

Revised January 2016



Overview: Allowed Foods, Label Requirements

Farmers markets are growing in popularity across the United States and across Kansas. These markets provide a valuable market outlet for local farmers and allow consumers to purchase healthy local produce and other foods. To protect this key market outlet, it is essential that the food sold at farmers markets is produced and processed according to the relevant governmental rules, regulations, and guidelines. Not only will this produce products that are as safe as possible, it will also assure your customers that your business, as well as the entire farmers market, has product quality and safety in mind.

*** Retail food sales (including at farmers markets) in Kansas are regulated for food safety by the Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA) Food Safety and Lodging program. Therefore, if you are a vendor from Kansas and selling products in Kansas, the state requirements listed in this document are what you need to follow. More information on how to obtain the various KDA licenses mentioned in this document is included after the tables and in subsequent sections of the document. KDA encourages vendors to contact them with any questions regarding licensing, as KDA is happy to guide people through the licensing process.*

** Vendors should also check with the market where they are selling, as their requirements may be more stringent than state governmental regulations.*

** More detailed requirements for most products listed in the tables below are included in subsequent sections of this document.*

Note: This applies to all direct-to-consumer sales of food, including festivals, bazaars, craft shows, and similar events. The listed licensing exemptions would also apply to exempt foods sold online and shipped to the customer's home or delivered by the producer directly to the end consumer.

Foods NOT allowed to be sold at Kansas farmers markets (WITHOUT proper licensing)

- Home canned pickles, meats, vegetables, and sauerkraut. More information on home-canned foods regulations is available in subsequent tables.
- Home baked potentially hazardous foods (includes cream or meringue pies, custards, cheesecakes, cream-filled cupcakes or donuts, cream cheese-based frostings or fillings, etc.). *NOTE: potentially hazardous foods are foods that require temperature control for safety.*
- Homemade dairy products (cheese, yogurt, ice cream, etc.).
- Uninspected meat or poultry (must be processed at an inspected facility).

Overview: Allowed Foods, Label Requirements	1
General Food Safety Practices, Selling Fresh Produce, Samples, and Demos	5
Selling Prepared Foods and Baked Goods	10
Selling Meat, Eggs, and Dairy Products	11
Key Contacts	14

Foods *ALLOWED* at Kansas farmers markets *WITHOUT* licensing¹

Food Product Type	Examples	Regulatory requirements
Baked goods (home kitchen)	Cookies, breads, cakes, cinnamon rolls, fruit pies, fruit cobbler	Follow labeling requirements (listed below).
Dry baking mixes	Cookie mix, brownie mix	Follow labeling requirements (listed below).
Fresh (or dried) uncut fruits, vegetables, or herbs ²	Tomatoes, melons, okra, apples, basil	May be home-grown; any pesticide use must comply with label directions.
Intact ² salad greens	Mixed greens with only intact leaves	Follow weights and measures requirements.
Nuts	Walnuts, pecans	May be sold shelled or in-shell.
Honey		Can sell direct to consumer without licensing ³ .
Eggs	Chicken, duck, goose	Should be sold at ≤45°F. Cartons should be clean and labeled properly ⁴ . (Strongly suggested for establishments with fewer than 50 hens.)
Home canned fruit jams and jellies; jams and jellies <i>flavored with pepper-flavored vinegar or small amounts of pepper powder</i>	Fruit jams and jellies (note that reduced or no-sugar jams or jellies require a product assessment)	Must follow labeling requirements (see below).
Canned, shelf stable naturally high acid foods (and “formulated acid” foods ⁵)	Canned applesauce, canned fruits	Must follow labeling requirements. Requirements for other canned foods listed below.
Juice, cider	Apple juice, apple cider	If not pasteurized, must include a warning statement on the label (see p. 58, Kansas Food Code, https://agriculture.ks.gov/docs/default-source/fsl--handouts/kansas-food-code.pdf?sfvrsn=2); license is required.
Hard candies (home kitchen)	Cinnamon hard candy	Note: homemade chocolates must be tested to determine if license is needed (see testing table on page 4).
<i>Cultivated whole</i> mushrooms (culinary and medicinal)	Fresh or dried	Note the regulations listed below for <i>wild</i> mushrooms and <i>cut</i> mushrooms.
Fish and seafood — sold whole on ice	Whole catfish	No HACCP plan or processing license required.
Foods and beverages prepared off site, sold ready-to-eat at market — <i>six or fewer times per calendar year.</i>	Sandwiches, pizza, potato salad, etc. prepared and sold by any entity — <i>six or fewer times per calendar year.</i>	No licensing required; however, must follow “Sanitation and hygiene requirements for exempt food establishments” ⁶ .
Foods and beverages sold ready-to-eat at market by community groups for fundraising purposes	Sandwiches, pizza, etc. prepared and sold by 4-H groups, church groups, schools, etc. (with no staff paid by the proceeds of the food sales).	No licensing required; however, must follow “Sanitation and hygiene requirements for exempt food establishments” ⁷ .
Homemade dried pasta	Dried egg noodles	No licensing required if dried in a protected environment in a short time period
Vanilla extract		No licensing needed if the product meets the standard of identity in 21 CFR 169.175 to ensure it is vanilla extract and not a flavored alcohol.
Lard		No licensing required if sold direct to consumer.

NOTE: It is a regulatory requirement that ALL foods on sale or display (even if no licensing is required) must be effectively protected from contamination and sold in a sanitary manner. Note also that uninspected food products in KS do NOT need to be labeled as “homemade” or other indication that they are not inspected. However, homemade food products can be labeled as such.

NOTE: Footnotes for tables on pages 2 and 3 are below and continued on page 3.

¹ According to state regulations. Check with local farmers market managers as their requirements may be even more strict.

² Not cut beyond normal harvesting practices.

³ Sales of packaged honey to grocery stores (including consignment sales) for resale require a KDA Food Processors License.

⁴ More information in *Selling Meat, Eggs and Dairy Products* section.

⁵ More information on FDA’s classification of canned foods, including “formulated acid” foods is available from: www.fda.gov/food/guidanceregulation/guidancedocumentsregulatoryinformation/acidifiedlact/default.htm

⁶ Refer to Kansas State Regulations 4-28-33 (Sanitation and hygiene requirements for exempt food establishments) and 4-28-34 (Exemption from licensure; definitions) for more specific details.

⁷ Fundraising for community or humanitarian purposes and educational or youth activities is exempt from licensing with no restriction on number of times done per year. Refer to the footnote above for information on the relevant regulations.

Foods ALLOWED WITHOUT licensing, cont.

