

CHAPTER 31
FOOD ESTABLISHMENT AND FOOD
PROCESSING PLANT INSPECTIONS

[Prior to 8/26/87, see Inspections and Appeals Department[481]—Chs 21 and 22]

481—31.1(137F) Inspection standards. Standards in the 1997 edition of the Food Code Recommendations of the Food and Drug Administration are used to inspect all food establishments. Exceptions to the Code are as follows:

31.1(1) Subparagraph 1-201.10(B)(31) and Section 3-403.10 are deleted.

31.1(2) Food prepared in a home food establishment, licensed under Iowa Code section 137D.2, can be offered for sale.

31.1(3) Paragraph 3-301.11(b) is changed to read:

a. Except when washing fruits and vegetables, food employees should, to the extent practicable, avoid contact with exposed, ready-to-eat food with their bare hands. Where food is routinely handled by employees, employers should adopt reasonable sanitary procedures to reduce the risk of the transmission of pathogenic organisms.

b. In seeking to minimize employee's physical contact with ready-to-eat foods, no single method or device is universally practical or necessarily the most effective method to prevent the transmission of pathogenic organisms in all situations. As such, each public food service establishment shall review its operations to identify procedures where ready-to-eat food must be routinely handled by its employees and adopt one or more of the following sanitary alternatives, to be used alone or in combination, to prevent the transmission of pathogenic organisms:

(1) The use of suitable food handling materials including, but not limited to, deli tissues, appropriate utensils, or dispensing equipment. Such materials must be used in conjunction with thorough hand-washing practices in accord with subparagraph (3).

(2) Single-use gloves, for the purpose of preparing or handling ready-to-eat foods, shall be discarded when damaged or soiled or when the process of food preparation or handling is interrupted. Single-use gloves must be used in conjunction with thorough hand-washing practices in accord with subparagraph (3).

(3) The use, pursuant to the manufacturer's instructions, of anti-microbial soaps, with the additional optional use of anti-bacterial protective skin lotions or anti-microbial hand sanitizers, rinses or dips. All such soaps, lotions, sanitizers, rinses and dips must contain active topical anti-microbial or anti-bacterial ingredients, registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, cleared by the United States Food and Drug Administration, and approved by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(4) The use of such other practices, devices, or products that are found by the division to achieve a comparable level of protection to one or more of the sanitary alternatives in subparagraphs (1) through (3).

c. Regardless of the sanitary alternatives in use, each public food service establishment shall establish:

(1) Systematic focused education and training of all food service employees involved in the identified procedures regarding the potential for transmission of pathogenic organisms from contact with ready-to-eat food. The importance of proper hand washing and hygiene in preventing the transmission of illness, and the effective use of the sanitary alternatives and monitoring system utilized by the public food service establishment, shall be reinforced. The content and duration of this training shall be determined by the manager of the public food service establishment.

(2) A monitoring system used to demonstrate the proper and effective use of sanitary alternatives utilized by the public food service establishment.

31.1(4) Section 3-501.16 shall be amended by adding the following: "Shell eggs shall be received and held at an ambient temperature not to exceed forty-five degrees Fahrenheit or seven degrees Celsius."

31.1(5) Paragraph 3-502.12(A) shall be amended by adding the following: “Packaging of raw meat and raw poultry using an oxygen packaging method, with a 30-day ‘sell by’ date from the date it was packaged, shall be exempt from having a HACCP Plan that contains the information required in this section and Section 8-201.14.”

31.1(6) Section 3-603.11 shall be amended by adding the following: “The following standardized language shall be used on the required consumer advisory: ‘Thoroughly cooking foods of animal origin such as beef, eggs, fish, lamb, pork, poultry, or shellfish reduces the risk of food-borne illness. Individuals with certain health conditions may be at higher risk if these foods are consumed raw or undercooked. Consult your physician or public health official for further information.’”

31.1(7) Section 5-203.15 shall be amended so that a carbonating device in a food establishment shall have a dual check valve which shall be installed so that it is upstream from the carbonating device and downstream from any copper in the water supply line.

31.1(8) Section 2-301.15 shall be amended by adding the following: “Establishments originally licensed prior to the effective date of this law, January 1, 1999, where a combination sink was approved by the department of inspections and appeals for both hand washing and use as a service sink can use this combination sink for both hand washing and as a service sink for the disposal of mop water as long as the establishment is not remodeled.”

