



**California Health and Safety Code,
Division 104, Part 5**

**SHERMAN FOOD, DRUG, AND
COSMETIC LAW**

Effective January 1, 2016



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CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

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109875. This part shall be known as the Sherman Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Law.

109880. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in this article govern the construction of this part.

109885. "Advertisement" means any representations, including, but not limited to, statements upon the products, its packages, cartons, and any other container, disseminated in any manner or by any means, for the purpose of inducing, or that is likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase or use of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic.

109890. "Antibiotic drug" means any drug , except drugs for use in animals other than humans, composed in whole or in part of any form of penicillin, streptomycin, chlortetracycline chloramphenicol, bacitracin, or any other drug intended for human use containing any quantity of any chemical substance that is produced by micro-organisms, and that has the capacity to inhibit or destroy micro-organisms in dilute solution, including a chemically synthesized equivalent, or any derivative thereof.

109895. "Color additive" means a substance that satisfies both of the following requirements:

- (a) It is a dye, pigment, or other substance made by a process of synthesis or similar artifice, or extracted, isolated, or otherwise derived, with or without intermediate or final change of identity, from a vegetable, animal, mineral, or other source.
- (b) When added or applied to a food, drug, device, or cosmetic, or to the human body or any part of the body, it is capable, alone or through reaction with any other substance, of imparting color to the food, drug, device, or cosmetic, or to the human body or the part of the human body, to which it is added or applied.

The term "color additive" does not include any material that the department, by regulation, determines is used, or intended to be used, solely for a purpose or purposes other than coloring.

The term "color," as used in this section, includes black, white, and intermediate grays.

This section does not apply to any pesticide chemical, soil, or plant nutrient, or other agricultural chemical, solely because of its effect in aiding, retarding, or otherwise affecting, directly or indirectly, the growth or other natural physiological process of produce of the soil and thereby affecting its color, whether before or after harvest.

109900. "Cosmetic" means any article, or its components, intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to, the human body, or any part of the human body, for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance.

The term "cosmetic" does not include soap.

109905. "Counterfeit", as used in respect to any food, drug, device, or cosmetic, means a food, drug, device, or cosmetic that bears or whose package or labeling bears, without authorization, the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device, or any likeness or trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of a manufacturer, processor, packer, or distributor, other than the actual manufacturer, processor, packer, or distributor, or that falsely purports or is represented to be the product of, or to have been packed or distributed by, the other manufacturer, processor, packer, or distributor.

109910. "Department" means the State Department of Health Services.

109915. "Director" means the State Director of Health Services.

109920. "Device" means any instrument, apparatus, implement, machine, contrivance, implant, in vitro reagent, or other similar or related article, including any component, part, or accessory, that is any of the following:

- (a) Recognized in the official National Formulary or the United States Pharmacopoeia, or any supplement to them.
- (b) Intended for use in the diagnosis of disease or other condition, or in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in humans or any other animal.
- (c) Intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of humans or any other animal and that does not achieve any of its principal intended purposes through chemical action within or on the body of humans or other animals and that is not dependent upon being metabolized for the achievement of any of its principal intended purposes.

109925. "Drug" means any of the following:

- (a) Any article recognized in an official compendium.
- (b) Any article used or intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in human beings or any other animal.
- (c) Any article other than food, that is used or intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of human beings or any other animal.
- (d) Any article used or intended for use as a component of any article designated in subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of this section.

The term "drug" does not include any device.

Any food for which a claim (as described in Sections 403(r)(1)(B) (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(r)(1)(B)) and 403(r)(3) (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(r) (3)) or Sections 403(r)(1)(B) (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(r)(1)(B)) and 403(r)(5)(D) (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(r)(5)(D)) of the federal act), is made in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 403(r) (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(r)) of the federal act, is not a drug under subdivision (b) solely because the label or labeling contains such a claim.

109930. "Federal act" means the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U.S.C. Sec. 301 et seq.).