Food Product Type	Examples	Regulatory requirements
Pepper vinegars		RAW peppers must be used in making pepper vinegar to sell without a license
Grain products	Home-ground flour, cornmeal, popcorn	Standard hygiene and sanitation requirements, as with all food sold
Fruit leathers	Apricot leather, other fruits	Standard hygiene and sanitation requirements, as with all food sold

Foods ALLOWED WITH proper licensing (potentially hazardous foods and beverages) *

Food Product Type	Examples	Regulatory requirements
Dairy products; milk	Milk, cheese, yogurt, etc. from cows, goats, other mammals	Pasteurized and processed at KDA licensed Dairy Manufacturing Plant ⁸ ; food establishment license required at point of sale.
Baked products with potentially hazardous dairy and egg products	Cheesecake, cream filled cupcakes or donuts, cream cheese-based frostings or fillings, cream or meringue pies, custards	Food establishment license required at production facility and point of sale ⁹ .
Meat and poultry — raw	Steaks, ground beef, fresh sausages, turkey, chicken	Product must be from an inspected source and properly labeled ¹⁰ . Food establishment license required at point of sale unless registered as a wholesale dealer ⁹ . May be sold refrigerated or frozen.
Meat and poultry, ready to eat	Jerky, summer sausage and similar products	Product must be inspected by KDA or USDA and sold at the appropriate temperature ¹⁰ .
Fish and seafood — cleaned	Degutted catfish	KDA food establishment or food processing license at preparation facility, Hazard Analysis ¹¹ , food establishment license at the point of sale.
Sprouts	Alfalfa sprouts	KDA food establishment license required at production facility and point of sale ⁹ .
Cut leafy greens (fresh or dried)	Cut or torn lettuce (cut beyond normal harvesting)	KDA food establishment license required at production facility and point of sale ⁹ . Must be sold at or below 41°F.
Cut produce (fresh or dried)	Cut melons, cut mushrooms ¹² , refrigerated salsa, refrigerated pesto	KDA food establishment license required at production facility and point of sale ⁹ .
Wild mushrooms	Morel mushrooms	Mushrooms picked in the wild must be individually inspected for safety by a KDA-approved mushroom ID expert ¹³ .
Naturally fermented canned foods	Sauerkraut, kimchi	KDA Food Establishment License required for production facility ⁹ .
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acidified shelf-stable canned foods • Low-acid shelf-stable canned foods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pickles, hot sauces, canned tomatoes[†] • Canned vegetables, meats, cake/bread in a jar[‡] 	KDA Food Establishment License or Food Processors License required for production facility ⁹ . Requires recipe approval; Better Process Control School (BPCS) required ¹⁴ . KDA Meat and Poultry inspection required if canned meat is sold wholesale.
Ready-to-eat (prepared) potentially hazardous foods	Burritos, egg rolls, pizza, grilled hamburgers or other meats	<i>If selling more than six times/year</i> , vendor must have a KDA Food Establishment license. ALL operators must comply with all applicable regulations ¹⁵ .
Alcoholic beverages (>0.5% alcohol by volume)	Beer, wine, possibly kombucha drinks	Kansas Dept. of Revenue alcohol licensing requirements. (www.ksrevenue.org/abcstatutes.html)

* **Note:** regardless of the number of times per year these items are sold, they still require a license.

† Canned tomatoes must either have added acid (2 Tablespoons of bottled lemon juice, ½ tsp citric acid, OR 4 Tablespoons of 5% acidity vinegar per quart of tomatoes. For pints, use half the amounts listed above.) OR have the pH tested (by the KS Value Added Foods Lab or other) to ensure it is below 4.6.

‡ Note that these products could be sold under refrigeration without the requirement for BPCS or a scheduled process, but they would still require a food establishment license for direct to consumer sales.

⁸ More information available from <http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/dairy-inspection/dairy-industry> and in *Selling Meat, Eggs and Dairy Products* section.

⁹ More information on costs and requirements for a KDA Food Establishment License, Food Processors License, and other various licenses is available from: <http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/food-safety-lodging/food-safety-egg-lodging-app-forms> or by contacting KDA Division of Food Safety and Lodging (fsi@kda.ks.gov or 785-564-6767). Note that a KDA Food Processors License allows for wholesale sales (to grocery stores, restaurants, etc.). A KDA Food Establishment license only allows for direct to consumer sales.

¹⁰ More information in *Selling Meat, Eggs and Dairy Products* section. Note that products containing 2% or more cooked meat or cooked poultry or more than 3% raw meat by weight are considered meat products. These products require KDA Meat and Poultry inspection for *wholesale (for further distribution) sales*.

¹¹ An HACCP plan is also needed if any hazards are identified as being reasonably likely to occur.

¹² Note that a license is required for any produce that has been cut beyond normal harvesting, whether it is sold fresh or dried.

¹³ More information in the *Selling Fresh Produce Section*.

¹⁴ Contact Kansas State University Value-Added/Product Development Lab for more information on recipe approval and BPCS: www.ksre.ksu.edu/kvafl/p.aspx?tabid=1.

Foods that must be tested¹⁶ to determine their category

Food Product Type	Nature of test	Notes
Pepper jams and jellies ¹⁷ (canned, shelf-stable, other than those described above as exempt)	Product Water Activity	If product is determined to have low water activity, product can be sold without a license. Otherwise, KDA license required.
Low-sugar fruit jams and jellies (canned, shelf-stable)	pH and or water activity, product formulation	If product is determined to be an acid food, formulated acid, or low water activity food, no license is required. Otherwise, KDA license required.
Salsa, barbecue sauce and similar foods (canned, shelf-stable)	pH and product formulation	Depending on the pH of the final product and the main product ingredients, the product may be exempt from licensing ¹⁸ or may be considered an acidified canned food that requires a license (see information on acidified foods in table above).
Chocolate candies	Water Activity and product formulation	If product is determined to require temperature control for safety in a product assessment, KDA license is required. Otherwise, no license is required.

¹⁵ More information on applicable regulations available in *Selling Prepared Foods and Baked Goods* section.

¹⁶ Producers can send their products to the Kansas Value Added Foods Lab (www.ksre.ksu.edu/kvafl/p.aspx?tabid=1) or another accredited lab for testing. In addition to the pricing listed on the website, pricing for individual tests is also available. Contact kvafl@ksu.edu for more information. For all products requiring testing, documentation of the product assessment must be kept by the operator.

¹⁷ Note that jams and jellies flavored with pepper-flavored vinegar or pepper powder are exempt from licensing and testing requirements.

¹⁸ Even if considered exempt, the operator should check the pH periodically to make sure the product pH (primarily the tomatoes) does not have large variations. These pH records should also be kept by the operator.

How do I get the license(s) I need to meet the requirements listed above?

More detailed information on each of the licenses and the forms that need to be completed to apply for the license is available from the Kansas Department of Agriculture website: <http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/food-safety-lodging/food-safety-egg-lodging-app-forms> or by contacting KDA Division of Food Safety and Lodging (fsl@kda.ks.gov or 785-564-6767). KDA is happy to guide people through the process and answer questions. After the appropriate application form is completed, send in the form with your payment and KDA will contact you to conduct an initial inspection.

What if I produce (and/or process) my food in Kansas and want to sell in a neighboring state?

If you are selling your product across state lines, you need to **meet Federal requirements**, as well as the retail regulations of the state in which you are selling (and Kansas requirements).

- If you are selling a **processed (non-meat) product**, you will need to initially register online (at no cost) your processing facility with the FDA, and then re-register it every 2 years (October–December of the even numbered years (2016, 2018, etc.)), at: www.fda.gov/Food/GuidanceRegulation/FoodFacilityRegistration/default.htm. FDA may then come to inspect your facility, when they will check to see that you are meeting their current Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs¹⁹ – Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 21 Part 110: www.accessdata.fda.gov/scripts/cdrh/cfdocs/cfcr/CFRSearch.cfm?CFRPart=110) and any other applicable regulations such as Acidified Foods or Low Acid Canned Foods regulations. In the future, such products may need to follow the requirements of the Federal Food Safety

Modernization Act (FSMA), www.fda.gov/fsma (depending on the volume of product sold).