31.1(9) Section 5-203.13 is amended so that food service establishment license holders for establishments built prior to January 1, 1979, are not required to have a service or utility sink for the disposal of mop water unless the establishment is remodeled.

31.1(10) Subparagraph 3-201.17(A)(4) is amended to state that field-dressed wild game shall not be permitted in food establishments.

31.1(11) Section 5-203.14 is amended by adding the following: “Water outlets with hose attachments, except for water heater drains and clothes washer connections, shall be protected by a non-removable hose bibb backflow preventer or by a listed atmospheric vacuum breaker installed at least six inches above the highest point of usage and located on the discharge side of the last valve.”

31.1(12) Paragraph 5-402.11(C) is amended by adding the following: “A culinary sink or sink used for food preparation shall not have a direct connection between the sewage system and a drain originating from that sink. Culinary sinks or sinks used in food preparation shall be separated by an air gap of not less than one inch between the outlet and the rim of the floor sink or receptor.”

31.1(13) Paragraph 4-301.12(C) is amended by adding the following: “Establishments need not have a three-compartment sink when each of the following conditions is met:

1. Three or fewer utensils are used for food preparation;
2. Utensils are limited to tongs, spatulas and scoops;
3. The department has approved after verification that the establishment can adequately wash and sanitize these utensils.”

31.1(14) Paragraph 3-201.16(B) shall be amended to permit wild morel mushrooms to be sold in food establishments.

31.1(15) Paragraphs 3-501.17(C) and (D) shall be amended so that aged cheese is not required to be date-marked.

31.1(16) Section 3-603.11 shall be amended so that a consumer advisory is not required when a food establishment serves undercooked whole muscle red meats.

31.1(17) Section 3-201.11 is amended to allow honey which is stored; prepared, including by placement in a container; or labeled on or distributed from the premises of a residence to be sold in a food establishment.

481—31.2(137F) Food processing plant standards.

1. Standards used to inspect establishments where wholesale food is manufactured, processed, packaged or stored are found in the Code of Federal Regulations in 21 CFR, Part 110, April 1, 1998, publication, “Current Good Manufacturing Practices in Manufacturing, Processing, Packing or Holding Human Food.”

2. Standards used to inspect establishments where bakery products, flour, cereals, food dressings and flavorings are manufactured on a wholesale basis are found in the Code of Federal Regulations, in 21 CFR, Parts 136, 137 and 169, April 1, 1998, publication.

3. Standards used to inspect establishments which process low-acid food in hermetically sealed containers are found in 21 CFR, Part 113, April 1, 1998, "Thermally Processed Low-Acid Food Packaged in Hermetically Sealed Containers."

4. Standards used to inspect establishments which process acidified foods are found in 21 CFR, Part 114, April 1, 1998, "Acidified Foods."

5. Standards used to inspect establishments which process bottled drinking water are found in the Code of Federal Regulations in 21 CFR, Parts 129 and 165, April 1, 1998, publication, "Processing and Bottling of Bottled Drinking Water" and "Beverages."

6. In addition to compliance with 31.2"1," manufacturers of packaged ice must comply with the following:

- Equipment must be cleaned on a schedule of frequency that prevents the accumulation of mold, fungus and bacteria. A formal cleaning program and schedule which includes the use of sanitizers to eliminate micro-organisms must be developed and used.
- Packaged ice must be tested every 120 days for the presence of bacteria.
- Plants that use a non-public water system must sample the water supply monthly for the presence of bacteria and annually for chemical and pesticide contamination.

Copies of these regulations are available from the Inspections Division, Department of Inspections and Appeals, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0083.

481—31.3(137F) Trichinae control for pork products prepared at retail. Pork products prepared at retail shall comply with the Code of Federal Regulations found in 9 CFR, Section 318.10, January 1, 1998, publication, regarding the destruction of possible live trichinae in pork and pork products. Examples of pork products that require trichinae control include raw sausages containing pork and other meat products, raw breaded pork products, bacon used to wrap around steaks and patties, and uncooked mixtures of pork and other meat products contained in meat loaves and similar types of products. The use of "certified pork" as authorized by the department of agriculture and land stewardship or the United States Department of Agriculture, Food Safety and Inspection Service shall meet the requirements of this rule.