109935. "Food" means either of the following:

- (a) Any article used or intended for use for food, drink, confection, condiment, or chewing gum by man or other animal.
- (b) Any article used or intended for use as a component of any article designated in subdivision (a).

109940. "Food additive" means any substance, the intended use of which results or may reasonably be expected to result, directly or indirectly, in the substance becoming a component of the food or otherwise affecting characteristics of the food. This includes any substance or radiation source intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding any food.

The term "food additive" does not include any of the following:

- (a) A pesticide chemical in or on a raw agricultural commodity.
- (b) A pesticide chemical that is used, or intended for use, in the production, storage, or transportation of any raw agricultural commodity.
- (c) A color additive.
- (d) Any substance used in accordance with a sanction or approval granted prior to the enactment of the Food Additives Amendment of 1958 (72 Stat. 1784), pursuant to the federal act; the Poultry Products Inspection Act (71 Stat. 441; 21 U.S.C. Sec. 451 et seq.); the Meat Inspection Act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1260), as amended and extended (21 U.S.C. Sec. 71 et seq.); or the Food and Agricultural Code of this state.

109945. "Food and drug inspector" means any authorized agent of the Bureau of Food and Drug of the department, who shall have the powers set forth in Section 106500.

109947. "Food processing facility" means any facility operated for the purposes of manufacturing, packing, or holding processed food. Food processing facility does not include a food facility as defined in Section 113785, a cottage food operation that is registered or has a permit pursuant to Section 114365, or any facility exclusively storing, handling, or processing dried beans.

109948.

- (a) "Home medical device retail facility" is an area, place, or premises, other than a licensed pharmacy, in and from which prescription devices, home medical devices, or home medical device services are sold, fitted, or dispensed pursuant to prescription. "Home medical device retail facility" includes, but is not limited to, any area or place in which prescription devices, home medical devices, or home medical device services are stored, possessed, prepared, manufactured, or repackaged, and from which the prescription devices, home medical devices, and home medical device services are furnished, sold, or dispensed at retail.
- (b) "Home medical device retail facility" shall not include any area in a facility licensed by the department where floor supplies, ward supplies, operating room supplies, or emergency room supplies of prescription devices are stored or possessed solely for treatment of patients registered for treatment in the facility or for treatment of patients receiving emergency care in the facility.
- (c) "Home medical device retail facility" shall not include any area of a home health agency licensed under Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 1725) of, or a hospice licensed under Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 1745) of Division 2 where the supplies specified in subdivision (c) of Section 4057 of the Business and Professions Code are stored or possessed solely for treatment of patients by a licensed home health agency or licensed hospice, as long as all prescription devices are furnished to these patients only upon the prescription or order of health care practitioners authorized to prescribe or order home medical devices or who use home medical devices or who use home medical devices to treat their patients.

109948.1

- (a) "Home medical device services" means the delivery, installation, maintenance, replacement of, or instruction in the use of, home medical devices used by a sick or disabled individual to allow the individual to be maintained in a residence.
- (b) "Home medical device" means a device intended for use in a home care setting including, but not limited to, all of the following:
 - (1) Oxygen delivery systems and prefilled cylinders.
 - (2) Ventilators.
 - (3) Continuous Positive Airway Pressure devices (CPAP).
 - (4) Respiratory disease management devices.
 - (5) Hospital beds and commodes.
 - (6) Electronic and computer driven wheelchairs and seating systems.
 - (7) Apnea monitors.
 - (8) Low air loss continuous pressure management devices.
 - (9) Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulator (TENS) units.
 - (10) Prescription devices.
 - (11) Disposable medical supplies including, but not limited to, incontinence supplies as defined in Section 14125.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
 - (12) In vitro diagnostic tests.
 - (13) Any other similar device as defined in regulations adopted by the department.
- (c) The term "home medical device" does not include any of the following:
 - (1) Devices used or dispensed in the normal course of treating patients by hospitals and nursing facilities, other than devices delivered or dispensed by a separate unit or subsidiary corporation of a hospital or nursing facility or agency that is in the business of delivering home medical devices to an individual's residence.
 - (2) Prosthetics and orthotics.
 - (3) Automated external defibrillators (AEDs).
 - (4) Devices provided through a physician's office incident to a physician's service.

