

Excerpts from the Health and Safety Code

FOOD SANITATION ACT

DIVISION 101, PART 6, CHAPTER 4

CHAPTER 4
WHOLESALE FOOD PROCESSORS

ARTICLE 1

Food Processing Establishments

111950. "Food," as used in this chapter, includes all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment, whether simple or compound, and all substances and ingredients used in the preparation thereof.

111955. "Food processing establishment," as used in this chapter, shall mean any room, building or place or portion thereof, maintained, used or operated for the purpose of commercially storing, packaging, making, cooking, mixing, processing, bottling, canning, packing, slaughtering or otherwise preparing or handling food except restaurants.

111960. Every food processing establishment shall be properly lighted, drained, plumbed, and ventilated; and shall be conducted with strict regard to the influence of lighting, drainage, plumbing, and ventilation upon the health of persons therein employed, and upon the purity and wholesomeness of the food therein produced, prepared for sale, manufactured, packed, stored, kept, handled, sold, or distributed.

111965. The floors, side walls, ceiling, furniture, receptacles, utensils, implements, and machinery of every food processing establishment shall at no time be kept in an unclean, unhealthful, or unsanitary condition. Any of the following is deemed to be "an unclean, unhealthful, or unsanitary condition":

- (a) If food in the process of manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, sale, or distribution is not securely protected from flies, dust, or dirt, and from all other foreign or injurious contamination.
- (b) If refuse, dirt, and waste products subject to decomposition and fermentation incident to the manufacture, preparation, packing, storing, selling, and distributing of food, are not removed daily.
- (c) If all trucks, trays, boxes, baskets, buckets, other receptacles, chutes, platforms, racks, tables, shelves, knives, saws, cleavers, and all other utensils, receptacles, and machinery used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning, and all other processes employed in the preparation of food are not thoroughly cleaned daily.
- (d) If the clothing of employees is unclean or if they dress, undress, or leave or store their clothing in the place where the food is produced, prepared, manufactured, packed, sold or distributed.

111970. No live animal or fowl shall be kept or allowed in any establishment where food is prepared, manufactured, kept, stored, offered for sale or sold unless the

establishment is exclusively devoted to the slaughter, processing and/or sale of the animal or fowl. This section does not apply to dogs used by uniformed employees of private patrol operators and operators of a private patrol service who are licensed pursuant to Chapter 11.5 (commencing with Section 7580) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, while those employees are acting within the course and scope of their employment as private patrolmen. The state department may adopt regulations as it determines are reasonably necessary under this section for the protection of the public health and safety.

111975. The side walls and ceilings of every bakery, confectionery, hotel, or restaurant kitchen shall be well plastered or ceiled with metal or lumber, or shall be oil painted or kept well lime washed, or otherwise kept in a good sanitary condition.

111980. All interior woodwork of every bakery, confectionery, hotel, or restaurant kitchen shall be kept well oiled or painted with oil paint, and shall be kept washed clean with soap and water, or otherwise kept in a good sanitary condition.

111985. Every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used for the preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, or distribution of food shall have an impermeable floor, made of cement, or of tile laid in cement, brick, wood, or other suitable, nonabsorbent material that can be flushed and washed clean with water.

111990. Where practicable, the doors, windows, and other openings of every food producing or distributing establishment shall be fitted with stationary or self-closing screen doors and wire window screens, of not coarser than 14 mesh wire gauze.

111995. Every building, room, basement, or cellar occupied or used for the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, canning, sale, or distribution of food shall have convenient toilet or toilet-rooms, separate and apart from the room or rooms where the process of production, preparation, manufacture, packing, canning, selling, or distributing is conducted.

112000. The floors of toilet-rooms shall be made of cement, or of tile laid in cement, wood, brick, or other nonabsorbent material, and shall be washed and scoured daily.

112005. The toilets shall be furnished with separate ventilating pipes or flues discharging either into soil pipes or on the outside of the building in which they are situated.

112010. Lavatories and washrooms shall be adjacent to toilet-rooms and shall be supplied with soap, running water, and towels, and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

112015. Employees and others who handle the material from which food is prepared or the finished product shall before beginning work and immediately after visiting a toilet or lavatory, wash their hands and arms thoroughly in clean water.