- If you are selling a **meat product**, your product will need to be USDA FSIS, rather than state Meat and Poultry inspected.
- If you are selling **fresh whole produce**, you may be impacted by the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA), regardless if you are only selling in-state or across state lines. More information available from: www.ksre.k-state.edu/foodsafety/doc/FSMA_produce_safety_factsheet_21Dec15.pdf

In addition to food safety, what other regulatory requirements do I need to follow to sell at a farmers market?

- Sales tax:** Every vendor must obtain a Retail Sales Tax certificate; vendors should file their tax liability individually. More information is available from the Kansas Department of Revenue (www.ksrevenue.org) or by calling 785-368-8222.
- Filing as a business entity:** The Office of the Secretary of State (SOS) has the appropriate forms available online²⁰ or by contacting 785-296-4564. Note that sole proprietorships do NOT file with the SOS. General partnerships may file if desired, but it is not required²¹.
- Registration of farmers market or roadside stand:** Farmers markets (as a whole, rather than individual vendors) and roadside stands are encouraged to register in the Central Registry of Kansas Farmers Markets²². Registration is voluntary, but will provide advertising and limited liability coverage for farmers markets and roadside stands.

²⁰ Forms available from: www.kssos.org/forms/forms_results.asp?division=BS

²¹ More information available from: www.kssos.org/resources/resources_faq_business.html

²² Application and more information available from: www.agriculture.ks.gov/docs/default-source/ag-marketing/central-registration-of-kansas-farmers%27-markets.pdf?sfvrsn=0

¹⁹ A fact sheet on GMPs is available from: www.ksre.ksu.edu/foodsafety/doc17199.ashx

- **Licensing of particular products:** More information on the licensing requirements for growing, producing and selling specific types of food products is available in KDA's Licensing Guides²³. Topics covered by the guides which may be of particular interest to farmers market vendors include: food processor, food wholesaler and distributor, home kitchen for retail food sales, meat or poultry processing facility, mobile food unit, dairy processing facility, and poultry farm and egg sales.
- **Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP):** Farmers, farmers markets, and roadside stands are eligible to accept SFMNP coupons from customers. More information on how to accept and redeem SFMNP coupons is available from www.kdheks.gov/sfmnp.
- **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP):** Farmers markets are eligible to accept SNAP benefits from customers. Visit the USDA website²⁴ for more information on accepting and redeeming SNAP benefits from customers.
- **Scale testing:** Farmers market vendors using a scale to sell products by weight must have a licensed service company²⁵ test their scales once annually. More information is available from the KDA Weights and Measures website²⁶ or by calling 785-564-6700.

What are the labeling requirements for packaged food products?²⁷

1. Common name of the product (e.g. apple pie).
2. Name and physical address of the person that made or is selling the product.
3. Product ingredients in descending order of predominance. This is particularly important for customers that have food allergies.
4. Quantity (net weight, volume, or count, depending on product).

Note that meat products have additional labeling requirements, which are included in the *Selling Meat, Eggs and Dairy Products* section. Also note that if producers would like to label their product as "organic," they must meet the USDA organic certification requirements. More information on obtaining such certification, including an organic cost share program for Kansas farmers is available from: <http://agriculture.ks.gov/ksda-services/grants-and-cost-share-programs/organic-cost-share-program>. If products are labeled as certified organic, proof of that certification must be on file with the relevant state office regulating the labeling of that product.

How are all these regulations enforced?

The Kansas Department of Agriculture Food Safety and

²³ Licensing guides are available from:

<http://agriculture.ks.gov/ksda-services/licensing-guides>

²⁴ USDA SNAP website: www.fns.usda.gov/eat/learn-about-snap-benefits-farmers-markets

²⁵ List of licensed scale service companies available from:

<http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/weight-measures/scales>

²⁶ KDA Weights and Measures website:

<http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/weight-measures>

²⁷ More information on food labeling is available from a KSU Extension Food Safety publication, *What's on a Food Label?*: www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/L883.pdf, a publication from the University of Vermont: www.uvm.edu/extension/food/pdfs/food_labeling_vt_producers_2013aug.pdf or by contacting KDA Weights and Measures (785-564-6700).

Lodging Program local inspectors conduct random inspections of vendors at farmers markets to check for food safety.

Farmers market managers, extension personnel, and other related individuals should only provide information on regulations and could make suggestions on how vendors can comply with regulations. However, they are not regulators or enforcers of government regulations. Farmers market managers should enforce any requirements specific to their market.



General Food Safety Practices, Selling Fresh Produce, Samples and Demos

***Note that all practices listed in the sections below which are REQUIRED by state regulations are listed in bold and italics. All other practices listed are strongly recommended for food safety.*

***Retail food sales (including at farmers markets) in Kansas are regulated by the Kansas Department of Agriculture (KDA). However, vendors should always check with the market where they are selling, as their requirements may be more stringent than state governmental regulations.*

General steps to food safety for all farmers market vendors

- Transport and store foods at proper temperatures to prevent rapid bacterial growth
 - ***Vendors selling perishable foods must have a suitable thermometer with them at the market.***
 - ***Hot prepared foods must be held at 135°F or higher.***
 - Foods to be sold at room temperature (whole produce, canned goods, baked goods) should be kept cooler than 80°F as much as possible.
 - ***Cold perishable foods (such as potato salad or most dairy products) must be 41°F or less.***
 - ***Frozen foods such as frozen meats and ice cream must be maintained frozen (below 0°F is the best practice).***
 - Coolers and ice packs or ice surrounding the product can be used to transport and hold cold foods. Check the temperature occasionally (about once/hour) with a stem food thermometer or a refrigerator thermometer²⁸.

²⁸ Stem food thermometers and refrigerator thermometers can be purchased for less than \$10 at most grocery stores and hardware stores. Be sure the stem food thermometer can be calibrated and check its calibration occasionally.

- Reduce possible cross-contamination which can transfer bacteria from one food to another.
 - **Ensure that raw meat or poultry does not contact ready-to-eat food or fresh produce.**
 - If re-using bags for selling products, make sure they are clean and weren't previously used for meat.
 - **Wash, rinse, and sanitize food contact surfaces, equipment, and utensils between uses** (unless using disposable equipment and utensils).
- Practice good personal hygiene (clean clothes, clean hands) to prevent transferring bacteria to your food.
 - Shaking hands, touching money, animals, soiled vegetables or utensils can transfer bacteria to your hands.
 - **Wash hands as needed and do not touch prepared foods and baked goods with your bare hands** (use gloves or tongs or other method).
 - Hand sanitizer is not a substitute for handwashing; however, it can be used after washing your hands.
- **Ensure that any ingredients you use to prepare food for market are from safe sources.**
 - For example, use inspected meat, milk from a licensed producer, ingredients from reputable suppliers, ensure that produce or other products have not been contaminated with flood waters, etc.
- More specific information on good food safety practices and requirements for various types of food are included in the relevant section of this document.



USDA

Chef demonstrations

- If the resulting food of the chef demonstration is offered as a sample (at no cost, small quantities), there is no limit to the number of times/year that such samples can be offered.
- If the resulting food that is offered does NOT meet the sample definition (offered at a cost or larger portions), that individual can do six or less such demonstrations per calendar year without a license.
 - **Even if not licensed, the chef must still follow the "Sanitation and hygiene requirements for exempt food establishments" listed in Kansas State Regulation 4-28-**

33. This is similar to the provisions for licensing for a Food Service Establishment or a Mobile Unit (see section on *Selling Prepared Foods and Baked Goods*).

