



# Six Nations Health By Law

SIX NATIONS INDIANS OF THE GRAND RIVER

This By-Law may be cited as 'The Six Nations' Health By-Law.

PART A:

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH

A. Organization:

1. There shall be a local Board of Health on the Reserve of the Six Nations Indians of Grand River composed of -  
The Elected Chief Councillor,  
Three Elected Council Members,  
The Superintendent of the Six Nations Agency (or his representative),  
and the Medical Officer designated by him as the Health Officer (or his representative) shall be requested to attend all meetings of the Board of Health.
2. The Board of Health shall appoint a competent person as Secretary of the Board whose duties will be defined by the Board of Health.
3. The appointments of members of the Board of Health shall be made at the first regular general Council Meeting following a general election; and any vacancy arising from any cause shall be filled at the first meeting thereafter of the Council but if for any reason appointments are not made at the proper dates, the same shall be made as soon as possible thereafter.

PART B. Duties and Powers:

1. The Board shall hold regular meetings one monthly or at such other times as designated by the Board at a time and place to be fixed by resolution of the Board. Special meetings may be called by any member of the local Board by giving notice, through the Secretary, to other members of the Board.
2. (a) The Elected Chief Councillor will automatically be the Chairman of the Board of Health. The event of his inability to attend any meeting, one of the members of the Board shall be elected to preside as chairman of the Board for that meeting.  
  
(b) A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.
3. The proceedings of every Board of Health meeting shall be recorded by the Secretary. These minutes will be read, discussed, and approved as the first order of business at the subsequent monthly meeting of the Board.
4. (a) The Board of Health may under the authority of Section 80(a) of the Indian Act of 1951, prepare for submission to Council, By-Laws to provide for the health of the residents of the Reserve. Such By-Laws shall not be inconsistent with any of the provisions of the Indian Health Regulations (1953) made Established under authority of Section 72 of the Indian Act of 1951.  
  
(b) In the event of any conflict between  
(a) any section of the Indian Health Regulations or  
(b) any By-Law passed by the Council of the Six Nations  
The regulations will prevail.
5. It is the duty of the Local Board of Health to Supervise, ensure the carrying out of all By-Laws pertaining to Public Health, and to execute, do and provide all such acts, matters and things as are necessary for that purpose.

6. Whenever the Board of Health shall direct that any matter or thing shall be done by any person or persons, such Board of Health may also in default of its being done by the person or persons, direct that such matter or thing shall be done at the expense of the person in default and may recover the expense thereof with costs by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.
  7. Where information is given in writing to the Board of Health by any person of conditions affecting, or which might affect the physical, mental or social well-being of any resident of the Reserve, The Board shall forthwith take all necessary steps to investigate the validity of the complaint, and, if justified, to make recommendations to the appropriate authority to have the cause of the complaint remedied.
  8. The Council may vote such sums of money as are deemed necessary by the Board for carrying on it's work.
  9. The Treasurer of the Six Nations Council shall, upon demand, pay out of any moneys of the Board he may have in his hands. The amount of any order given by any two members of the Board for services performed under their direction by virtue of the By-Law.
- PART C. 10. The Board shall, in all cases, whenever it deem expedient, inspect or cause to be inspected the source of all ice supplies and the place of storage of the same, as shall, in their opinion, be the best adapted to secure the purity of the ice, and prevent injury to the public health, and in every case where the Board shall find that the ice so stored and intended for consumption is impure and unfit for use, the Board shall have power to condemn the same and forbid the use thereof.

If the owner (or other person in charge) of the ice so condemned by the Board of Health persists in the use thereof in connection with any food or drink for man after he has been duly notified that it has been so condemned by the Board, he shall, upon summary proceedings and conviction before a magistrate, justice of the peace, or the Indian Agent, be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1.00 and not exceeding \$5.00, together with the costs of prosecution.

11. It shall be the duty of the Board to cause to be inspected from time to time its district, in order to prevent the accumulation within the district of any dirt, filth or other thing which may endanger the public health, and with a view to ascertain what nuisances exist calling for abatement of the same under the power of this Act, and to enforce the provisions of this Act in order to abate every such nuisance.

12. Information of any nuisance or unsanitary condition under this Act, within the jurisdiction of the Board, may be given to the Board by any person aggrieved thereby, or by any two inhabitants, householders, or by any officer of the Board or by any constable, within the jurisdiction of the Board.

13. Whenever such information has been so given, it shall be the duty of the Board to investigate the cause of complaint, and to hear the testimony of all persons who may be produced before it to testify in respect of such matter; and the Board, or any two of its members, shall have the same authority as a justice of the peace to require and compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of evidence.

14. Whenever the Board of Health is satisfied of the existence of the nuisance, it shall serve a notice on the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance arises or continues, or, if such person cannot be found, on the owner or occupier of the premises on which the nuisance exists or arises, requiring him to abate the same within a time to be specified in the notice, and to execute such work and do such things as may be necessary for that purpose.

15. In case a person establishes, without the consent of the Council, any offensive trade, that is to say, the trade of blood-boiling, bone-boiling, or storing of hides or slaughtering of animals, or any other noxious or offensive trade, business or manufacture, or such as may become offensive, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1.00 and not exceeding \$5.00 for every day on which, after notice in writing by the Board or any officer thereof to desist, the offence is continued, whether there has or has not been any conviction in respect of the establishment thereof.

16. The Health Officers of the Reserve, or any two of them, may, in the day-time, as often as they think necessary, enter into and upon any premises in the place for which they hold office and examine such premises.

17. If upon such examination they find that the premises are in a filthy or unclean state, or that any matter or thing is there which in their opinion may endanger the public health, they, or any two of them, may order the owner or the occupant of the premises to cleanse the same and to remove what is found there.

18. Such Health Officer, or any two of them, may also, by warrant under their hands, authorize the Medical Superintendent or his representative to enter in and upon any house, outhouse or premises, in the day-time, for the purpose of making inquiry and examination with respect to the state of health of any person therein; and may also, upon report of such Medical Superintendent or his representative in writing recommending the same, cause any person found therein infected with a dangerous, contagious or infectious disease to be removed to some hospital or other proper place, but no such removal shall take place unless the said Medical Superintendent or his representative state in the said report that such person can be removed without danger to life, and that such removal is necessary in order to guard against the spread of such disease.