112020. No employee or other person shall sit or lie upon any table, bench, trough, shelf, or other equipment that is intended for use in connection with any food manufacturing process.

112025. No employee or other person shall expectorate or discharge any substance from his or her nose or mouth on the floor or interior side wall of any building, room basement, or cellar where the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storing, or sale of any food is conducted.

112030. No person shall, nor shall any person be allowed to, reside or sleep in any room of a bake-shop, public diningroom, hotel or restaurant kitchen, confectionery, or other place where food is prepared, produced, manufactured, served, or sold.

112035. No employer shall require or permit any person to work, in a food processing establishment or vehicle used for the production, preparation, manufacture, sale, or transportation of food if the person is infected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease that can be transmitted by the food involved.

112040. (a) Prior to January 1, 2001, the department, its inspectors and agents, and all local health officers and inspectors may at all times enter any building, room, basement, cellar, or other place occupied or used, or suspected of being occupied or used, for the production, preparation, manufacture, storage, sale, or distribution of food, and inspect the premises and all utensils, implements, receptacles, fixtures, furniture, and machinery used.

(b) Commencing January 1, 2001, only the department, its inspectors and agents, and the local health officers and inspectors of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Orange Counties and the City of Vernon may exercise the authority to enter and inspect granted in subdivision (a) except as provided in subdivision (c).

(c) Commencing January 1, 2001, the local health officer or inspector of each city or county, or city and county may exercise the authority to enter and inspect granted in subdivision (a) for the sole purpose of inspecting a food processing establishment that only holds warehouses processed food, provided that:

- (1) The warehouse does not manufacture or pack processed food.
- (2) The warehouse does not hold fresh seafood, frozen seafood held in bulk for further processing, or fresh or frozen raw shellfish.
- (3) The warehouse is not operated as an integral part of a food processing facility required to be registered pursuant to Section 110460.
- (4) The warehouse facilities are located entirely within the area under the jurisdiction of the local health department.

(5) The warehouse does not salvage food as the primary business.

(d) All inspections of food processing establishments conducted by local health departments shall be reported to the department within 60 days. The department shall consider this information when scheduling the department's inspection activities.

112045. If upon inspection any building, room, basement, cellar, or other place, or any vehicle, employer, employee, or other person is found to be in violation of or violating any of the provisions of this article, or if the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storing, sale, or distribution of food is being conducted in a manner detrimental to the health of the employees or to the character or quality of the food being produced, prepared, manufactured, packed, stored, sold, distributed, or conveyed, the person making the inspection shall at once make a written report of the violation to the district attorney of the county, who shall prosecute the violator. He or she shall make a like report to the department. The department, from time to time, may publish the reports in its monthly bulletin.

112050. Every building, room, basement, cellar, or other place or thing kept, maintained, or operated in violation of this article, and all food produced, prepared, manufactured, packed, stored, kept, sold, distributed, or transported in violation of this article, is a public nuisance dangerous to health. Any such nuisance may be abated or enjoined in an action brought for that purpose by the local or state department or may be summarily abated in the manner provided by law for the summary abatement of public nuisances dangerous to health.

112055. The sections contained in this article are to be known as the California Food Sanitation Act.

ARTICLE 2 Food Containers

Section 112060. "Bottle," as employed in this article, includes any bottle or any glass or crockery food container, other than one not previously used, that is used or sold for use in the manufacture, production, preparation, compounding, blending, or packing for sale of any food, drug, or liquor.

Section 112065. This article is not applicable to containers subject to Division 15 (commencing with Section 32501) of the Food and Agricultural Code.

Section 112070. The provisions of this article in reference to sterilization procedures and methods in cleaning bottles, as in this article defined, shall apply to all persons cleaning previously used bottles who are engaged in the business of packaging food,

drugs, or liquors and to all persons maintaining a place of business for the cleaning and resale of the bottles sold for and to be used for packing a food, drug or liquor. The sale for use of any such bottle by any person not licensed by the board as herein provided, when the use intended by purchaser is to package for sale a food, drug or liquor produced or packaged by the purchaser is unlawful, except in the case of a sale to a purchaser for export out of this state or who is engaged in the business of packaging food, drugs, or liquors at a fixed place of business in this state and is equipped to cleanse and sterilize bottles as in this article provided.