- (5) Devices provided by a licensed pharmacist that are used to administer drugs that can be dispensed only by a licensed pharmacist.
- (6) Enteral and parenteral devices provided by a licensed pharmacist.

109950. "Immediate container" does not include any package liner.

109951. "Infant formula" shall have the same definition as that term is used in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 321(z)). The department shall review all changes to the federal definition of "infant formula" before those changes are incorporated by reference pursuant to this section. Within six months after the effective date of any changes to the federal definition, the department shall complete its review of the changes, and submit a report to the Senate Health and Human Services Committee and the Assembly Health Committee that describes the changes and makes a recommendation as to whether it is appropriate to incorporate the changes by reference pursuant to this section. Any change to the federal definition shall take effect pursuant to this section one year after the effective date of the federal change, unless a law that specifically prohibits the change from taking effect is enacted and becomes effective.

109955. "Label" means a display of written, printed, or graphic matter upon a food, drug, device, or cosmetic or upon its immediate container.

109960. "Labeling" means any label or other written, printed, or graphic matter upon a food, drug, device, or cosmetic or upon its container or wrapper, or that accompanies any food, drug, device, or cosmetic.

109965. "Local health department" means the health department of a city, county, city and county, or local health district that qualifies for state assistance pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 101175) of Part 3 of Division 101, or any city health department of a city that has had its own health department for 12 years or more.

109970. "Manufacture" means the preparation, compounding, propagation, processing, or fabrication of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic. The term "manufacture" includes repackaging or otherwise changing the container, wrapper, or labeling of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic in furtherance of the distribution of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic. The term "manufacture" does not include repackaging from a bulk container by a retailer at the time of sale to its ultimate consumer.

109971. "Medical food" means any product that meets the definition of medical food in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 360ee(b)(3)). The department shall review all changes to the federal definition of "medical food" before those changes are incorporated by reference pursuant to this section. Within six months after the effective date of any changes to the federal definition, the department shall complete its review of the changes, and submit a report to the Senate Health and Human Services Committee and the Assembly Health Committee that describes the changes and makes a recommendation as to whether it is appropriate to incorporate the changes by reference pursuant to this section. Any change to the federal definition shall take effect pursuant to this section one year after the effective date of the federal change, unless a law that specifically prohibits the change from taking effect is enacted and becomes effective.

109975. "New device" means any of the following:

- (a) Any device the composition, construction, or properties of which are such that the device is not generally recognized, among experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of devices, as having been adequately shown, through scientific investigations to be safe and effective for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling or advertising thereof.

- (b) Any device the composition, construction, or properties of which are such that the device, as a result of such investigation to determine its safety and effectiveness for use under these conditions, has become so recognized, but which has not, otherwise than in the investigations, been used to a material extent or for a material time under the conditions.

109980. "New drug" means either of the following:

- (a) Any drug the composition of which is such that the drug is not generally recognized, among experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety and effectiveness of drugs, as safe and effective for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling or advertising thereof.
- (b) Any drug the composition of which is such that the drug, as a result of investigations to determine its safety and effectiveness for use under these conditions, has become so recognized, but that has not, otherwise than in the investigations, been used to a material extent or for a material time under the conditions.

109985. "Official compendium" means the latest edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia, the latest edition of the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or the latest edition of the National Formulary, or any supplement to any of these.

109990. "Package" means any container or wrapper that may be used by a manufacturer, producer, jobber, packer, or dealer for enclosing or containing any food, drug, device, or cosmetic.

The term "package" does not include any of the following:

- (a) Any shipping container or outer wrapping used solely for the transportation of a food, drug, device, or cosmetic in bulk quantity to any manufacturer, packer, processor, or wholesale or retail distributor.
- (b) Any shipping container or outer wrapping used by any retailer to ship or deliver any food, drug, device, or cosmetic to any retail consumer if the container or wrapping bears no printed matter pertaining to any food, drug, device, or cosmetic.