19. In case the owner or occupant of any dwelling or premises neglects or refuses to obey the orders given by the Health Officers, such Health Officers may call to their assistance all constables and peace officers, and such other persons as they think fit, and may enter into such dwelling or premises and cleanse the same and execute or cause to be executed therein the regulations of this by-law, and remove and destroy whatsoever is necessary to be removed or destroyed for the preservation of the public health.

any dirt, filth, refuse, debris or other thing which is likely to endanger the public health or to become or cause a nuisance, or which is or is causing a nuisance, such dirt, filth, refuse or other thing shall be subject to the disposition of the Board, and the owner of such thing shall have no claim in respect thereof.

21. Where the Board of Health is of opinion on the certificate of the Medical Superintendent or his representative, that the cleansing and disinfecting of any house or part thereof and of any articles therein likely to retain infection would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, it shall be the duty of such Board of Health to give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof requiring him to cleanse and disinfect to the satisfaction of the Medical Superintendent or his representative such house or part thereof and articles within the time specified in such notice.

22. If the person or persons to whom notice is given fails to comply therewith, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five cents and not exceeding \$1.00 for every day during which he continues to make default; and the Board of Health shall cause such house, or part thereof and articles to be cleansed and disinfected, and may recover the expenses incurred from the owner or occupier in default in a summary manner, and in case there is no distress obtainable, the amount of both penalty and costs shall be deducted from the annuity moneys of such person or persons so found in default.

23. Where the owner or occupant of any house or part thereof is, from poverty or otherwise, unable, in the opinion of the Board of Health, efficiently to carry out the requirements of the preceding two sections, such Board of Health may, without enforcing such requirements on the owner or occupier, cleanse or disinfect such house or part thereof and articles and defray the expense thereof.

24. The Medical Superintendent or his representatives or the Board of Health, or any Committee thereof, may isolate any person having the small-pox or other contagious disease dangerous to the public health, and may cause to be posted up on or near the door of any house or dwelling in which such person is a notice stating that such disease is within the said house or dwelling.

25. Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family or household has the small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera or typhoid fever, or other contagious disease, he shall within twenty-four hours give notice thereof to any member of the Board of Health or to the Medical Superintendent, and the person whosoever neglects or fails to give such notice within the time hereabove specified shall be subject to a penalty of 50 cents per diem for every day in which he is in default or giving such notice to the Medical Superintendent or to the Board of Health.

26. No householder in whose dwelling there occurs any of the above mentioned diseases shall permit any person suffering from any such disease or any clothing or other property to be removed from his house without the consent of the Board of Health or of the Medical Superintendent, and the said Board or the Medical Superintendent shall prescribe the conditions of such removal.

27. Where small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera or any other contagious disease dangerous to the public health is found to exist on this Reserve, the Medical Superintendent, his representative or the Board of Health shall use all possible care to prevent the spreading of the infection or contagion, and shall give public notice of infected places by such means as in their judgment is most effective for the common safety.

28. Except the attending physician or clergyman, no person affected with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or cholera, or other contagious disease, and no person having access to any person affected with any of said diseases, shall mingle with the general public until such sanitary precautions as may be prescribed by the Board or attending physician have been complied with.

29. The Board of Health may provide a proper place, or a portable furnace, with necessary apparatus and attendance for the disinfection of bedding, clothing or other articles which have become infected, and may cause all such articles to be disinfected free of charge or otherwise as the Council may direct.

30. The Board of Health may direct the destruction of any bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to infection, and may give reasonable compensation for the same.

31. Whenever a case of small-pox, cholera, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, mumps, glanders or other contagious disease exists in any house or household belonging to which are persons attending school, the householder shall, within eighteen hours after the time such disease is known to exist, notify the teacher of such school

and also the Secretary of the Board of Health, of the existence of such disease; and no member of such household shall attend school until a certificate has been obtained from the Medical Superintendent or legally qualified medical practitioner that infection no longer exists in the house, and that the sick person, house, clothing and other effects, have been disinfected to his satisfaction; and until such certificate has been obtained, it shall be the duty of every member of the household and of the teacher to use all reasonable to prevent the association of members of said household with other children.

32. Whenever the Board of Health or any of its officers or members, or the Medical Superintendent or his representatives, know of the existence in any house of small-pox, cholera, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, mumps, glanders or other contagious disease, they shall at once notify the head or other master of the school or schools at which any member of the household is in attendance, and should it be evident that said member has not been exposed to said diseases, or any of them, the teacher shall forthwith prevent such further attendance until the several members present a certificate stating that infection no longer exists, as provided in the preceding sub-sections.
33. Whenever a teacher in any school has reason to suspect that any pupil has, or that there exists in the home of, any of the above mentioned diseases, he shall notify the Medical Superintendent or the Board of Health, on forms supplied by the Board, in order that evidence may be obtained as to the truthfulness of the report; and he shall, further, prevent the attendance of said pupil or pupils until medical evidence of the falsity of the report has been obtained.
34. Where the Board of Health, the Medical Superintendent, the Sanitary Inspector, or any Health Officer, is required or empowered under the regulations of this Act to disinfect any person or thing, or to isolate any person, such Board or Officer may use such force and employ such assistance as is necessary in order to accomplish what is required.
35. Any member of the Board of Health, the Medical Superintendent or Sanitary Inspector, may, when obstructed in the performance of his duty, call to his assistance any constable or other person he thinks fit, and it shall be the duty of every such constable or person so called upon to render such assistance.
36. Every one residing upon this Reserve who violates any provision of this Act shall, unless it is otherwise specially provided, be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding \$10.00, in the discretion of the convicting justice of the peace or Indian Agent, besides costs, which may also be inflicted if the convicting justice or Indian Agent see fit to impose the same.
37. In case any one, from poverty or other sufficient cause, is unable to comply with the provisions of this Act, or any of them, he shall give notice of such inability to the Medical Superintendent, or Secretary of the Board of Health; and if the Board, on examination, is satisfied of the sufficiency of the cause of such inability, the Secretary thereof shall give his certificate to that effect, and such certificate shall be a bar to all proceeding against such person for the period of six months.
38. The Medical Superintendent will give at least two lectures during each year, one during the winter and one during the summer, in the Council House, on hygiene, sanitary science, or any subject relating to the preservation of the public health.

39. The Secretary of the Board of Health will at least twice a year call the people of the Reserve together at the Council House by public notice by order of the Board in order that these regulations and other matters of interest to the people relating to the public health may be explained by the members of the Board, the Medical Superintendent or his representatives and the Sanitary Inspector or other qualified person.

40. All persons or Indians are hereby prohibited from throwing into any creek, stream, pond or pool of water any dead animal, carcass, refuse or filth or anything which may cause the same to become polluted or contaminated and which may endanger the public health on the Reserve.

Anyone found violating this section shall be liable upon summary conviction before the Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace to a penalty of not less than \$1.00 nor exceeding \$5.00 and to the costs of prosecution as the convicting Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace may see fit.