- It is recommended that a chef do the majority of preparation work at a licensed facility.
- **If a person sells the results of a chef demonstration more than six times per year, a Food Establishment License would be required.**
- Contact KDA's Division of Food Safety and Lodging for more information (fsil@kda.ks.gov or 785-564-6767).

Selling fresh produce

- Unprocessed whole fruits and vegetables, nuts and other whole agricultural products do not require inspection for sale.
- **Vendors must follow the KDA Weights and Measures Division regulations²⁹ for the method of selling produce (by weight, count, head or bunch, or by dry measure) The list of allowed methods of retail sale by commodity is available in Tables 1 and 2.**
 - **Vendors using a scale to sell products by weight must have a licensed service company³⁰ test their scales³¹ once annually.** Be sure to check before buying a new scale to ensure that the scale can be certified.
- **Produce must be stored and displayed so it is protected from contamination.**
 - **Store off the ground and protect from rain or other environmental contaminants.**
- **Sprouted seeds are NOT allowed for sale at a farmers market without prior approval from KDA.**
- **Mushrooms picked in the wild must be individually inspected for safety by a KDA-approved mushroom identification expert.**
 - To become an approved mushroom identification expert, a statement of qualification in mushroom identification must be submitted to KDA's Division of Food Safety and Lodging via email, fsil@kda.ks.gov; fax, 785-564-6779; or in person. The applicant must complete a certification workshop or course, if not already completed, by Aug. 1, 2016. Once the expert is approved by KDA, the expert must individually identify each mushroom sold. Mushrooms may not be harvested for sale without prior approval from the landowner, either public or private.
 - Contact KDA for more information or for a list of experts (fsil@kda.ks.gov, 785-564-6767, or fax: 785-564-6779).

- Produce growers selling at markets are encouraged to know, understand and apply Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs)³².
- Offer clean produce. If appropriate, wash produce with potable water before selling. Remove visible dirt from

²⁹ More information is available from <http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/weight-measures>

³⁰ List of companies available from: <http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/weight-measures/scales>

³¹ Reporting form for KDA Weights and Measures available from: <http://agriculture.ks.gov/docs/w-m/scale-di701.pdf?sfvrsn=2>

³² More information on GAPs and fresh produce safety is available from: <http://www.gaps.cornell.edu/>

Table 1. Method of Retail Sale for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Specific Commodity

Commodity	Weight	Count	Head or Bunch	Dry Measure (any size)	Dry Measure (1 dry qt or larger)
Artichokes	X	X			
Asparagus	X		X		
Avocados		X			
Bananas	X	X			
Beans (green, yellow, etc.)	X				X
Brussels Sprouts (loose)	X				
Brussels Sprouts (on stalk)			X		
Cherries	X			X	X
Coconuts	X	X			
Corn on the Cob		X			X
Dates	X				
Eggplant	X	X			
Figs	X				
Grapes	X				
Melons (cut in pieces)	X				
Mushrooms (small)	X			X	X
Mushrooms (portobello, large)	X	X			
Okra	X				
Peas	X				X
Peppers (bell and other varieties)	X	X			X
Pineapples	X	X			
Rhubarb	X		X		
Tomatoes (except cherry/grape)	X	X			X

Table 2. Method of Retail Sale for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables General Commodity Groups

Commodity	Weight	Count	Head or Bunch	Dry Measure (any size)	Dry Measure (1 dry qt or larger)
Berries and Cherry/Grape Tomatoes	X			X	
Citrus Fruits (oranges, grapefruits, lemons, etc.)	X	X			X
Edible Bulbs (onions [spring or green], garlic, leeks, etc.)	X	X	X		X
Edible Tubers (Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, ginger, horseradish, etc.)	X				X
Flower Vegetables (broccoli, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, etc.)	X		X		
Gourd Vegetables (cucumbers, squash, melons, etc.)	X	X			X
Leaf Vegetables (lettuce, cabbage, celery, etc.)*	X		X		
Leaf Vegetables (parsley, herbs, loose greens)*	X		X	X	
Pitted Fruits (peaches, plums, prunes, etc.)	X	X			X
Pome Fruits (apples, pears, mangoes, etc.)	X	X			X
Root Vegetables (turnips, carrots, radishes, etc.)	X		X		

*Note that gallon bags are NOT considered a dry measure, so leafy greens cannot be sold by the gallon. They would need to be sold by a 4 quart dry measure container (or other dry measure, or by the head/bunch, or by weight.) The product must be measured by an acceptable measurement and then could be transferred to a re-closeable plastic bag for transportation home.

potatoes, onions, and other products where washing would reduce quality or increase spoilage.

- Ensure that water used to “freshen” produce at market is potable (suitable for drinking).
- Transport produce to market in clean boxes or containers.

Harvest calendar for Kansas produce

This chart provides approximate harvest dates for produce in Kansas. Note that dates are approximate and actual harvest seasons depend on weather, use of season extension tools, farm practices, and variety selection. This calendar should be thought of as a general guide. <http://www.growinglawrence.org/cms-assets/documents/64561-670401.harvestcalendar.pdf>

Selling live plants at a farmers market

- *If someone selling live plants collects MORE than \$10,000 annually in gross receipts from the live plant sales, they are required to have a live plant dealer license.*
- Live plants include any living plant, cultivated or wild, or any part thereof, that can be propagated, EXCEPT for the following:
 1. Field and forage crops;
 2. seeds of any kind;
 3. cut flowers and cut greenery not used for propagation; and
 4. fruits and vegetables used for food or feed.
- More information and an application is available from the KDA Plant Protection and Weed Control Program: <http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/plant-protect-weed-control/live-plant-dealer> or by calling 785-564-6700.

Selling unique agricultural products (live birds, manure, worms, compost, etc.)

There are currently no official state requirements for selling agricultural products such as live chickens, manure, worms, compost, etc. at farmers markets. Vendors should check with the market where they are selling, as well as to see if there are any local policies restricting the sale of these products. Call the KDA Food Safety and Lodging program with any additional questions: fsi@kda.ks.gov or tel: 785-564-6767.

Offering product samples

Providing samples at a farmers market is allowed if the following conditions are met:

NOTE: *there is NO limit to the number of times per year that samples can be offered. Any food product legal to sell can be sampled. Wine can also be sampled, but they must obtain a special event permit from the Kansas Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control (www.ksrevenue.org/abc.html).*

- *Sample is provided at no cost and is offered to demonstrate its characteristics.*
 - An entire meal, individual hot dish, or whole sandwich is **not** recognized as a sample.
- **Handwashing station meeting the following minimum requirements must be present for sampling if there will be any handling of the product or utensils for serving samples onsite:**

- 5-gallon cooler modified with a hands-free spigot³³
- Catch basin for waste-water
- Liquid soap
- Paper towels
- Adequate supply of warm water
- Trash receptacle