481—31.4(137F) Demonstration of knowledge. Section 2-102.11 shall be amended by adding the following: "Completion of a certification program, as defined in 481—Chapter 32, by the person in charge who has shown proficiency of the required information through passing a test that is part of an approved program. The certification program has been reviewed by the department as meeting the requirements in 481—Chapter 32."

481—31.5(137F) Labeling. The following labeling standards are required in addition to those in the Food Code. Labels on or with packaged foods shall be in legible English and state:

1. The true name, brand or trademark of the article;
2. The names of all ingredients in the food, beginning with the one present in the largest proportion and in descending order of predominance;
3. The quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure or numerical count;
4. The name and address of the manufacturer, packer, importer, distributor or dealer.

Foods and food products labeled in conformance with the labeling requirements of the government of the United States as listed in the Code of Federal Regulations in 21 CFR, April 1, 1998, publication, Parts 101 and 102, are considered in compliance with the Iowa labeling law.

481—31.6(137F) Adulterated food and disposal. No one may produce, distribute, offer for sale or sell adulterated food. “Adulterated” is defined in the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, Section 402.

Adulterated food shall be disposed of in a reasonable manner as determined by the department. The destruction of adulterated food shall be watched by a person approved by the department.

481—31.7(137F) Mobile food units/pushcarts. In addition to the Food Code provisions outlined in the FDA Food Code Mobile Food Establishment Matrix, mobile food units/pushcarts must comply with the following:

31.7(1) Licenses. All mobile food units/pushcarts must be licensed by the department. Applications for licenses are available from the Inspections Division, Department of Inspections and Appeals, Lucas State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0083. The unit shall be inspected by a representative of the department and determined to be in compliance with the rules and regulations of the department prior to the granting of the license.

31.7(2) Personnel.

a. The person in charge shall take appropriate action to ensure that no person, while infected with a disease in a communicable form that can be transmitted by foods or who is a carrier of organisms that cause such disease or while afflicted with a boil, an infected wound, or an acute respiratory infection, shall work in a mobile food unit/pushcart in any capacity in which there is a likelihood of the person’s contaminating food or food-contact surfaces with pathogenic organisms or transmitting disease to other persons. The person in charge shall require food employee applicants and food employees to report information about the employee’s health and activities as they relate to diseases transmissible through food.

b. Employees shall have clean garments, aprons and effective hair restraints. Smoking, eating or drinking in the mobile food unit/pushcart is not allowed. All unauthorized persons are to be kept out of the mobile food unit/pushcart.

c. All employees shall be under the direction of the person in charge. The person in charge shall ensure that workers are effectively cleaning their hands, that potentially hazardous food is adequately cooked, held or cooled, and that all multiuse equipment or utensils are adequately washed, rinsed and sanitized.

31.7(3) Food.

a. Approved food source. All food supplies shall come from a commercial manufacturer or a source that complies with both state and federal laws. The use of food in hermetically sealed containers that is not prepared in an approved food processing plant is prohibited.

b. Food preparation. Unless washing fruits and vegetables, food employees shall, to the extent practicable, avoid direct, bare-hand contact with ready-to-eat food. All establishments shall train food employees on the need and public health reasons for adequate hand washing and personal hygiene. The person in charge shall monitor employee hand-washing practices to ensure that employees are effectively cleaning their hands. One of the following alternatives shall be used by food employees when handling ready-to-eat food:

(1) Single-use gloves, utensils, deli tissue, spatulas, tongs or dispensing equipment; or

(2) An approved antibacterial soap with all operations that permit limited bare-hand contact with ready-to-eat food.

c. Date marking. All ready-to-eat foods that are potentially hazardous shall be date-marked, if held more than 24 hours, and discarded after seven days if the food is kept at an internal temperature of 41°F or below.

d. Food protection. All food shall be covered and stored off the floor. Condiments such as ketchup, mustard, coffee creamer and sugar shall be served in individual packets or from squeeze containers or pump bottles. Milk shall be dispensed from the original container or from an approved dispenser. Ice used as a food or a cooling medium shall be made of drinking water and be manufactured in an approved source. Fruits and vegetables must be washed before being used or sold. All food shall be protected from customer handling, coughing or sneezing by wrapping, sneeze guards or other effective means. All cooking and serving areas shall be adequately protected from contamination.