41. The depths of all graves in which the dead are to be buried must be at least 5 feet, and the same must be constructed in some of the recognized grave-yards upon this Reserve, and any person burying their dead upon private premises which is not so recognized as a grave-yard, without the knowledge and consent of the Board of Health, shall be liable to a penalty on summary conviction before the Indian Agent or any two Justices of the Peace of a sum of not less than \$1.00 nor exceeding \$5.00 together with costs of prosecution as in the discretion of the convicting Indian Agent or Justices of the Peace may seem fit.

42. Every penalty recovered under this Act shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Six Nations Council for the use of the Board of Health and subject to its disposition.

## LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH

1. Organization:

1. There shall be a local Board of Health on the Reserve of the Six Nations Indians of Grand River composed of -  
The Elected Chief Councillor,  
Three Elected Council members,  
The Superintendent of the Six Nations Agency (or his representative), and the Medical Officer designated by him as the Health Officer (or his representative) shall be requested to attend all meetings of the Board of Health.
2. The Board of Health shall appoint a competent person as Secretary of the Board whose duties will be defined by the Board of Health.
3. The appointments of members of the Board of Health shall be made at the first regular general Council meeting following a general election; and any vacancy arising from any cause shall be filled at the first meeting thereafter of the Council but if for any reason appointments are not made at the proper dates, the same shall be made as soon as possible thereafter.

11. Duties and Powers:

4. The Board shall hold regular meetings once monthly or at such other times as designated by the Board at a time and place to be fixed by resolution of the Board. Special meetings may be called by any member of the local Board by giving notice, through the Secretary, to other members of the Board.
5. The Elected Chief Councillor will automatically be the Chairman of the Board of Health. The event of his inability to attend any meeting, one of the members of the Board shall be elected to preside as chairman of the Board for that meeting.
6. A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.
7. The proceedings of every Board of Health meeting shall be recorded by the Secretary. These minutes will be read, discussed, and approved as the first order of business at the subsequent monthly meeting of the Board.
8. (1) The Board of Health may under the authority of Section 80(a) of the Indian Act of 1951, prepare for submission to Council, By-Laws to provide for the health of the residents of the Reserve. Such By-Laws shall not be inconsistent with any of the provisions of the Indian Health Regulations (1953) made Established under authority of Section 72 of the Indian Act of 1951.  
(2) In the event of any conflict between  
(a) any section of the Indian Health Regulations or  
(b) any B-Law passed by the Council of the Six Nations  
The regulations will prevail.
9. It is the duty of the Local Board to Supervise, ensure the carrying out of all By-Laws pertaining to Public Health, and to execute, do and provide all such acts, matters and things as are necessary for that purpose.
10. Whenever the Board of Health shall direct that any matter or things shall be done by any person or persons, such Board of Health may also in default of its being done by the person or persons, direct that such matter or thing shall be done at the expense of the person in default and may recover the expense thereof with costs by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.
11. Where information is given in writing to the Board of Health by any person of conditions affecting, or which might affect the physical, mental or social well-being of any resident of the Reserve, The Board shall forthwith take all necessary steps to investigate the validity of the complaint, and, if justified, to make recommendations to the appropriate authority to have the cause of the complaint remedied.
12. The Council may vote such sums of money as are deemed necessary by the Board for carrying on it's work.
13. The Treasurer of the Six Nations Council shall, upon demand, pay out of any moneys of the Board he may have in his hands. The amount of any order given by any two members of the Board for Services performed under their direction by virtue of the By-Law.



SIX NATIONS RESERVE  
SANITATION CODE FOR EATING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS

In these regulations:-

- (A) "Eating Establishments" shall mean restaurant, coffee shop, cafeteria, short order cafe, luncheonette, tavern, sandwich stand, soda fountain, and all other eating and drinking establishments, as well as kitchens or other places in which food or drink is prepared for sale elsewhere.
- (B) "An Itinerant Eating or Drinking Place" shall mean any eating or drinking place operating temporarily in connection with any fair, carnival, exhibition, etc.
- (C) "Proprietor" shall mean any person who conducts an eating or drinking place.
- (D) "Employee" shall mean any person employed or working in an eating or drinking place who does or who may come in contact with food or drink served or provided and shall include the proprietor and any member of his family who handles the said food and drink.
- (E) "Common Use" or "In Common Use" shall mean the use of an article or thing by more than one person without its being thoroughly cleansed and sterilized after each use.
- (F) "Single Service" shall mean a utensil is to be used once only and then discarded.
- (G) The word "Person" shall mean "Person", "Firm", "Corporation" or "Association".

SECTION 2:

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate an eating or drinking place on the Six Nations Reserve who does not possess an unrevoked certificate or permit issued under the authority of the Six Nations Council. Such certificate or permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place. Only persons who comply with the requirements of these regulations shall be entitled to receive and retain such a certificate or permit.

Any person conducting an itinerant restaurant shall also be required to secure a permit.

SECTION 3:

Inspection of Restaurants

At least once every six months the Health Authority so appointed by the Six Nations Council shall inspect every eating and drinking establishment located within the Six Nations Reserve. In case the Health Authority discovers a violation of any item of sanitation, the Authority shall make a second inspection after a lapse of time as deemed necessary for the defect(s) to be remedied, and the second inspection shall be used in determining compliance with the requirements of these regulations. Any violation of the same item of these regulations on such second inspection shall call for immediate suspension of the permit to operate.

The person operating the restaurant shall upon request, permit the approved Health Authority access to all parts of the establishment.

SECTION 4:

Sanitation Requirements for Eating and Drinking Establishments

Item (1) - Floors:

The floors of all rooms in which food or drink is stored, prepared, or served, or in which utensils are washed, shall be of such construction as to be easily cleaned, shall be smooth, and shall be kept clean and in good repair.

Item (2) - Walls and Ceilings:

Walls and ceilings of all rooms shall be kept clean and in good repair. All walls and ceilings of rooms in which food or drink is stored or prepared shall be finished in light color. The walls of all rooms in which food or drink is prepared or utensils are washed shall have a smooth, washable surface up to the level reached by splash or spray.

Item (3) - Doors and Windows:

When flies are prevalent, all openings into the open air shall be effectively screened and doors shall be self closing.

Item (4) - Lighting:

All rooms in which food or drink is stored or prepared or in which utensils are washed shall be well lighted.

Item (5) - Ventilation:

All rooms in which food or drink is stored, prepared or served, or in which utensils are washed, shall be well ventilated. Ventilation equipment, equipment supplementary to windows and doors, such as cooking range exhaust fans and stove hoods, shall be provided as necessary. Grease filters should be used in stove hoods to prevent the collecting of grease and other food by-products on the sides of the exhaust ducts, exhaust fan blades, on building walls, etc. Filters should be replaced or cleaned regularly to minimize fire hazards.