Section 112075. The department shall issue a license to an applicant therefor upon the receipt of the evidence as the department may require showing that the applicant is properly equipped for the cleansing and sterilization of bottles as provided in this article, or at its option upon the recommendation of a city, county or city and county health officer. This license is nontransferable.

The license provisions of this article shall not apply to food, drug or liquor manufacturers or packers who buy bottles for their own use and purposes, but do apply to any other person, firm or corporation engaged in the business of cleaning, sterilizing and reselling bottles to manufacturers or packers except as hereinabove provided.

Section 112080. An establishment is deemed properly equipped for the cleansing and sterilization of bottles if it maintains and employs the following standards:

(a) Cleanses and sterilizes bottles by first soaking them in a hot caustic solution of not less than 120 degrees F. for a period of not less than five minutes which temperature shall be indicated by a thermometer. The solution shall contain not less than 212 percent of caustic soda expressed in terms of sodium hydrates.

(b) Changes the cleansing solution frequently so as to prevent its becoming foul and insanitary.

(c) Thoroughly rinses the bottles after the soaking.

Section 112085. All bottles shall be cleansed and sterilized as specified in Section 112080, and shall be kept free from rust or contamination.

Section 112090. A licensee shall issue a certificate of sterilization with each shipment of bottles to a purchaser, stating that the licensee has cleansed and sterilized the bottles in the manner required by this article.

Section 112095. If any licensee fails to maintain his or her equipment and to cleanse or sterilize any bottle in the manner required by this article, and issues a certificate knowing its contents to be untrue the state department may revoke or suspend his or her license after a hearing. The proceedings for the revocation or suspension of a license shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and the state department shall have all the powers granted therein.

Section 112100. Any purchaser of a bottle who shows a certificate of sterilization signed by a licensed seller thereof complies sufficiently with this article.

Section 112105. Nothing in this article prohibits the sale for use of any uncleaned or unsterilized bottle to a purchaser who is licensed under this article.

Section 112110. Food containers manufactured from second-hand tin plate and intended for the packing of hermetically sealed canned food products intended to be used for human consumption shall not be so used unless the tin plate from which they are manufactured has, prior to their manufacture, been cleansed and sterilized by thorough immersion in boiling water, and then dried on hot rolls or by the use of heated air.

The board may inspect any place where the containers are manufactured for the purpose of enforcing this section.

Section 112115. This article, with the exception of any licensing provisions, may be enforced by any local enforcement division, which shall be construed to mean the local health department, headed by the duly appointed, qualified and acting health officer of any county, city or city and county. The territory may include one or more counties, cities, or cities and counties.

Section 112120. A nonalcoholic soft drink, whether or not carbonated, shall be deemed to be misbranded if in a bottle or other closed container unless the name and address of the bottler or distributor thereof appears on the container by being molded, printed, or otherwise labeled thereon, or the name and address is shown on the crown or cap of the container if the container is a permanently and distinctively branded bottle. The beverage shall not be deemed to be misbranded under this section if in a bottle or other closed container on which is molded, printed or otherwise labeled the product name, trademark or brand of the distributor or bottler thereof and if a sworn affidavit has been filed with the department stating the name, trademark, or brand of the beverage, a full and complete description of each territory or area of the state in which the beverage is to be distributed, and the names and addresses of the persons as are responsible for the Miscellaneous Food, Food Facility, and Hazardous Substances Act (Section 27) in the bottling and distribution of the beverage in each territory or area of the state in which the beverage is distributed. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to exempt any bottler or distributor of a beverage or beverages from any provision of Part 5 (commencing with Section 109875).

ARTICLE 3

Closed Containers

Section 112125. Except when sold in bulk for manufacturing purposes, it is unlawful to sell or otherwise dispose of at retail jams, jellies, preserves, marmalades, peanut

butter, horse-radish, mayonnaise, or salad dressings other than in closed containers approved by the department, when the department determines that any other method of sale or disposition of any such food or food product is conducive to its contamination by flies, insects, dust, dirt, or foreign material of any kind whatsoever.

ARTICLE 4
Violations

Section 112130. Any person, whether as principal or agent, employer or employee, who violates any of the provisions of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both the fine and imprisonment. Each day's violation is a separate and distinct offense.