

products are exposed shall have self-closing doors and shall be ventilated to the outside of the building.

(i) *Lunch rooms.* Lunches and snacks shall not be eaten in processing, packing, or supply rooms. If needed, separate rooms or areas shall be provided in establishment where employees eat their lunches.

**§ 381.48 Floors, walls, ceilings, etc.**

(a) *Floors.* All floors in rooms where exposed poultry products are processed or handled shall be constructed of, or finished with, materials impervious to moisture, so they can be readily cleaned. The floors in killing, ice cooling, ice packing, eviscerating, cooking, boning, and cannery rooms shall be graded for complete runoff with no standing water.

(b) *Walls, posts, partitions, doors.* All walls, posts, partitions, and doors in rooms where exposed poultry products are processed or otherwise handled shall be smooth and constructed of materials impervious to moisture to a height of 6 feet above the floor to enable thorough cleaning. All surfaces above this height must be smooth and finished with moisture-resistant material.

(c) *Ceilings.* Ceilings must be moisture-resistant in rooms where exposed poultry products are processed or otherwise handled, and finished and sealed to prevent collection of dirt or dust that might sift through from the floor above or fall from collecting surfaces on equipment or exposed poultry product.

**§ 381.49 Drainage and plumbing.**

(a) *General.* There shall be an efficient draining and plumbing system for the plant and premises.

(b) *Outside premises.* The drainage system must permit the quick runoff of all water from buildings, and of surface water around the official establishment and on the premises; and all such water shall be disposed of in such a manner as to avoid the development of insanitary conditions at the establishment.

(c) *Drainage of sewage and plant wastes.* (1) All drains and gutters shall be properly installed with approved traps and vents. The sewer system shall have adequate slope and capacity

to remove readily all waste from the various processing operations and to minimize or, if possible, prevent stoppage and surcharging of the system. When the sewage disposal system in a private system which is required to be approved by a State or local health authority indicating that the sewage disposal system is acceptable to such authority.

(2) Interceptor traps which are connected with the sewer system shall be suitably located, and not near any edible poultry products department or in any area where edible poultry products are loaded from or loaded into any means of conveyance. To facilitate cleaning, such traps shall have inclined bottoms and be provided with suitable covers.

(3) Each floor drain shall be equipped with a deep seal trap, and the plumbing shall be installed so as to prevent sewage from backing up and flooding the floor, except that floor drains in areas not regularly washed down will be acceptable without deep seal traps: *Provided*, That such drains are connected to secondary drainage systems discharging into a safe sink or basin (air gap) that is properly trapped and vented *And provided further*, That such drains accomplish the objectives and intent of this paragraph.

(4) Toilet soil lines shall be separate from house drainage lines to a point outside the buildings unless an automatic backwater check valve is installed to prevent backflow. Drainage from toilet bowls and urinals shall not be discharged into a grease catch basin, nor shall such drainage be permitted to enter the sewer lines at a point where there might be a possibility of such drainage backing up and flooding the floor of the building.

**§ 381.50 Water supply.**

(a) *General:* Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this section, the water supply shall be ample, clean, and potable with adequate pressure and facilities for its distribution in the official establishment and its protection against contamination and pollution. A water report, issued under the authority of the State health agency, certifying to the potability of the water

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supply, shall be obtained by the applicant and furnished to the Administrator whenever such report is required by the Administrator in specific cases.

(b) A adequate supply of hot water to enable proper cleaning shall be available.

(c) Hose connections with steam and water mixing valves or hot water hose connections shall be provided at convenient locations throughout the plant for cleaning purposes.

(d) The refuse rooms shall be provided with adequate facilities for washing refuse cans and other equipment in the rooms.

(e) Nonpotable water is permitted only in those parts of official establishments where no poultry product is processed or otherwise handled and then only for limited purposes such as on condensers not connected to the potable water supply, in vapor lines serving inedible product rendering tanks, and in sewerlines for moving heavy sewage. Nonpotable water is not permitted for washing floors, areas, or equipment, nor is it permitted in boilers, scalders, chill vats, or icemaking machines. In all cases, nonpotable water lines shall be clearly identified and shall not be cross connected with the potable water supply unless this is necessary for fire protection. Any such connection must have an adequate break to assure against accidental contamination, and must be approved by local authorities and by the Administrator. Any untested water supply shall be treated as a nonpotable supply.

(f) The circuit supervisor may permit the reuse of water in equipment where such water is used to thermally process canned product packed in hermetically sealed containers, provided:

(1) The reuse is for the identical original purpose.

(2) All pipelines, reservoirs, tanks, cooling towers, and like equipment employed in handling the reused water are so constructed and installed so they can be cleaned and drained and are kept clean.

[37 FR 9706, May 16, 1972, as amended at 51 FR 45633, Dec. 19, 1986]

**§ 381.51 Lavatories, toilets, and other sanitary facilities.**

(a) Modern lavatory and toilet accommodations and properly located facilities for cleaning utensils and hands shall be provided.

(b) Adequate lavatory and toilet accommodations, including but not being limited to, running hot and cold water, soap, or other acceptable agents (in sanitary dispensers), toilet tissue, and towels or other acceptable facilities for drying hands, shall be provided. Lavatories shall be in or near toilet and locker rooms and also at other places in the plant as may be essential to the cleanliness of all personnel handling poultry products.

(c) Adequate lockers or other facilities shall be provided for employees' wearing apparel, and for the storing and changing of clothing. Wearing apparel shall not be stored in rooms where processing operations are conducted.

(d) Suitable containers shall be provided for the temporary storage of soiled linen, aprons, and other items of employees' uniforms or work clothing.

(e) Sufficient containers of metal or other acceptable impervious material shall be provided for used towels and other wastes.

(f) An adequate number of hand washing facilities shall be provided in areas where poultry products are prepared. Hand washing facilities accepted in accordance with the procedures set forth in § 381.53 may be used in such areas, provided that if hand-activated facilities are used, the hand-contact element must be rinsed automatically with a sufficient volume of water to remove all fat, tissue, debris, and other extraneous material from the hand contact element after each use. Both hot and cold running water shall be available at each inspection station on the eviscerating line and shall be delivered through a suitable mixing device controlled by the inspector. Alternatively, water for hand washing shall be delivered to such inspection stations at a minimum temperature of 65° F.

(g) Durable signs shall be posted conspicuously in each toilet room and locker room directing employees to wash their hands before returning to work.