Item (6) - Toilet Facilities:

Every eating and drinking establishment shall be provided with adequate and conveniently located toilet facilities for its employees. Toilet rooms should not open directly into any room in which food, drink or utensils are handled or stored. The doors of all toilet rooms should be self closing. Toilet rooms shall be kept in a clean condition, in good repair, and well lighted and ventilated. Hand washing signs shall be posted in each toilet room used by employees. Where earth privies or earth closets are used, they shall be separate from the restaurant building, and shall be constructed and operated in conformity with the standards of the Division of Public Health Engineering, Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada.

There shall be provided for employees, toilets separate for each sex and at least one toilet room and one hand washing facility for customers of each sex of any restaurant designed to seat 25 or more customers,

Item (7) - Water Supply:

Running water under pressure shall be easily accessible to all rooms in which food is prepared or utensils are washed, and the water supply shall be adequate, and of a safe, sanitary quality.

Item (8) - Lavatory Facilities:

Adequate and convenient hand washing facilities shall be provided, including hot and cold running water, soap and approved sanitary towels. The use of a common towel is prohibited. No employee shall resume work after using the toilet room without first washing his or her hands.

Item (9) - Construction of Utensils and Equipment:

All multi-use utensils and all show and display cases or windows, counters, shelves, tables, refrigerating equipment, sinks and other equipment shall be so constructed as to be easily cleaned and shall be kept in good repair.

Item (10) - Cleansing and Care of Utensils and Equipment:

All multi-use eating and drinking utensils shall be thoroughly cleaned and effectively subjected to an approved bactericidal process after each usage. All multi-use utensils used in the preparation of serving of food and drink shall be thoroughly cleaned and effectively subjected to an approved bactericidal process immediately following the day's operation. Drying clothes, if used, shall be clean and shall be used for no other purpose. No article, polish or other substance containing any cyanide preparation or other poisonous material shall be used for the cleaning or polishing of utensils.

"By Approved Bactericidal Process" is meant the application of any method or substance for the destruction of disease producing organisms and all other organisms so far as practicable and which is effective and does not adversely affect the equipment or the food or drink or the health of the customer.

Satisfactory compliance would include either:-

- (a) Soil removal by warm water and detergents and immersion for a least two minutes in clean hot water at 170° F. or for half minute in boiling water, that is water at 212° F. or:-
- (b) Soil removal by warm water and detergents and immersion for a least two minutes in a lukewarm chlorine bath containing at least 50 parts per million of chlorine if hypochlorites such as Javex, Chlorox are used or a concentration of equal bactericidal strength if chloramines such as Roccal are used. The original bath should be made up at a strength of 100 parts per million and should be changed when chlorine strength drops below 50 parts per million, A minimum of two sinks or suitable containers will be required to carry out either (a) or (b) procedures.

Item (11) - Storage and Handling of Utensils and Equipment:

After bactericidal treatment, utensils shall be stored in a clean, dry place, protected from flies, insects, dust and other contamination, and shall be handled in such a manner as to prevent contamination as far as practicable. Single service utensils shall be purchased only in sanitary containers, shall be stored therein in a clean dry place until used, and shall be handled in a sanitary manner.

Item (12) - Disposal of Wastes:

All wastes shall be properly disposed of, and all garbage and trash shall be kept in suitable receptacles in such a manner as not to become a nuisance.

Item (13) - Refrigeration:

All readily perishable food and drink shall be kept at or below 50°F. except when being prepared or served. Waste water from refrigeration equipment shall be properly disposed of.

Item (14) - Wholesomeness of Food and Drink:

All food and drink shall be clean, wholesome, free from spoilage and so prepared as to be safe for human consumption. All milk, fluid milk products, ice cream and other frozen deserts served shall be from approved sources. The term "Food and Drink" shall include condiments, dressings and sauces.

Item (15) - Storage, Display and Serving of Food and Drink:

All food and drink shall be so stored, displayed and served as to be protected from dust, flies, vermin, degradation and pollution by rodents or other animals, unnecessary handling, droplet infection, overhead leakage and other contamination.

No animals shall be kept or allowed in any room in which food or drink is prepared or stored. All means necessary for the elimination of flies, roaches, and rodents shall be used.

All frozen articles should not be subjected to thawing and refreezing, and should be adequately wrapped to prevent freezer burns.

Item (16) - Cleanliness of Employees:

All employees shall wear clean outer garments and shall keep their hands clean at all times while engaged in handling food, drink, utensils or equipment.

Employees should not expectorate or use tobacco in any form in room in which food is prepared.

Item (17) - Miscellaneous:

The premises of all restaurants and food service establishments shall be kept clean and free of litter or rubbish.

Item (18) - Disease Control:

No person who is affected with any disease in a communicable form or is a carrier or such a disease shall work in any restaurant or store where food and drink is stored or prepared. No employee afflicted with open cuts, infected sores, sore throat, etc. shall be allowed to handle food, drink utensils or equipment.

Item (19) - Procedure when Infection Suspected:

When suspicion arises as to the possibility of transmission of infection from any restaurant or food service employee, the inspecting authority is authorized to require any or all of the following measures:-

- (1) The immediate exclusion of the employee from all restaurants and food service establishments.
- (2) The immediate closing of the restaurant concerned until no further danger of disease outbreak exists.
- (3) Adequate medical examination of the employee and associates with such laboratory examination as may be required.

SANITATION CODE FOR ITINERANT EATING AND DRINKING PLACES

SIX NATIONS INDIAN RESERVE

in this code, unless stated otherwise:-

"An Itinerant Eating or Drinking Place" shall mean any eating or drinking place operating temporarily in connection with any fair, carnival, exhibition, etc. and includes:-

"Vending Vehicles" to mean any lunch wagon, motor car, truck, push cart or any type of vehicle operating as an Eating or Drinking Place.

"Proprietor" shall mean any person who conducts an Eating or Drinking Place.

"Employee" shall mean any person employed or working in an Eating or Drinking Place who does or who may come in contact with food or drink served or provided and shall include the Proprietor any any member of his family who handles the said food and drink.

"Common Use" or "In Common Use" shall mean the use of an article or thing by more than one person without its being thoroughly cleansed and sterilized after each use.

"Single Service" shall mean a utensil is to be used once only and then discarded.