- *Three-compartment sanitizing station is present for washing and sanitizing all utensils (if needed — can also use disposable or bring enough clean utensils). The following equipment must be available if needed³⁴:*
 - Three tubs/basins
 - Adequate supply of potable hot water
 - Liquid soap
 - Approved sanitizer (sanitizing tablets or unscented bleach)
 - Paper towels
- *Sanitary procedures are followed.*
 - *Sampling must occur under cover. If the market itself is not under a structure, a tent or umbrella is adequate.*
 - *Samples must not be exposed to insects or other environmental contaminants. A fan or fly screen may be necessary.*
 - *No bare hand contact with ready-to-eat food is allowed.*
 - *Food handlers must wash their hands with soap and water and then dry with paper towels before working with food.*
 - *Cutting boards and knives must be washed and sanitized before use and frequently throughout the sampling process using the three-compartment sanitizing station.*
- *Proper food storage temperatures are maintained.*
 - *Hot foods must be maintained at or above 135°F.*
 - *Cold perishable foods must be maintained at or below 41°F.*
 - *Dispose of any perishable foods left in the temperature danger zone of 41–135°F for two hours or more.*
 - Product temperatures should be checked hourly with a properly calibrated thermometer³⁵.
- *Appropriate tools for dispensing samples are used and adequate trash receptacles are available.*

³³ Standard 5-gallon coolers can be easily modified to have a free-flow spigot through the following steps: 1) Unscrew the original push button spigot; 2) Install a hands-free replacement spigot available for bottled water coolers. These are commonly available at hardware and home-brewing stores for less than \$8. See http://pubstorage.sdstate.edu/AgBio_Publications/articles/ExEx14083.pdf (South Dakota State Cooperative Extension) for examples of some low cost hand washing setups.

³⁴ More information on sanitizing station set-up available on next page.

³⁵ See thermometer calibration information on this page.

- *Samples must be pre-portioned by the vendor so the consumer does not cut/portion the sample themselves.*
- *Samples must be served individually.* This can be on plates, in cups, on toothpicks or other appropriate method.
- *Access to samples must be controlled so that customers cannot touch any sample that they will not be consuming.*
- *Adequate trash receptacles must be provided at the sampling site.*
- *Fresh produce must be washed before being offered as a sample.*
 - KDA recommends that vendors and market staff/volunteers interested in offering samples participate in a food safety course, such as “Focus on Food Safety” (two-hour class), “ServSafe” food handler (a three-hour course), or “ServSafe” manager certification (a 16-hour course with a written test). These courses are offered several times a year in different regions of Kansas by KDA, the Kansas Restaurant and Hospitality Association, and/or Kansas State Extension³⁶.
- For more information on sampling requirements, contact KDA Division of Food Safety and Lodging (fs1@kda.ks.gov or 785-564-6767).
- Individual farmers markets may have additional regulations pertaining to sampling.

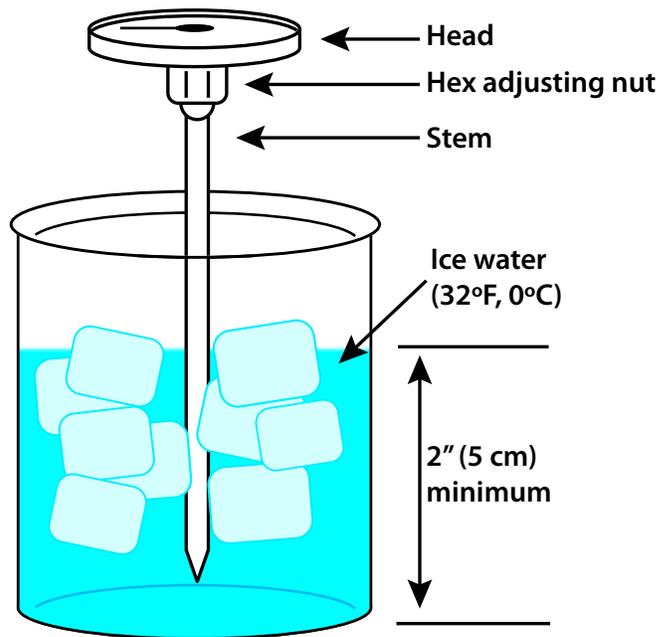
Other recommended best practices for offering samples:

- Put out small amounts of a sample, so they will be used quickly.
- For the safety of consumers with food allergens, it is a good practice to post a list of all ingredients and clearly identify any of the common allergens in your products, including milk, eggs, fish, shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts, wheat, soy.
- Food for sampling should be displayed separately from food that will be sold.

Calibrating a thermometer

Thermometers must be used to measure the temperature of food that is sold or provided as samples. That thermometer must be properly calibrated before each day's use to ensure that the temperature reading is accurate, following the procedure below:

1. Fill a cup with ice.
2. Add enough water so that there is at least 2 inches of liquid in the bottom of the cup.
3. Leave the thermometer in the cup for at least 2 minutes to equilibrate.
4. Read the thermometer. If it does not read 32°F, adjust the reading according to the thermometer instructions — often by turning (with a pliers) the hex adjusting nut immediately below the thermometer head. Digital thermometers may not be adjustable and should be replaced if inaccurate.



5. If adjustments were made, recheck the temperature reading in ice water.
- Be sure that your thermometer is designed for the temperature range in which it will be used. Thermometers designed only for hot foods are discouraged because the ice water temperature check is not possible.
 - Hot foods: 135°F to at least 165°F
 - Cold foods: at least 0°F to 41°F
 - Temperatures should be taken once per hour to ensure the foods are the proper temperature.

Sanitizing station set-up

- *If a sanitizing station is required, the following equipment must be available:*
 - Three tubs/ basins
 - Adequate supply of potable warm water
 - Liquid soap
 - Approved sanitizer (sanitizing tablets or unscented bleach); test strips are strongly recommended
 - Paper towels
- The first basin holds warm (at least 110°F) soapy water for washing. The second basin contains clean rinse water. The third holds sanitizing solution (1 teaspoon unscented bleach per gallon water).
- *Soak utensils in sanitizing solution for a minimum of 30 seconds, remove and place on clean paper towels or racks. Items must be allowed to air dry.*

³⁶ Kansas ServSafe course information: www.krha.org or www.ksre.k-state.edu/foodsafety/servsafe/. Announcements of future Focus on Food Safety courses are available from: agriculture.ks.gov/foodsafety

Selling Prepared Foods and Baked Goods

****Note that all practices below which are REQUIRED by state regulations are listed in bold and italics. All other practices listed are strongly recommended for food safety.**

Selling Prepared Foods (ready-to-eat potentially hazardous foods)

These foods include ready-to-eat foods prepared on or off site such as the following:

- Restaurant-type foods that can be consumed at market
 - Examples: tamales, sandwiches, pizza, grilled meats, etc.
- Foods prepared onsite:
 - Examples: kettle corn, end products of chef demonstrations

Is a license required?

Type of food sales	License required?
Food, sold ready to eat at market by a community group ⁷ for fundraising purposes.	No licensing required; however, must follow "Sanitation and hygiene requirements for exempt food establishments." ⁶
Foods prepared off site, sold ready-to-eat at market — six or fewer times per calendar year.	No licensing required; however, must follow "Sanitation and hygiene requirements for exempt food establishments." ⁶
Hot, ready-to-eat foods (sold more than six times per year).	KDA Food Establishment License — see below.

Footnote references on page 2.

How do I get a Food Establishment License?

Vendors must complete and submit a license application³⁷ along with the appropriate fees, which includes an application and an annual license fee that varies depending on the type and size of operation. The facility must also pass a KDA licensing inspection. Most farmers market vendors will also need to complete the Mobile Unit Log³⁸, providing information to KDA on the city or cities where you will be operating. The equipment required depends on the menu items served. In general, the following **is required to be in your farmers market stand when selling ready to eat prepared foods**³⁹:

- Hand washing facilities.
- Ability to control temperature of perishable foods.
- Sewage storage tank.