e. Consumer advisory requirement. If raw or undercooked animal food such as beef, eggs, fish, lamb, poultry or shellfish is offered in ready-to-eat form, the license holder (person in charge) shall post the following language as a consumer advisory:

“Thoroughly cooking foods of animal origin such as beef, eggs, fish, lamb, pork, poultry, or shellfish reduces the risk of food-borne illness. Individuals with certain health conditions may be at a higher risk if these foods are consumed raw or undercooked. Consult your physician or public health official for further information.”

f. Food storage location. During operation, food shall not be displayed or stored in or served from any place other than the licensed mobile food unit/pushcart.

31.7(4) Food temperature requirements.

a. Cooking temperatures. As specified in the following chart, the minimum cooking temperatures for food products are:

165°F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry and game animals that are not commercially raised • Products stuffed or in a stuffing that contains fish, meat, pasta, poultry or ratite • All products cooked in a microwave oven
155°F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pork, rabbits, ratite and game meats that are commercially raised • Ground or comminuted (such as hamburgers) meat/fish products • Raw shell eggs not prepared for immediate consumption
145°F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw shell eggs prepared for immediate consumption • Fish and other meat products not requiring a 155°F or 165°F cooking temperature as listed above

b. Cold storage. Refrigeration units shall be provided to keep potentially hazardous foods at 41°F or below.

c. Hot storage. Hot food storage units shall be used to keep potentially hazardous food at 140°F or above. Steam tables or other hot holding devices are not allowed to heat foods and are only to be used for hot holding after foods have been adequately cooked.

d. Thermometers. Cold food storage units shall have a numerically scaled thermometer to measure the air temperature of the mobile food unit/pushcart accurately. A metal stem thermometer shall be provided where necessary to check the internal temperature of both hot and cold food. Thermometers must be accurate and have a range from 0°F to 220°F.

31.7(5) Equipment requirements.

a. Mobile food units that handle unpackaged food shall have a three-compartment warewashing sink or have daily access to a three-compartment sink located in another licensed establishment, where utensils can be adequately washed and sanitized. The warewashing sink shall be large enough for complete immersion of the utensils and have an adequate means to heat the water required to wash, rinse and sanitize utensils or food-contact equipment.

b. Chlorine bleach or another approved sanitizer shall be provided for warewashing sanitization and wiping cloths. An appropriate test kit shall be provided to check the concentration of the sanitizer used. The person in charge shall demonstrate knowledge in the determination of the proper concentration of sanitizer to be used.

c. A hand-washing sink, equipped with pressurized hot and cold running water, shall be installed on all mobile food units/pushcarts that handle unpackaged food. The sinks must have a hand cleanser and sanitary towels.

d. Wiping cloths shall be stored in a clean, 100 ppm chlorine sanitizer solution or equivalent. Sanitizing solution shall be changed as needed to maintain the solution in a clean condition.

e. Mobile food units/pushcarts shall provide only single-service articles for use by the consumer.

f. All equipment, utensils, food preparation and food-contact surfaces, including the interior of cabinets or storage compartments, shall be safe, smooth, durable, nonabsorbent and easily cleanable.

31.7(6) Water supply and sewage.

a. Safe water supply. An adequate supply of clean water (potable) shall be provided from an approved source.

b. Water supply tanks. Standards for water supply tanks are as follows:

- (1) Materials shall be safe, durable and easily cleanable.
- (2) The water supply tank shall be sloped to drain at a discharge outlet that allows complete drainage of the tank.
- (3) An access port for inspection and cleaning shall open at the top of the tank, flanged upward at least one-half inch and equipped with a secure port cover, which is sloped to drain.
- (4) A fitting with V-type threads is allowed only when the hose is permanently attached.
- (5) If provided, a water tank vent shall end in a downward direction and be covered with 16 mesh when the vent is not exposed to dust or debris or with a protective filter when the vent is exposed to dust or debris.
- (6) The tank and its inlet and outlet shall be sloped to drain. The inlet shall be designed so that it is protected from waste discharge, dust, oil or grease.
- (7) Hoses used shall be safe and durable, have smooth interior surfaces and be clearly identified as to their use for drinking water.
- (8) A filter that does not pass oil or oil vapors shall be installed in the air supply line between the compressor and the drinking water system.
- (9) The water inlet, outlet or hose shall be equipped with a cap and keeper chain or other adequate protective device. This device must be attached when the system is not in use.
- (10) The water tank, pump and hoses shall be flushed and sanitized before being placed into service after construction, repair, modification or periods of nonuse.
- (11) Water supply systems shall be protected against backflow or contamination of the water supply. Backflow prevention devices, if required, shall be maintained and adequate for their intended purpose.
- (12) The water supply tank, pump and hoses shall be used to convey drinking water and shall be used for no other purpose.

c. Wastewater disposal. The sewage holding tank shall be 15 percent larger in volume than the water supply tank and shall be sloped to drain. The drain hose (1 inch) shall be larger than the supply hose ($\frac{3}{4}$ inch). Liquid waste shall be removed at an approved servicing area. The liquid waste retention tank shall be thoroughly flushed and drained during the servicing operation. Wastewater shall be disposed of in an approved wastewater disposal system sized, constructed, maintained and operated according to law.

31.7(7) Physical facility.

a. Floors, walls and ceilings. Floors, walls and ceilings shall be designed, constructed and installed so they are smooth and easily cleanable. Exterior surfaces shall be weather-resistant materials. The mobile food unit/pushcart shall be designed and maintained so that outer openings are protected against the entrance of insects and rodents.

b. Lighting. Adequate lighting shall be provided. Lights above exposed food preparation areas shall be shielded.

c. Garbage containers. An adequate number of cleanable containers shall be provided.

d. Toilet rooms. An adequate number of approved toilet and hand-washing facilities shall be provided in the area.

e. Clothing. Personal clothing and belongings shall be stored at a designated place, adequately separated from food preparation, food service and dishwashing areas.

31.7(8) Toxic materials.

a. Only those toxic items necessary for the operation of the mobile food unit/pushcart shall be maintained or used.

b. Toxic materials and poisonous materials shall bear the manufacturer's label. Working containers of toxic items shall be identified with the common name of the material.

c. Toxic materials and poisons shall be adequately separated from food, equipment, utensils, linens, and single-service and single-use items.

d. Only those toxic materials or poisons permitted by law in food establishments shall be used. These materials shall be used according to the manufacturer's use instructions.

31.7(9) Servicing. Servicing areas shall be provided with overhead protection except those areas for the loading of water or discharge of sewage or liquid waste. The mobile food unit/pushcart may operate up to three days at one location, if adequate facilities are maintained for cleaning and servicing, or the unit must report to a home base of operation each day.

481—31.8(137F) Enforcement. A person who violates Iowa Code chapter 137F or these rules shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$100 for each violation. Prior to the assessment of any civil penalties, a hearing conducted by the appeals division in the department of inspections and appeals must be provided as required in rule 481—30.13(10A). Additionally, the department may employ various other remedies if violations are discovered:

1. A license may be revoked or suspended.
2. An injunction may be sought.
3. A case may be referred to a county or city attorney for criminal prosecution.

481—31.9(137F) Toilets and lavatories.

31.9(1) Retail food establishment license holders. Toilets and lavatories shall be well lighted and available to employees and patrons at all times. Retail food establishments built or remodeled after July 1, 1986, shall be electrically vented to the outside of the building.

31.9(2) Food service establishment license holders.

a. Toilets and lavatories shall be well lighted and available to employees and patrons at all times. Establishments built or remodeled after January 1, 1979, shall be electrically vented to the outside of the building. On-site restrooms are not required in the licensed premises when the licensed premises does not have on-site seating, and restrooms in the mall or shopping center are convenient and available to patrons and employees at all times.

b. Separate toilet facilities for men and women shall be provided in:

- (1) Places built or remodeled after January 1, 1979, which seat 50 or more people, or
- (2) All places built or remodeled after January 1, 1979, which serve beer or alcoholic beverages.