SECTION "A"

"Certification"

- (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate an "Itinerant Eating or Drinking Place" on the Six Nations Reserve who does not possess an unrevoked certificate or permit issued under the authority of the Six Nations Council. Such certificate or permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place. Only persons who comply with the requirements of this code shall be entitled to receive and retain such a certificate or permit.

SECTION "B"

"Wholesomeness of Food and Drink"

- (1) All food and drink in or about any Itinerant Eating or Drinking Place" shall be clean, wholesome, free from spoilage and so prepared as to be fit and safe for human consumption.
- (2) Food or drink served to any person and not wholly consumed by him shall not thereafter be served in any form as human food but shall be discarded.

SECTION "C"

"Storage of Food and Drink"

- (1) No food shall be kept, sold or offered for sale outside in any street or public place unless raised from the ground to a height sufficient to prevent animals gaining access: and such foods shall be kept covered, to protect from dust, dirt and flies.

SECTION "B"

"Wholesomeness of Food and Drink"

- (1) All food and drink in or about any Itinerant Eating or Drinking Place" shall be clean, wholesome, free from spoilage and so prepared as to be fit and safe for human consumption.
- (2) Food or drink served to any person and not wholly consumed by him shall not thereafter be served in any form as human food but shall be discarded.

SECTION "C"

"Storage of Food and Drink"

- (1) No food shall be kept, sold or offered for sale outside in any street or public place unless raised from the ground to a height sufficient to prevent animals gaining access; and such foods shall be kept covered, to protect from dust, dirt and flies.

than 100 parts per million of chlorine. "1 Basin"

Javex, Chlorox or equivalent products may be used to prepare this solution.

- (c) Clean, fresh towels shall be used for drying.

SECTION "D"

"Water Supply"

- (1) Quality and Source:

An adequate supply of hot and cold water shall be provided at all times for drinking, cooking and cleansing purposes.

- (2) When water is transported, the containers shall be used for no other purpose and shall be kept adequately covered.

- (3) No proprietor or employee of an eating or drinking place shall provide or expose for common use, or allow for common use, any cup, glass or other receptacle, for drinking purposes.

SECTION "E"

"Cleanliness of Employees"

- (1) Every employee shall wear clean garments and shall keep their hands clean at all times while engaged in handling food, drink, utensils or equipment.
- (2) Clean and adequate toilet facilities shall be provided for employees.



- (3) Adequate and convenient hand washing facilities, apart from kitchen sinks and utensil washing basins, shall be provided for employees.
- (4) The use of a common towel is prohibited.
- (5) No person knowing or having reasonable cause to believe that he or she is affected with any communicable disease, open and pussy wounds, colds or sore throat shall seek or have cause to be employed in food handling duties.

#### SECTION "H"

##### "Garbage Disposal"

- (1) In or about every "Eating Place" there shall be provided in a suitable location a sufficient number of garbage or refuse receptacles of water tight construction, made of non-absorbent materials and provided with tight fitting covers, and all garbage and refuse shall be kept therein pending its removal.
- (2) Garbage containers shall be washed frequently.
- (3) Garbage and refuse shall be moved frequently to prevent the development of a nuisance.
- (4) Waste water and kitchen liquid wastes shall not be disposed of in other than a sewer outlet or an approved soakage pit.

#### SECTION "I"

- (1) Grounds and Equipment shall be maintained in a reasonable state of cleanliness at all times.

#### SCOPE OF THESE REGULATIONS

- (1) Every proprietor who operates an eating or drinking place as an "Itinerant Facility" other than in accordance with this code shall be guilty of an offence against this code and shall be liable for "immediate closure"

SIX NATIONS INDIANS OF THE GRAND RIVER

This By-Law may be cited as 'The Six Nations' Health By-Law.

PART A:

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH

A. Organization:

1. There shall be a local Board of Health on the Reserve of the Six Nations Indians of Grand River composed of -  
The Elected Chief Councillor,  
Three Elected Council Members,  
The Superintendent of the Six Nations Agency (or his representative),  
and the Medical Officer designated by him as the Health Officer (or his representative) shall be requested to attend all meetings of the Board of Health.
2. The Board of Health shall appoint a competent person as Secretary of the Board whose duties will be defined by the Board of Health.
3. The appointments of members of the Board of Health shall be made at the first regular general Council Meeting following a general election; and any vacancy arising from any cause shall be filled at the first meeting thereafter of the Council but if for any reason appointments are not made at the proper dates, the same shall be made as soon as possible thereafter.

PART B. Duties and Powers:

1. The Board shall hold regular meetings one monthly or at such other times as designated by the Board at a time and place to be fixed by resolution of the Board. Special meetings may be called by any member of the local Board by giving notice, through the Secretary, to other members of the Board.
2. (a) The Elected Chief Councillor will automatically be the Chairman of the Board of Health. The event of his inability to attend any meeting, one of the members of the Board shall be elected to preside as chairman of the Board for that meeting.  
  
(b) A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.
3. The proceedings of every Board of Health meeting shall be recorded by the Secretary. These minutes will be read, discussed, and approved as the first order of business at the subsequent monthly meeting of the Board.
4. (a) The Board of Health may under the authority of Section 80(a) of the Indian Act of 1951, prepare for submission to Council, By-Laws to provide for the health of the residents of the Reserve. Such By-Laws shall not be inconsistent with any of the provisions of the Indian Health Regulations (1953) made Established under authority of Section 72 of the Indian Act of 1951.  
  
(b) In the event of any conflict between  
(a) any section of the Indian Health Regulations or  
(b) any By-Law passed by the Council of the Six Nations  
The regulations will prevail.
5. It is the duty of the Local Board of Health to supervise, ensure the carrying out of all By-Laws pertaining to Public Health, and to execute, do and provide all such acts, matters and things as are necessary for that purpose.

6. Whenever the Board of Health shall direct that any matter or things shall be done by any person or persons, such Board of Health may also in default of its being done by the person or persons, direct that such matter or thing shall be done at the expense of the person in default and may recover the expense thereof with costs by action in any court of competent jurisdiction.
7. Where information is given in writing to the Board of Health by any person of conditions affecting, or which might affect the physical, mental or social well-being of any resident of the Reserve, The Board shall forthwith take all necessary steps to investigate the validity of the complaint, and, if justified, to make recommendations to the appropriate authority to have the cause of the complaint remedied.
8. The Council may vote such sums of money as are deemed necessary by the Board for carrying on it's work.
9. The Treasurer of the Six Nations Council shall, upon demand, pay out of any moneys of the Board he may have in his hands. The amount of any order given by any two members of the Board for services performed under their direction by virtue of the By-Law.