³⁷ Available from: <http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/food-safety-lodging/food-safety-licenses> or by contacting the KDA Division of Food Safety and Lodging at fsl@kda.ks.gov or 785-564-6767.

³⁸ http://agriculture.ks.gov/docs/default-source/rc-food-safety/mobile_unit_log.pdf?sfvrsn=2

³⁹ More detailed requirements are listed in the Kansas Food Code (2012): <http://agriculture.ks.gov/docs/default-source/fsl-handouts/kansas-food-code.pdf?sfvrsn=2>

Regulations and best practices for everyone selling prepared, ready-to-eat foods

- **Wash hands as needed and do not touch prepared foods with your bare hands** (use gloves or tongs or other method).
 - ***In particular, vendors must wash hands after handling any raw product, before serving any product, after using the toilet, and before beginning food preparation.***
- Use gloves, deli tissue, spatulas, or other dispensing equipment to handle food, rather than bare hands. ***Bare-hand contact with ready-to-eat foods is prohibited.***
- **Cook foods to the proper temperature during preparation**⁴⁰.
- **Serve hot prepared foods immediately or hold hot foods at the proper temperature (135°F or higher).**
 - ***Vendors selling perishable foods must have a suitable thermometer with them at the market.***
 - ***If foods intended to be served hot have been cooled, they must be reheated to 165°F within 2 hours of removing from refrigeration before hot holding at 135°F or above.***
 - ***Cold foods that are potentially hazardous, such as potato salads or dairy products, must be held at 41°F or below.***
- ***Flies, insects, pets, and other consumers must not be allowed to contact food. Therefore, vendors must keep food covered or otherwise protected.***
 - For the safety of consumers with food allergens, it is a good practice to post a list of all ingredients and clearly identify any of the common allergens in your products — including milk, eggs, fish, shellfish, tree nuts, peanuts, wheat, soy.

What are the regulations for selling prepared (or shelf stable) foods through a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)?

The regulations for each type of product would be similar to those for selling at a farmers market as it is generally considered a direct-to-consumer sale. The regulations would also vary depending on the type of business relationship. Contact the KDA Food Safety and Lodging program for more information.

Selling baked goods (breads, cakes, cookies, pies, etc.)

- ***Potentially hazardous baked goods for sale may NOT be baked in a home kitchen.***
 - These potentially hazardous baked goods include: cheesecake, cream filled cupcakes or donuts, cream cheese-based frostings or fillings, cream or meringue pies, custards.
- ***A KDA food establishment license is required to sell these goods***⁴¹.
- Other non-potentially hazardous baked goods can be prepared at home and sold without a license, such as

⁴⁰ Required cooking temperatures depend on the product type and are listed in the Kansas Food Code (2012): <http://agriculture.ks.gov/docs/default-source/fsl-handouts/kansas-food-code.pdf?sfvrsn=2>.

⁴¹ More information on costs and requirements for a KDA Food Establishment License and other types of KDA licenses is available from: <http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/food-safety-lodging/food-safety-egg-lodging-app-forms> or by contacting KDA Division of Food Safety and Lodging (fsl@kda.ks.gov or 785-564-6767).



fruit pies, cookies, cinnamon rolls, bread, etc.

- **Label all packaged goods according to the requirements for food labeling. These include⁴²:**
 1. The common name of the product (e.g. apple pie).
 2. Name and physical address of the person that made and is selling the product.
 3. Quantity (net weight or numerical count) of the product.
 4. The product ingredients in descending order of predominance. This is particularly important for customers with food allergies.
 5. Adequate declaration of the eight major food allergens⁴³
- Products should be proportioned and pre-packaged in clean, new wrappings, jars, or bags.
 - Packages should be sealed and not be opened to sell part of the contents.

Selling jams, jellies, and shelf-stable canned foods

- **Home-canned pickles, meats, vegetables, and sauerkraut are not allowed to be sold at a farmers market without the appropriate license.**
- **Home-canned fruit jams and jellies (not reduced sugar products though) are allowed to be sold at a farmers market without licensing.**
- **To sell canned shelf-stable pickles, meats, and vegetables, a KDA Food License⁴⁴ is required.**
 - Requirements for selling preserved foods with a KDA Food Processors License include the following:
 - The producer of that food product must be licensed.
 - The facility must be suitable for the process in order to obtain a license.
 - Note that the license is for the **producer**, rather than the facility. You **cannot** operate under

⁴² More information on food labeling is available from a KSU Extension Food Safety publication, *What's on a Food Label?*: www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/L883.pdf, a publication from the University of Vermont: www.uvm.edu/extension/food/pdfs/food_labeling_vt_producers_2013aug.pdf, or by contacting KDA Weights and Measures (785-564-6700).

⁴³ More information available at: www.fda.gov/Food/ResourcesForYou/Consumers/ucm079311.htm

⁴⁴ Likely a Food Establishment License. More information on this and other types of KDA licenses is available as indicated in the footnotes above.

someone else's license unless they are willing to take on the liability.

- Recipe must be approved by a process authority⁴⁵.
- Completion of a Better Process Control School (BPCS) is required for selling acidified and low-acid food products.
- ***Canned shelf stable pepper jellies and salsas and similar products must be sent in for testing⁴⁶ to determine which category those foods fall under and if licensing is required or not.***
 - Jellies and jams *flavored with pepper-flavored vinegar or small amounts of pepper powder* are exempt from licensing and testing requirements.
- ***All shelf-stable products must be labeled according to the food labeling requirements listed in the baked goods section.***

Selling refrigerated/frozen processed foods

Examples include *fresh* salsas, pickles, pestos, garlic in oil mixtures, and other products containing ingredients that require temperature control for safety.

- **Requirements for selling include:**
 - ***Producer must have the appropriate KDA Food License (likely a Food Establishment License).***
 - The facility must be suitable for the process in order to obtain a license.
 - Note that the license is for the **producer**, rather than the facility. You **cannot** operate under someone else's license unless they are willing to take on the liability.
 - ***Product must be labeled according to the food labeling requirements listed in the baked goods section.***
 - ***Proper temperature (<41°F for refrigerated, <0°F for frozen) must be maintained at the market.***
- Note that processed food containing 2% or more cooked meat or cooked poultry by weight or more than 3% raw meat by weight that is sold wholesale (not direct to consumer) refrigerated or frozen must be processed at a USDA or KDA meat inspected facility⁴⁷.

Selling Meat, Eggs, and Dairy Products

Selling meat and poultry products

*****Note that all practices below that are REQUIRED by KDA regulations are listed in bold and italics. All other practices listed are strongly recommended for food safety.***

Meat and poultry products (raw or processed)⁴⁸ must meet the

⁴⁵ Contact Kansas State University Value-Added/Product Development Lab for more information on recipe approval and BPCS: www.ksre.ksu.edu/kvaf/p.aspx?tabid=1

⁴⁶ Producers can send their products to the Kansas Value Added Foods Lab, www.ksre.ksu.edu/kvaf/p.aspx?tabid=1 or another accredited lab for testing. In addition to the pricing listed on the website, pricing for individual tests is also available. Contact kvaf@ksu.edu for more information.

⁴⁷ More information in the *Selling Meat, Eggs and Dairy Products* section.

