a USDA-accredited certifier]
- Certified Humane
- American Humane
- Animal Welfare Approved Certified







Label Claims: Truth in Marketing

Claims that are Currently Unregulated, except by

Truth in Labeling Laws:

- Farm fresh
- Free range
- Pasture raised
- Hand Gathered
- Delicious and Nutritious
- Beautiful & Wonderful 2





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NCAT's ATTRA Project offers technical informational assistance to farmers and ranchers

- Improve Production Systems
- Support Good Business Management
- Achieve Organic Certification

Publications, Videos, Newsletters

Data Bases, Short Courses, etc.

https://attra.ncat.org/

English: 1-800-346-9140

Bilingual: 1-800-411-3222





Resources in Spanish https://attra.ncat.org/espanol







Set Whole Farm-Life Goals; Make Plans; Grow Crops, Raise Birds & Keep Production Records; Evaluate Results in Light of Goals; Use Info to Adjust Plans; Repeat!



Recordkeeping: Choose Effective, Efficient Planning and Tracking Tools

- Business Plan: Goals and Milestones for Measuring Progress
- Enterprise Budgets (See ATTRA publication Meat Birds)
- Profitability Calculator (See Excel File)
- Cash Flow Budget (See Excel File)
- Bookkeeping / Accounting)(FSA 432 booklet vs. Quickbooks)
- Keep Records: Compare reality with projections; Assess progress toward goals to guide future plans—

Continue? Grow? Diversify? Exit??

- Farm Production Records (include Indirect Benefits?)
- Money (Efficient Bookkeeping and Accounting)
- Time (Timesheet with means to track Enterprise Tasks)



Learning with Intentionality

Random—Own Farm / Life Experience—Research What works for you and your farm? How do you know?

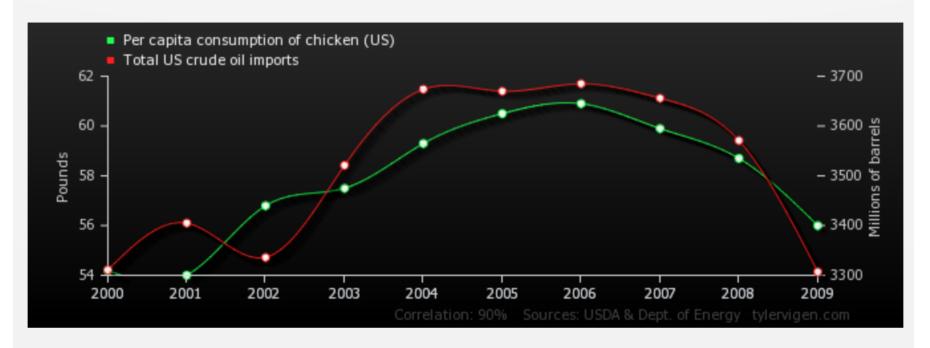
- Set goals: "SMART" desired outcomes
- Plan and Design (Does it work on paper?)
- Experiment and Measure (Keep Records!)
- Analyze, Interpret, Draw Conclusions (Cause?)
 - Money (Efficient Bookkeeping and Accounting)
 - Time (Timesheet: track enterprise tasks)
 - Natural Resources (Photos, logs, NRCS contracts)

Experience informs future decision-making.

Correlation vs. Causality Per capita consumption of chicken (US)

correlates with

Total US crude oil imports



	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Per capita consumption of chicken (US) Pounds (USDA)	54.2	54	56.8	57.5	59.3	60.5	60.9	59.9	58.7	56
Total US crude oil imports Millions of barrels (Dept. of Energy)	3,311	3,405	3,336	3,521	3,674	3,670	3,685	3,656	3,571	3,307

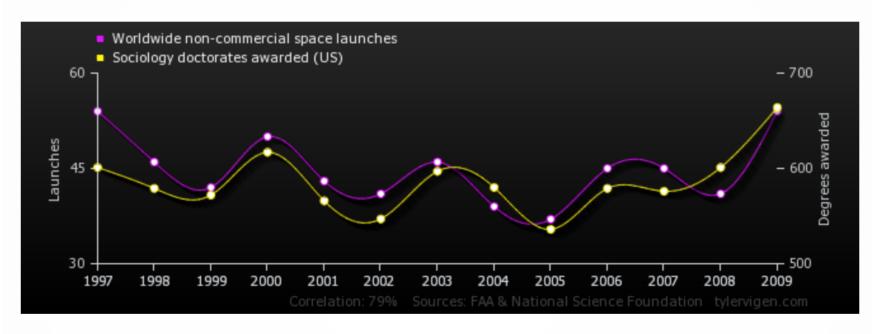
Correlation: 0.899899

Cause or Correlation?

Worldwide non-commercial space launches

correlates with

Sociology doctorates awarded (US)



	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>			<u>2003</u>		<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Worldwide non-commercial space launches Launches (FAA)	54	46	42	50	43	41	46	39	37	45	45	41	54
Sociology doctorates awarded (US) Degrees awarded (National Science Foundation)		579	572	617	566	547	597	580	536	579	576	601	664

Correlation: 0.78915





Helping people by championing small-scale, local, and sustainable solutions to reduce poverty, promote healthy communities, and protect natural resources.