PART C. 10. The Board shall, in all cases, whenever it deem expedient, inspect or cause to be inspected the source of all ice supplies and the place of storage of the same, as shall, in their opinion, be the best adapted to secure the purity of the ice, and prevent injury to the public health, and in every case where the Board shall find that the ice so stored and intended for consumption is impure and unfit for use, the Board shall have power to condemn the same and forbid the use thereof.

If the owner (or other person in charge) of the ice so condemned by the Board of persists in the use thereof in connection with any food or drink for man after he has been duly notified that it has been so condemned by the Board, he shall, upon summary proceedings and conviction before a magistrate, justice of the peace, or the Indian Agent, be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1.00 and not exceeding \$5.00, together with the costs of prosecution.

11. It shall be the duty of the Board to cause to be inspected from time to time its district, in order to prevent the accumulation within the district of any dirt, filth or other thing which may endanger the public health, and with a view to ascertain what nuisances exist calling for abatement of the same under the power of this Act, and to enforce the provisions of this Act in order to abate every such nuisance.

12. Information of any nuisance or unsanitary condition under this Act, within the jurisdiction of the Board, may be given to the Board by any person aggrieved thereby, or by any two inhabitants, householders, or by any officer of the Board or by any constable, within the jurisdiction of the Board.

13. Whenever such information has been so given, it shall be the duty of the Board to investigate the cause of complaint, and to hear the testimony of all persons who may be produced before it to testify in respect of such matter; and the Board, or any two of its members, shall have the same authority as a justice of the peace to require and compel the attendance of witnesses and the giving of evidence.

14. Whenever the Board of Health is satisfied of the existence of the nuisance, it shall serve a notice on the person by whose act, default or sufferance the nuisance arises or continues, or, if such person cannot be found, on the owner or occupier of the premises on which the nuisance exists or arises, requiring him to abate the same within a time to be specified in the notice, and to execute such work and do such things as may be necessary for that purpose.

15. In case a person establishes, without the consent of the Council, any offensive trade, that is to say, the trade of blood-boiling, bone-boiling, or storing of hides or slaughtering of animals, or any other noxious or offensive trade, business or manufacture, or such as may become offensive, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1.00 and not exceeding \$5.00 for every day on which, after notice in writing by the Board or any officer thereof to desist, the offence is continued, whether there has or has not been any conviction in respect of the establishment thereof.

16. The Health Officers of the Reserve, or any two of them, may, in the day-time, as often as they think necessary, enter into and upon any premises in the place for which they hold office and examine such premises.

17. If upon such examination they find that the premises are in a filthy or unclean state, or that any matter or thing is there which in their opinion may endanger the public health, they, or any two of the, may order the owner or the occupant of the premises to cleanse the same and to remove what is found there.

18. Such Health Officer, or any two of them, may also, by warrant under their hands, authorize the Medical Superintendent or his representative to enter in and upon any house, outhouse or premises, in the day-time, for the purpose of making inquiry and examination with respect to the state of health of any person therein; and may also, upon report of such Medical Superintendent or his representative in writing recommending the same, cause any person found therein infected with a dangerous, contagious or infectious disease to be removed to some hospital or other proper place, but no such removal shall take place unless the said Medical Superintendent or his representative state in the said report that such person can be removed without danger to life, and that such removal is necessary in order to guard against the spread of such disease.

19. In case the owner or occupant of any dwelling or premises neglects or refuses to obey the orders given by the Health Officers, such Health Officers may call to their assistance all constables and peace officers, and such other persons as they think fit, and may enter into such dwelling or premises and cleanse the same and execute or cause to be executed therein the regulations of this by-law, and remove and destroy whatsoever is necessary to be removed or destroyed for the preservation of the public health.

102

examine

person removed

any dirt, filth, refuse, debris or other thing which is likely to endanger the public health or to become or cause a nuisance, or which is or is causing a nuisance, such dirt, filth, refuse or other thing shall be subject to the disposition of the Board, and the owner of such thing shall have no claim in respect thereof.

21. Where the Board of Health is of opinion on the certificate of the Medical Superintendent or his representative, that the cleansing and disinfecting of any house or part thereof and of any articles therein likely to retain infection would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, it shall be the duty of such Board of Health to give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house or part thereof requiring him to cleanse and disinfect to the satisfaction of the Medical Superintendent or his representative such house or part thereof and articles within the time specified in such notice.

*disinfect house*

22. If the person or persons to whom notice is given fails to comply therewith, he shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five cents and not exceeding \$1.00 for every day during which he continues to make default; and the Board of Health shall cause such house, or part thereof and articles to be cleansed and disinfected, and may recover the expenses incurred from the owner or occupier in default in a summary manner, and in case there is no distress obtainable, the amount of both penalty and costs shall be deducted from the annuity moneys of such person or persons so found in default.

23. Where the owner or occupant of any house or part thereof is, from poverty or otherwise, unable, in the opinion of the Board of Health, efficiently to carry out the requirements of the preceding two sections, such Board of Health may, without enforcing such requirements on the owner or occupier, cleanse or disinfect such house or part thereof and articles and defray the expense thereof.

24. The Medical Superintendent or his representatives or the Board of Health, or any Committee thereof, may isolate any person having the small-pox or other contagious disease dangerous to the public health, and may cause to be posted up on or near the door of any house or dwelling in which such person is a notice stating that such disease is within the said house or dwelling.

25. Whenever any householder knows that any person within his family or household has the small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera or typhoid fever, or other contagious disease, he shall within twenty-four hours give notice thereof to any member of the Board of Health or to the Medical Superintendent, and the person whosoever neglects or fails to give such notice within the time hereabove specified shall be subject to a penalty of 50 cents per diem for every day in which he is in default or giving such notice to the Medical Superintendent or to the Board of Health.

26. No householder in whose dwelling there occurs any of the above mentioned diseases shall permit any person suffering from any such disease or any clothing or other property to be removed from his house without the consent of the Board of Health or of the Medical Superintendent, and the said Board or the Medical Superintendent shall prescribe the conditions of such removal.

27. Where small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, cholera or any other contagious disease dangerous to the public health is found to exist on this Reserve, the Medical Superintendent, his representative or the Board of Health shall use all possible care to prevent the spreading of the infection or contagion, and shall give public notice of infected places by such means as in their judgment is most effective for the common safety.

28. Except the attending physician or clergyman, no person affected with small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or cholera, or other contagious disease, and no person having access to any person affected with any of said diseases, shall mingle with the general public until such sanitary precautions as may be prescribed by the Board or attending physician have been complied with.

29. The Board of Health may provide a proper place, or a portable furnace, with necessary apparatus and attendance for the disinfection of bedding, clothing or other articles which have become infected, and may cause all such articles to be disinfected free of charge or otherwise as the Council may direct.