⁴⁸ Note that products containing 2% or more cooked meat or cooked poultry or more

following requirements:

- *All meat and poultry products must be slaughtered in a USDA or KDA inspected facility and labeled as such.*
 - *Meat labeled as “Custom – Not for Sale” cannot be used for retail sales.*
 - *Note that to sell at a farmers market in Kansas, ALL poultry products, regardless of the size of the operation, must be slaughtered and processed at an inspected facility.*
 - *When selling meat wholesale (not direct to consumer), product must also be processed under USDA or KDA Meat and Poultry inspection. If sold direct to consumer, processor must start with inspected product, but does not need to process under USDA or KDA Meat and Poultry Inspection.*
- *Meat packaging labels must be approved by the KDA Meat and Poultry program or USDA.*
 - *Label claims such as grain or grass fed and raised without antibiotics must be registered (at no cost) with KDA⁴⁹, including provision of appropriate documentation for approval.*
- *Meat products must be held, stored, and transported in a clean and sanitary environment, to keep products wholesome.* This includes having a proper rodent and insect control program.

If a vendor has at least one wholesale sales account (not sold directly to the consumer), they must have a KDA Meat Wholesaler License for the point of sale.

- *License must be renewed annually, at a cost of \$25/year⁵⁰.*
- *Raw product must be transported and sold solidly frozen (0°F or below) or fresh (36°F or below) in freezers or coolers equipped with properly calibrated thermometers.*
- *Processed meat products (jerky, summer sausage, etc.) must follow all of the above requirements, as well as the following:*
 - *KDA must evaluate the process to ensure that it is adequate.*
 - *The product must be maintained at the appropriate temperature (frozen, refrigerated, or shelf stable).*

If a vendor does NOT have any wholesale accounts and the product is only handled by that vendor from the time after the product is processed until it is sold to the consumer, the vendor would only be required to have a KDA Food Establishment License for the point of sale as outlined in previous sections.

- *Under a Food Establishment License, raw products can be sold either fresh (41°F or below) or frozen.*

Note that uninspected, farm-raised poultry can NOT be sold at a farmers market. Uninspected poultry can only be sold from the producer’s home direct to a household consumer if the producer slaughters fewer than 1,000 head of poultry they have raised themselves per year⁵¹.



- *The same is true for rabbits, but the exemption limit is 250 head/ year.*
- *If producers want to sell poultry or rabbits at a farmers market, it must be inspected product.*

Other regulations and recommended best practices for selling meat and poultry

- *Coolers and ice packs or ice can be used to safely transport and hold meats. Vendors must have a thermometer.* Check the temperature occasionally (about once/hour) with a stem food thermometer or a refrigerator thermometer⁵².
- *In storage and display, ensure that the juices of one species (i.e. poultry, beef, etc.) do not drip onto and contaminate another species, or any other type of product, with bacteria.*
 - *Bag meat separately from any other products (particularly fresh produce, ready-to-eat foods, baked goods) to prevent cross-contamination.*
- *Label the product with “Safe Handling Instructions”⁵³ and understand these safe practices so that you can explain them to customers to increase the likelihood that the customer will handle the product safely.*

Selling eggs

If you have 50 or fewer hens and all sales are direct to consumers, you are exempt from all requirements for selling eggs unless you choose to grade your eggs. You can choose to sell ungraded or graded eggs.

- *Selling graded eggs⁵⁴ requires obtaining a Kansas Egg License and paying inspection fees.*

Regardless of flock size, the items listed below (which are requirements for vendors with 51 or more hens) are strongly recommended best practices to reduce the risk of illness. Although it is not required for vendors with fewer than 50 hens, it is strongly recommended to keep eggs at temperatures below 45°F for safety. (Find more information in the Egg Fact Sheet at http://agriculture.ks.gov/docs/default-source/rc-food-safety/egg_factsheet_farmersmarkets2006.pdf?sfvrsn=2.)

and-poultry-inspection/general-information

⁵² Stem food thermometers and refrigerator thermometers can be purchased for less than \$10 at most grocery stores and hardware stores. Be sure the stem food thermometer can be calibrated and check its calibration occasionally.

⁵³ These instructions are available from: http://www.fsis.usda.gov/OA/pubs/Safe_Handling2.gif

⁵⁴ More information on egg sales requirements, including for selling graded eggs is available: <http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/food-safety-lodging/food-safety-egg-lodging-app-forms>

than 3% raw meat by weight are considered meat and poultry products.

⁴⁹ Contact the KDA Meat and Poultry program at 785-564-6776 for more information on registering label claims and label requirements. Information on meat labeling requirements (which would also be applicable in Kansas) is available on page 1 of the following: www.uvm.edu/extension/food/pdfs/meat_labeling_factsheet_march2012.pdf

⁵⁰ License application available from: <http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/meat-and-poultry-inspection/registration>

⁵¹ More information available from: <http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/meat>



If you have 51 to 249 hens, the following requirements must be met to sell eggs at a farmers market:

- **Eggs must be kept at or below 45°F when transporting, storing and displaying.**
 - **This requires that eggs are in a cooler or similar temperature-controlled container.**
 - If you want to display an open egg carton on your table, you should hard boil those eggs and mark the display with a sign stating “For display only. Not for sale”
- **If re-using egg cartons, make sure they are clean and free of any foreign materials,** to prevent the transfer of bacteria to the eggs.
 - **Mark out all incorrect information, such as the previous producer’s name and address, grade and previous pack and expiration dates.**
- **Eggs must be washed and cleaned before sale.**
- **All egg cartons must be labeled with the following:**
 - Name and address of the producer
 - Quantity of eggs
 - Identity if other than chicken eggs (e.g. duck, goose, etc.)
 - Note that eggs sold graded have additional labeling requirements and require a Kansas egg license.
- **If all sales are direct to consumers,** you can choose to sell graded or ungraded eggs (selling graded eggs requires a Kansas egg license). **If you are selling ungraded eggs, you must label the carton as being ungraded.**

If you have more than 249 hens, you are required to obtain a Kansas Egg License and sell only graded eggs.

Note: Eggs other than chicken eggs can be sold and must meet the same requirements as listed above for each flock size, but can only be sold ungraded.

- Baluts (fertilized eggs incubated for a period of time shorter than required for hatching) can be sold, but must follow certain requirements. (More information on selling baluts is available in the Egg Fact Sheet referenced on the previous page.)

Selling dairy products

The following requirements must be met:

- **All dairy products sold at a farmers market must be produced in a KDA-inspected dairy processing plant.**
 - KDA Dairy Inspectors are available to help in planning stages of facility.
 - Dairy processing plants are inspected about six times per year, with frequent testing of pasteurization equipment and sample testing.
- **Labeling and label claims for dairy products must be approved by KDA Dairy Inspection program⁵⁵.**
- **Vendors that are selling directly to the consumer must have a KDA Food Establishment license for the point of sale (at the farmers market).**
- **Milk, cheese, and other non-frozen dairy products must be maintained at <45°F at all times for safety and should be <40°F for product quality.**
- **Frozen dairy products, such as ice cream must be solidly frozen and < 0°F at all times.**
- Coolers, refrigerated vehicles or freezers may be used.
 - **All of the above must be equipped with properly calibrated thermometers.**
- **All fluid milk sold at a farmers market in Kansas must be pasteurized.**
 - Raw milk can only be sold on the farm.