481—31.10(137F) Warewashing sinks in establishments serving alcoholic beverages. When alcoholic beverages are served in a food service establishment, a sink with not fewer than three compartments shall be used in the bar area for manual washing, rinsing and sanitizing of bar utensils and glasses. When food is served in a bar, a separate three-compartment sink for washing, rinsing and sanitizing food-related dishes shall be used in the kitchen area, unless a dishwasher is used to wash utensils.

481—31.11(137F) Criminal offense—conviction of license holder.

31.11(1) The department may revoke the license of a license holder who:

- a. Conducts an activity constituting a criminal offense in the licensed food establishment; and
- b. Is convicted of a felony as a result.

31.11(2) The department may suspend or revoke the license of a license holder who:

- a. Conducts an activity constituting a criminal offense in the licensed food establishment; and
- b. Is convicted of a serious misdemeanor or aggravated misdemeanor as a result.

31.11(3) A certified copy of the final order or judgment of conviction or plea of guilty shall be conclusive evidence of the conviction of the license holder.

31.11(4) The department's decision to revoke or suspend a license may be contested by the adversely affected party pursuant to the provisions of 481—30.13(10A).

481—31.12(137F) Temporary food establishments and farmers market potentially hazardous food licensees.

31.12(1) Personnel.

- a. Employees shall keep their hands and exposed portions of their arms clean.
- b. Employees shall have clean garments, aprons and effective hair restraints. Smoking, eating or drinking in food booths is not allowed. All nonworking, unauthorized persons are to be kept out of the food booth.
- c. All employees, including volunteers, shall be under the direction of the person in charge. The person in charge shall ensure that the workers are effectively cleaning their hands, that potentially hazardous food is adequately cooked, held or cooled and that all multiuse equipment or utensils are adequately washed, rinsed and sanitized.
- d. Employees and volunteers shall not work in a mobile food unit/pushcart if they have open cuts, sores or communicable diseases. The person in charge shall take appropriate action to ensure that employees and volunteers who have a disease or medical condition transmissible by food are excluded from the food operation.
- e. All employees and volunteers must sign a logbook with the employee's or volunteer's name, address, telephone number and the date and hours worked. The logbook must be maintained for 30 days by the person in charge and be made available to the department upon request.

31.12(2) Food handling and service.

- a. *Dry storage.* All food, equipment, utensils and single-service items shall be stored off the ground and above the floor on pallets, tables or shelving.
- b. *Cold storage.* Refrigeration units shall be provided to keep potentially hazardous foods at 41°F or below. The inspector may approve an effectively insulated, hard-sided container with sufficient coolant for storage of less hazardous food or the use of such a container at events of short duration if the container maintains the temperature at 41°F or below.
- c. *Hot storage.* Hot food storage units shall be used to keep potentially hazardous food at 140°F or above. Electrical equipment is required for hot holding, unless the use of propane stoves and grills capable of holding the temperature at 140°F or above is approved by the department. Sterno cans are allowed for hot holding if adequate temperatures can be maintained. Steam tables or other hot holding devices are not allowed to heat foods and are to be used only for hot holding after foods have been adequately cooked.
- d. *Cooking temperatures.* As specified in the following chart, the minimum cooking temperatures for food products are:

165°F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry and game animals that are not commercially raised • Products stuffed or in a stuffing that contains fish, meat, pasta, poultry or ratite • All products cooked in a microwave oven
155°F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pork, rabbits, ratite and game meats that are commercially raised • Ground or comminuted (such as hamburgers) meat/fish products • Raw shell eggs not prepared for immediate consumption
145°F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw shell eggs prepared for immediate consumption • Fish and other meat products not requiring a 155°F or 165°F cooking temperature as listed above

- e. *Consumer advisory requirement.* If raw or undercooked animal food such as beef, eggs, fish, lamb, poultry or shellfish is offered in ready-to-eat form, the license holder (person in charge) shall post the following language as a consumer advisory:

“Thoroughly cooking foods of animal origin such as beef, eggs, fish, lamb, pork, poultry, or shellfish reduces the risk of food-borne illness. Individuals with certain health conditions may be at a higher risk if these foods are consumed raw or undercooked. Consult your physician or public health official for further information.”