30. The Board of Health may direct the destruction of any bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to infection, and may give reasonable compensation for the same.

31. Whenever a case of small-pox, cholera, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, mumps, glanders or other contagious disease exists in any house or household belonging to which are persons attending school, the householder shall, within eighteen hours after the time such disease is known to exist, notify the teacher of such school

and also the Secretary of the Board of Health, of the existence of such disease; and no member of such household shall attend school until a certificate has been obtained from the Medical Superintendent or legally qualified medical practitioner that infection no longer exists in the house, and that the sick person, house, clothing and other effects, have been disinfected to his satisfaction; and until such certificate has been obtained, it shall be the duty of every member of the household and of the teacher to use all reasonable to prevent the association of members of said household with other children.

- 
32. Whenever the Board of Health or any of its officers or members, or the Medical Superintendent or his representatives, know of the existence in any house of small-pox, cholera, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, mumps, glanders or other contagious disease, they shall at once notify the head or other master of the school or schools at which any member of the household is in attendance, and should it be evident that said member has not been exposed to said diseases, or any of them, the teacher shall forthwith prevent such further attendance until the several members present a certificate stating that infection no longer exists, as provided in the preceding sub-sections.
33. Whenever a teacher in any school has reason to suspect that any pupil has, or that there exists in the home of, any of the above mentioned diseases, he shall notify the Medical Superintendent or the Board of Health, on forms supplied by the Board, in order that evidence may be obtained as to the truthfulness of the report; and he shall, further, prevent the attendance of said pupil or pupils until medical evidence of the falsity of the report has been obtained.
34. Where the Board of Health, the Medical Superintendent, the Sanitary Inspector, or any Health Officer, is required or empowered under the regulations of this Act to disinfect any person or thing, or to isolate any person, such Board or Officer may use such force and employ such assistance as is necessary in order to accomplish what is required.
35. Any member of the Board of Health, the Medical Superintendent or Sanitary Inspector, may, when obstructed in the performance of his duty, call to his assistance any constable or other person he thinks fit, and it shall be the duty of every such constable or person so called upon to render such assistance.
36. Every one residing upon this Reserve who violates any provision of this Act shall, unless it is otherwise specially provided, be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding \$10.00, in the discretion of the convicting justice of the peace or Indian Agent, besides costs, which may also be inflicted if the convicting justice or Indian Agent see fit to impose the same.
37. In case any one, from poverty or other sufficient cause, is unable to comply with the provisions of this Act, or any of them, he shall give notice of such inability to the Medical Superintendent, or Secretary of the Board of Health; and if the Board, on examination, is satisfied of the sufficiency of the cause of such inability, the Secretary thereof shall give his certificate to that effect, and such certificate shall be a bar to all proceeding against such person for the period of six months.
- \* [ 38. The Medical Superintendent will give at least two lectures during each year, one during the winter and one during the summer, in the Council House, on hygiene, sanitary science, or any subject relating to the preservation of the public health.

Police

fine

Provision

39. The Secretary of the Board of Health will at least twice a year call the people of the Reserve together at the Council House by public notice by order of the Board in order that these regulations and other matters of interest to the people relating to the public health may be explained by the members of the Board, the Medical Superintendent or his representatives and the Sanitary Inspector or other qualified person.

40. All persons or Indians are hereby prohibited from throwing into any creek, stream, pond or pool of water any dead animal, carcass, refuse or filth or anything which may cause the same to become polluted or contaminated and which may endanger the public health on the Reserve.

*Water supply*

Anyone found violating this section shall be liable upon summary conviction before the Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace to a penalty of not less than \$1.00 nor exceeding \$5.00 and to the costs of prosecution as the convicting Indian Agent or Justice of the Peace may see fit.

41. The depths of all graves in which the dead are to be buried must be at least 5 feet, and the same must be constructed in some of the recognized grave-yards upon this Reserve, and any person burying their dead upon private premises which is not so recognized as a grave-yard, without the knowledge and consent of the Board of Health, shall be liable to a penalty on summary conviction before the Indian Agent or any two Justices of the Peace of a sum of not less than \$1.00 nor exceeding \$5.00 together with costs of prosecution as in the discretion of the convicting Indian Agent or Justices of the Peace may seem fit.

*Graves*

42. Every penalty recovered under this Act shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Six Nations Council for the use of the Board of Health and subject to its disposition.

SIX NATIONS RESERVE  
SANITATION CODE FOR EATING AND DRINKING ESTABLISHMENTS

In these regulations:-

- (A) "Eating Establishments" shall mean restaurant, coffee shop, cafeteria, short order cafe, luncheonette, tavern, sandwich stand, soda fountain, and all other eating and drinking establishments, as well as kitchens or other places in which food or drink is prepared for sale elsewhere.
- (B) "An Itinerant Eating or Drinking Place" shall mean any eating or drinking place operating temporarily in connection with any fair, carnival, exhibition, etc.
- (C) "Proprietor" shall mean any person who conducts an eating or drinking place.
- (D) "Employee" shall mean any person employed or working in an eating or drinking place who does or who may come in contact with food or drink served or provided and shall include the proprietor and any member of his family who handles the said food and drink.
- (E) "Common Use" or "In Common Use" shall mean the use of an article or thing by more than one person without its being thoroughly cleansed and sterilized after each use.
- (F) "Single Service" shall mean a utensil is to be used once only and then discarded.
- (G) The word "Person" shall mean "Person", "Firm", "Corporation" or "Association".

SECTION 2:

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate an eating or drinking place on the Six Nations Reserve who does not possess an unrevoked certificate or permit issued under the authority of the Six Nations Council. Such certificate or permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place. Only persons who comply with the requirements of these regulations shall be entitled to receive and retain such a certificate or permit.

Any person conducting an itinerant restaurant shall also be required to secure a permit.



SECTION 3:

Inspection of Restaurants

At least once every six months the Health Authority so appointed by the Six Nations Council shall inspect every eating and drinking establishment located within the Six Nations Reserve. In case the Health Authority discovers a violation of any item of sanitation, the Authority shall make a second inspection after a lapse of time as deemed necessary for the defect(s) to be remedied, and the second inspection shall be used in determining compliance with the requirements of these regulations. Any violation of the same item of these regulations on such second inspection shall call for immediate suspension of the permit to operate.

The person operating the restaurant shall upon request, permit the approved Health Authority access to all parts of the establishment.

SECTION 4:

Sanitation Requirements for Eating and Drinking Establishments

Item (1) - Floors:

The floors of all rooms in which food or drink is stored, prepared, or served, or in which utensils are washed, shall be of such construction as to be easily cleaned, shall be smooth, and shall be kept clean and in good repair.