109992. "Pasteurized in-shell eggs" means shell eggs that have been pasteurized by any method approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Food and Agriculture, or the department.

109995. "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, trust, corporation, limited liability company, company, estate, public or private institution, association, organization, group, city, county, city and county, political subdivision of this state, other governmental agency within the state, and any representative, agent, or agency of any of the foregoing.

110000. "Pesticide chemical" means any substance that alone, in chemical combination, or in formulation with one or more substances, is an "economic poison" within the meaning of Section 12753 of the Food and Agricultural Code of this state or the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (61 Stat. 163; 7 U.S.C. Sec. 135 et seq.), and that is used in the production, storage, or transportation of any raw agricultural commodity.

110005. "Potentially hazardous food" means any food capable of supporting growth of infectious or toxigenic micro-organisms when held at temperatures above 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

110010. "Prescription" means an oral order given individually for the patient for whom prescribed directly from the prescriber to the furnisher or indirectly by means of a written order signed by the prescriber that bears the name and address of the prescriber, the license classification of the prescriber, the name and address of the patient, the name and quantity of drug or device prescribed, the directions for use, and the date of issue.

110010.1. "Prescription device" means any device limited to prescription use under Section 111470.

110010.2. "Prescription drug" means any drug limited to prescription use under Section 111470.

110015. "Principal display panel" means that part of a label most likely to be displayed, presented, shown, or examined under normal and customary conditions of display for retail sale.

110020. "Raw agricultural commodity" means any food in its raw or natural state. It includes, but is not limited to, any fruit that is washed, colored, or otherwise treated in its unpeeled natural form prior to marketing.

110025.

- (a) "Substantial evidence" means evidence consisting of adequate and well-controlled investigations, including clinical investigations, by experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the effectiveness of the drug or device involved, on the basis that it could be fairly and responsibly concluded by the experts that the drug or device will have the effect it purports or is represented to have under the conditions of use prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling, proposed labeling, or advertising of any drug or device.
- (b) If the department determines, based on relevant science, that data from one adequate and well-controlled clinical investigation, and confirming evidence, obtained prior to or after the investigation, sufficiently establish effectiveness, then the department may consider that data and evidence, to constitute substantial evidence for purposes of the preceding sentence.

110030. The provisions of this part regarding the selling of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

- (a) The manufacture, production, processing, and packing of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic.
- (b) The exhibition, offer, possession, or holding of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic for sale, dispensing, giving, supplying, or applying in the conduct of any establishment.
- (c) The sale, dispensing, giving, supplying, or applying of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic in the conduct of any establishment.

110035. All regulations pertaining to any food, drug, device, or cosmetic adopted by the department that are in effect on the effective date of this part shall remain in effect until the department adopts regulations pursuant to this part which repeal the regulations.

110040. This part shall be so construed as to not be in conflict with the Food and Agricultural Code, or with the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, Division 9 (commencing with Section 23000) of the Business and Professions Code, and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

CHAPTER 2. ADMINISTRATION

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Article 1. General

110045. The department shall administer and enforce this part.

110050. The Food Safety Fund is hereby created as a special fund in the State Treasury. All moneys collected by the department under subdivision (c) of Section 110466 and Sections 110470, 110471, 110485, 114365, 114365.6, 111130, and 113717, and under Article 7 (commencing with Section 110810) of Chapter 5 or awarded to the department pursuant to court orders or settlements for the use of food safety-related activities, shall be deposited in the fund, for use by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of providing funds necessary to carry out and implement the inspection provisions of this part relating to food, licensing, inspection, enforcement, and other provisions of Article 12 (commencing with Section 111070) of Chapter 5, relating to water, the provisions relating to education and training in the prevention of microbial contamination pursuant to Section 110485, and the registration provisions of Article 7 (commencing with Section 110810) of Chapter 5, and to carry out and implement the provisions of the California Retail Food Code (Part 7 (commencing with Section 113700) of Division 104).