References and other resources:

- *A Guide to Operating Farmers Markets in Kansas.* KC Healthy Kids. <http://www.kchealthkids.org/Our-Initiatives/A-Guide-to-Operating-Farmers-Markets-in-Kansas>
- *Kansas Food Code 2012:* <http://agriculture.ks.gov/docs/default-source/fsl--handouts/kansas-food-code.pdf?sfvrsn=2>
- *Kansas Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Lodging Program website:* agriculture.ks.gov/foodsafety
- *Kansas Farmers Market Resources* and resources for consumers, producers, and organizers of farmers markets: <http://fromthelandofkansas.com/discover-resources/farmers-market-resources>
- *Starting a Seasonal Open-Air Market in Kansas.* K-State Research and Extension and the Kansas Rural Center. 2008. www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/S140.pdf
- *Buying Guide for Kansas-Grown Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.* K-State Research and Extension. July 2010. www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf2647.pdf
- *Vegetable Garden Planting Guide.* K-State Research and Extension. 1992. www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/mf315.pdf
- *Kansas Garden Guide.* K-State Research and Extension. 2010. www.ksre.ksu.edu/bookstore/pubs/S51.pdf
- **Kansas State University Extension Food Safety website,** including numerous publications and resources: www.ksre.ksu.edu/FoodSafety/p.aspx?tabid=1

⁵⁵ Contact information for the KDA Dairy Inspection program: <http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/dairy-inspection/dairy-consumers>

Key Contacts

Questions on?	Who to contact	Website	Email	Phone
Food Safety licensing and inspection	KDA Division of Food Safety and Lodging	agriculture.ks.gov/foodsafety	fsl@kda.ks.gov	785-564-6767
Value added product recipe approval, product development, Better Process Control School, HACCP, etc.	Kansas State University Value-Added/ Product Development Lab	www.ksre.ksu.edu/kvafl/p.aspx?tabid=1	kvafl@ksu.edu	785-532-1668
Sales tax information	Kansas Department of Revenue	www.ksrevenue.org/	tac@kdor.ks.gov	785-368-8222
Filing as a business entity	Kansas Secretary of State	www.kssos.org/main.html		785-296-4564
General information on Kansas farmers markets, registering a farmers market	From the Land of Kansas program	http://fromthelandofkansas.com/discover-resources/farmers-market-resources	julie.roller@kda.ks.gov	785-564-6755
Accepting Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) coupons	Kansas Department of Health and Environment	www.kdheks.gov/sfmnp/		
Accepting SNAP (Benefits Cards) from customers	USDA Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	www.fns.usda.gov/ebt/learn-about-snap-benefits-farmers-markets		
Scale testing, method of selling produce, food labels	KDA Weights and Measures	http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/weight-measures		785-564-6700
Selling live plants	KDA Plant Protection and Weed Control Program	http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/plant-protect-weed-control/live-plant-dealer_		785-564-6700
Meat and poultry inspection and registering of label claims	KDA Meat and Poultry program	http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/meat-and-poultry-inspection/general-information		785-564-6776
Questions on dairy processing, licensing, and product labeling	KDA Dairy Inspection program	http://agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/dairy-inspection/dairy-consumers	george.blush@kda.ks.gov	785-564-6700
Business consulting for small businesses	Kansas Small Business Development Center	http://www.kansasbdc.net/		1-877-625-7232
Information and personal assistance to start or maintain a Kansas business	Kansas Business Center	www.kansas.gov/businesscenter/		877-521-8600
Small business development assistance	Kansas Department of Commerce	http://www.kansascommerce.com/		785-296-3481
Information on funding opportunities for rural food businesses	USDA Rural Development	http://www.rd.usda.gov/ks		785-271-2700
Resources and information on Sustainable Agriculture	Kansas Center for Sustainable Agriculture and Alternative Crops	http://kansassustainableag.org/	kebert@k-state.edu	785-532-2976
General farmers market food safety best practices questions	Kansas State University Extension Consumer Food Safety Program	www.ksre.ksu.edu/FoodSafety/p.aspx?tabid=1	Inwadike@ksu.edu	913-307 -7391
Information on production of fruits, vegetables, and live plants	Kansas State University Extension Horticulture Program	www.hfrr.k-state.edu/p.aspx?tabid=49		785-532-6173

Contents

Overview: Allowed Foods, Label Requirements 1

Foods NOT allowed to be sold at Kansas farmers markets (WITHOUT proper licensing)	1
Foods ALLOWED at Kansas farmers markets WITHOUT licensing	2
Foods ALLOWED WITH proper licensing (potentially hazardous foods)	3
Foods that must be tested to determine their category	4
How do I get the license(s) I need to meet the requirements listed above?	4
What if I produce (and/or process) my food in Kansas and want to sell in a neighboring state?	4
In addition to food safety, what other regulatory requirements do I need to follow to sell at a farmers market?	4
What are the labeling requirements for packaged food products?	5
How are all these regulations enforced?	5

General Food Safety Practices, Selling Fresh Produce, Samples and Demos 5

General steps to food safety for all farmers market vendors	5
Chef demonstrations	6
Table 1. Method of Retail Sale for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Specific Commodity	7
Table 2. Method of Retail Sale for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables General Commodity Groups	7
Harvest calendar for Kansas produce	8
Selling live plants at a farmers market	8

Selling unique agricultural products (live birds, manure, worms, compost, etc.)	8
Offering product samples	8
Calibrating a thermometer	9
Sanitizing station set-up	9

Selling Prepared Foods and Baked Goods 10

Selling Prepared Foods (ready-to-eat potentially hazardous foods)	10
Is a license required?	10
How do I get a Food Establishment License?	10
Regulations and best practices for everyone selling prepared, ready-to-eat foods	10
What are the regulations for selling prepared (or shelf stable) foods through a Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)?	10
Selling baked goods (breads, cakes, cookies, pies, etc.)	10
Selling jams, jellies, and shelf-stable canned foods	11
Selling refrigerated/frozen processed foods	11

Selling Meat, Eggs, and Dairy Products 11

Selling meat and poultry products	11
Other regulations and recommended best practices for selling meat and poultry	12
Selling eggs	12
Selling dairy products	13

References and other resources: 13

Key Contacts 14

Prepared by

Dr. Londa Nwadike, Kansas State University/University of Missouri Extension Food Safety Specialist

22201 W. Innovation Dr
Olathe, KS 66061
913-307-7391
lnwadike@ksu.edu

105 East 5th St., Suite 200
Kansas City, MO 64106
816-482-5860
nwadikel@missouri.edu

Fact sheet reviewed by:

- Fadi Aramouni, Kansas State University Extension Food Safety Specialist
- Steve Moris and Adam Inman, Kansas Department of Agriculture Food Safety and Lodging Program
 - Annarose Hart, Kansas Department of Agriculture *From the Land of Kansas*TM Specialist
 - Debbie Beardon, Allen County Farm Bureau County Coordinator, Iola, Kan.
 - Linda Cottin, Cottin's Hardware Farmers Market, Lawrence, Kan.
 - Cole Cottin, Kansas Rural Center Program Coordinator, Lawrence, Kan.
 - Tracy Simmons, Emporia Farmers Market, Emporia, Kan.



Publications are reviewed or revised annually by appropriate faculty to reflect current research and practice. Date shown is that of publication or last revision. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. Publications from Kansas State University are available at: www.ksre.ksu.edu
Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. In each case, credit Londa Nwadike, Ph.D., *Food Safety for Kansas Farmers Market Vendors: Regulations and Best Practices*, Kansas State University, January 2016.

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service

K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer. Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension Work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, as amended. Kansas State University, County Extension Councils, Extension Districts, and United States Department of Agriculture Cooperating, John D. Floros, Director.