Item (2) - Walls and Ceilings:

Walls and ceilings of all rooms shall be kept clean and in good repair. All walls and ceilings of rooms in which food or drink is stored or prepared shall be finished in light color. The walls of all rooms in which food or drink is prepared or utensils are washed shall have a smooth, washable surface up to the level reached by splash or spray.

Item (3) - Doors and Windows:

When flies are prevalent, all openings into the open air shall be effectively screened and doors shall be self closing.

Item (4) - Lighting:

All rooms in which food or drink is stored or prepared or in which utensils are washed shall be well lighted.

Item (5) - Ventilation:

All rooms in which food or drink is stored, prepared or served, or in which utensils are washed, shall be well ventilated. Ventilation equipment, equipment supplementary to windows and doors, such as cooking range exhaust fans and stove hoods, shall be provided as necessary. Grease filters should be used in stove hoods to prevent the collecting of grease and other food by-products on the sides of the exhaust ducts, exhaust fan blades, on building walls, etc. Filters should be replaced or cleaned regularly to minimize fire hazards.

Item (6) - Toilet Facilities:

Every eating and drinking establishment shall be provided with adequate and conveniently located toilet facilities for its employees. Toilet rooms should not open directly into any room in which food, drink or utensils are handled or stored. The doors of all toilet rooms should be self closing. Toilet rooms shall be kept in a clean condition, in good repair, and well lighted and ventilated. Hand washing signs shall be posted in each toilet room used by employees. Where earth privies or earth closets are used, they shall be separate from the restaurant building, and shall be constructed and operated in conformity with the standards of the Division of Public Health Engineering, Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada.

There shall be provided for employees, toilets separate for each sex and at least one toilet room and one hand washing facility for customers of each sex of any restaurant designed to seat 25 or more customers,

Item (7) - Water Supply:

Running water under pressure shall be easily accessible to all rooms in which food is prepared or utensils are washed, and the water supply shall be adequate, and of a safe, sanitary quality.

Item (8) - Lavatory Facilities:

Adequate and convenient hand washing facilities shall be provided, including hot and cold running water, soap and approved sanitary towels. The use of a common towel is prohibited. No employee shall resume work after using the toilet room without first washing his or her hands.

Item (9) - Construction of Utensils and Equipment:

All multi-use utensils and all show and display cases or windows, counters, shelves, tables, refrigerating equipment, sinks and other equipment shall be so constructed as to be easily cleaned and shall be kept in good repair.

Item (10) - Cleansing and Care of Utensils and Equipment:

All multi-use eating and drinking utensils shall be thoroughly cleaned and effectively subjected to an approved bactericidal process after each usage.

All multi-use utensils used in the preparation or serving of food and drink shall be thoroughly cleaned and effectively subjected to an approved

bactericidal process immediately following the day's operation. Drying cloths, if used, shall be clean and shall be used for no other purpose.

No article, polish or other substance containing any cyanide preparation or other poisonous material shall be used for the cleaning or polishing of utensils.

"By Approved Bactericidal Process" is meant the application of any method or substance for the destruction of disease producing organisms and all other organisms so far as practicable and which is effective and does not adversely affect the equipment or the food or drink or the health of the customer.

Satisfactory compliance would include either:-

- (a) Soil removal by warm water and detergents and immersion for a least two minutes in clean hot water at 170° F. or for half minute in boiling water, that is water at 212° F. or:-
- (b) Soil removal by warm water and detergents and immersion for a least two minutes in a lukewarm chlorine bath containing at least 50 parts per million of chlorine if hypochlorites such as Javex, Chlorox are used or a concentration of equal bactericidal strength if chloramines such as Roccal are used. The original bath should be made up at a strength of 100 parts per million and should be changed when chlorine strength drops below 50 parts per million, A minimum of two sinks or suitable containers will be required to carry out either (a) or (b) procedures.

*Change  
New  
Process*

Item (11) - Storage and Handling of Utensils and Equipment:

After bactericidal treatment, utensils shall be stored in a clean, dry place, protected from flies, insects, dust and other contamination, and shall be handled in such a manner as to prevent contamination as far as practicable. Single service utensils shall be purchased only in sanitary containers, shall be stored therein in a clean dry place until used, and shall be handled in a sanitary manner.

Item (12) - Disposal of Wastes:

All wastes shall be properly disposed of, and all garbage and trash shall be kept in suitable receptacles in such a manner as not to become a nuisance.

*garbage  
containers*

Item (13) - Refrigeration:

All readily perishable food and drink shall be kept at or below 50°F. except when being prepared or served. Waste water from refrigeration equipment shall be properly disposed of.

Item (14) - Wholesomeness of Food and Drink:

All food and drink shall be clean, wholesome, free from spoilage and so prepared as to be safe for human consumption. All milk, fluid milk products, ice cream and other frozen deserts served shall be from approved sources. The term "Food and Drink" shall include condiments, dressings and sauces.

Item (15) - Storage, Display and Serving of Food and Drink:

All food and drink shall be so stored, displayed and served as to be protected from dust, flies, vermin, degradation and pollution by rodents or other animals, unnecessary handling, droplet infection, overhead leakage and other contamination.

No animals shall be kept or allowed in any room in which food or drink is prepared or stored. All means necessary for the elimination of flies, roaches, and rodents shall be used.

All frozen articles should not be subjected to thawing and refreezing, and should be adequately wrapped to prevent freezer burns.

Item (16) - Cleanliness of Employees:

All employees shall wear clean outer garments and shall keep their hands clean at all times while engaged in handling food, drink, utensils or equipment.

Employees should not expectorate or use tobacco in any form in room in which food is prepared.

Item (17) - Miscellaneous:

The premises of all restaurants and food service establishments shall be kept clean and free of litter or rubbish.

Item (18) - Disease Control:

No person who is affected with any disease in a communicable form or is a carrier or such a disease shall work in any restaurant or store where food and drink is stored or prepared. No employee afflicted with open cuts, infected sores, sore throat, etc. shall be allowed to handle food, drink utensils or equipment.

Item (19) - Procedure when Infection Suspected:

When suspicion arises as to the possibility of transmission of infection from any restaurant or food service employee, the inspecting authority is authorized to require any or all of the following measures:-

- (1) The immediate exclusion of the employee from all restaurants and food service establishments.
- (2) The immediate closing of the restaurant concerned until no further danger of disease outbreak exists.
- (3) Adequate medical examination of the employee and associates with such laboratory examination as may be required.

*Uniforms  
NOT  
washed  
sewed  
clothes*

*gloves  
Hats*

