

Contaminated Water Caution

Washing fresh produce after harvest has several benefits, including removing soil and cooling produce. The <u>Produce Safety Rule</u> does not require growers to wash fresh produce. If growers choose to wash fresh produce, then the water used must meet the no detectable Generic *E. coli* per 100 mL microbial quality.

Contaminated water will spread foodborne pathogens to fresh produce and, in some cases, these pathogens <u>infiltrate</u> into the plant tissues from where they cannot be removed easily.

Research Takeaways

A <u>2021 study</u> looked at survival rates of *E. coli* on freshly harvested romaine lettuce heads and strawberries washed with contaminated water then stored in a refrigerated display case. Findings were as follows:

- Foodborne pathogens can be transferred from contaminated wash water to fresh produce during the washing process.
- Foodborne pathogens can remain on fresh produce for more than a week after washing with contaminated water.
- Storing fresh produce under cold temperatures does not remove all foodborne pathogens introduced by contaminated wash water.

Best Practices

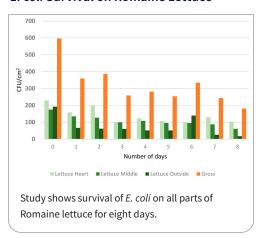
Producers who wash fresh produce should always use water that meets the NO detectable Generic *E. coli* per 100mL microbial quality criteria and change the wash water often.

Treating water with an <u>EPA-labeled sanitizer</u> may help meet the required microbial quality of wash water and maintain this quality during the washing process.

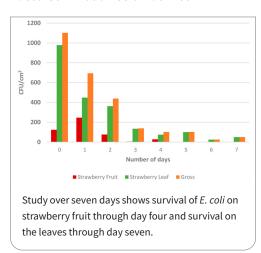
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E. coli Survival on Romaine Lettuce



E. coli Survival on Strawberries



References

Bhullar, M., Perry, B., Monge, A., Nabwiire, L., & Shaw, A. (2021, June 16). *Escherichia coli* Survival on Strawberries and Unpacked Romaine Lettuce Washed Using Contaminated Water. MDPI. bit.ly/PostHarvestWashing

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