f. Thermometers. Each refrigeration unit shall have a numerically scaled thermometer to measure the air temperature of the unit accurately. A metal stem thermometer shall be provided where necessary to check the internal temperature of both hot and cold food. Thermometers must be accurate and have a range from 0°F to 220°F.

g. Food display. Foods on display must be covered. The public is not allowed to serve itself from opened containers of food or uncovered food items. Condiments such as ketchup, mustard, coffee creamer and sugar shall be served in individual packets or from squeeze containers or pump bottles. Milk shall be dispensed from the original container or from an approved dispenser. All fruits and vegetables must be washed before being used or sold. Food must be stored at least six inches off the ground. All cooking and serving areas shall be adequately protected from contamination. Barbeque areas shall be roped off or otherwise protected from the public. All food shall be protected from customer handling, coughing or sneezing by wrapping, sneeze guards or other effective means.

h. Food preparation. Unless washing fruits and vegetables, food employees shall, to the extent practicable, avoid direct, bare-hand contact with ready-to-eat food. Establishments shall train food employees on the need and public health reasons for adequate hand washing and personal hygiene. The person in charge shall monitor employee hand-washing practices to ensure that employees are effectively cleaning their hands. One of the following alternatives shall be used by food employees when handling ready-to-eat food:

- (1) Single-use gloves, utensils, deli tissue, spatulas, tongs or dispensing equipment; or
- (2) An approved antibacterial soap with all operations that permit limited bare-hand contact with ready-to-eat foods.

i. Approved food source. All food supplies shall come from a commercial manufacturer or an approved source. The use of food in hermetically sealed containers that is not prepared in an approved food processing plant is prohibited. Transport vehicles used to supply food products are subject to inspection and shall protect food from physical, chemical and microbial contamination.

j. Leftovers. Leftovers may not be used, sold or given away in a temporary food establishment. Hot-held foods that are not used by the end of the day must be discarded.

31.12(3) Utensil storage and warewashing.

a. Single-service utensils. The use of single-service plates, cups and tableware is strongly recommended. The use of multiuse eating or drinking utensils must be approved by the department.

b. Dishwashing. An adequate means to heat the water and a minimum of three basins large enough for complete immersion of the utensils are required to wash, rinse and sanitize utensils or food-contact equipment.

c. Sanitizers. Chlorine bleach or another approved sanitizer shall be provided for warewashing sanitization and wiping cloths. An appropriate test kit shall be provided to check the concentration of the sanitizer used. The person in charge shall demonstrate knowledge in the determination of the correct concentration of sanitizer to be used.

d. Wiping cloths. Wiping cloths shall be stored in a clean, 100 ppm chlorine sanitizer solution or equivalent. Sanitizing solution shall be changed as needed to maintain the solution in a clean condition.

31.12(4) Water.

a. Water supply. An adequate supply of clean water shall be provided from an approved source. Water storage units and hoses shall be food grade and approved for use in storage of water. If not permanently attached, hoses used to convey drinking water shall be clearly and indelibly identified as to their use. Water supply systems shall be protected against backflow or contamination of the water supply. Backflow prevention devices, if required, shall be maintained and adequate for their intended purpose.

b. Wastewater disposal. Wastewater shall be disposed of in an approved wastewater disposal system sized, constructed, maintained and operated according to law.

31.12(5) Premises.

a. Hand-washing container. An insulated container with at least a two-gallon capacity with a spigot, basin, soap and dispensed paper towels shall be provided for hand washing. The container shall be filled with hot water.

b. Floors, walls and ceilings. If required, walls and ceilings shall be of tight design and weather-resistant materials to protect against the elements and flying insects. If required, floors shall be constructed of tight wood, asphalt, rubber or plastic matting or other cleanable material to control dust or mud.

c. Lighting. Adequate lighting shall be provided. Lights above exposed food preparation areas shall be shielded.

d. Food preparation surfaces. All food preparation or food contact surfaces shall be of a safe design, smooth, easily cleanable and durable.

e. Garbage containers. An adequate number of cleanable containers with tight-fitting covers shall be provided both inside and outside the establishment.

f. Toilet rooms. An adequate number of approved toilet and hand-washing facilities shall be provided at each event.

g. Clothing. Personal clothing and belongings shall be stored at a designated place in the establishment, adequately separated from food preparation, food service and dish-washing areas.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 137F.7.

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