110055. All money collected by the department under Sections 111830, 111885, and 111905 shall be deposited into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund.

110060. The director and authorized agents of the department shall have the powers set forth in Sections 100165 and 106500.

110065. The department may adopt any regulations that it determines are necessary for the enforcement of this part. The regulations shall be adopted by the department in the manner prescribed by Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. The department shall, insofar as practicable, make these regulations conform with those adopted under the federal act or by the United States Department of Agriculture or by the Internal Revenue Service of the United States Treasury Department.

110070. Whenever public health or other considerations in this state require, the department may adopt, upon its own motion, or upon the petition of any interested party, regulations that prescribe tolerances, included but not limited to zero tolerances, for poisonous or deleterious substances, food additives, pesticide chemicals, or color additives. The department may also prescribe the conditions under which a food additive or a color additive may be safely used and may grant exemptions for a food additive or color additive when it is to be used solely for investigational or experimental purposes.

A petitioner shall establish, by data submitted to the department, that a necessity exists for such regulations and that its effect will not be detrimental to the public health. If the data furnished by the petitioner is not sufficient to allow the department to determine whether such regulations should be adopted, the department may require additional data to be submitted. Failure to comply with this requirement shall be sufficient grounds to deny the request.

110075. In adopting regulations, pursuant to Section 110070 of this part, the department shall consider all of the following factors that the petitioner shall furnish:

- (a) The name and all pertinent information concerning the poisonous or deleterious substance, food additive, pesticide chemical, or color additive, including its chemical identity and composition, its proposed use, including directions, recommendations, and suggestions, its proposed labeling, and all other relevant data bearing on its physical or other technical effect, and the quantity required to produce that effect.
- (b) The probable composition of any substance formed in or on a food, drug, device, or cosmetic resulting from the use of the substance.
- (c) The probable consumption and effect of the substance in the diet of man or any other animal.
- (d) Safety factors that, in the opinion of qualified experts, are generally recognized as appropriate for the use of animal experimentation data.
- (e) Practicable methods of analysis for determining the identity and quantity of all of the following:
 - (1) Any substance which is in or on the food, drug, device, or cosmetic.
 - (2) Any substance formed in or on the food, drug, device, or cosmetic because of the use of the substance.
 - (3) The pure substance and its anticipated breakdown products and impurities.
- (f) Facts supporting the contention that the use of the substance will serve a useful purpose.

110080.

- (a) All pesticide regulations and any amendments to these regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act or the Food and Agricultural Code, in effect on November 23, 1970, or adopted on or after this date, are the pesticide regulations in this state. The department may, by regulation, prescribe tolerances for pesticides in processed foods in this state whether or not these tolerances are in accordance with the regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act or the Food and Agricultural Code.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the department shall evaluate the tolerance prescribed, or an exemption from a tolerance granted, for a pesticide in processed foods and make

a determination whether or not the existing tolerance, or the exemption from a tolerance, is protective of the public health whenever any one of the following occurs:

- (1) The Director of Food and Agriculture designates the pesticide as a restricted material pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 14004.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code.
 - (2) The Director of Food and Agriculture refuses to register or cancels the registration of the pesticide pursuant to Section 12825, or suspends the registration of the pesticide pursuant to Section 12826, of the Food and Agricultural Code, upon determining that the pesticide is detrimental to the public health and safety.
 - (3) The Director of Food and Agriculture adopts regulations restricting worker entry into areas treated with the pesticide pursuant to Section 12981 of the Food and Agricultural Code.
 - (4) The pesticide is the subject of a proceeding pursuant to a determination by the Environmental Protection Agency under paragraph (3)(i)(A), (3)(ii)(A), (3)(ii)(B), or (3)(iii) of subsection (a) of Section 162.11 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The requirement to evaluate a tolerance prescribed, or an exemption from a tolerance granted, for a pesticide does not apply if the department finds that any of the actions described in paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, occurred for reasons that are not related to the question whether or not the existing tolerance, or the exemption from a tolerance, adequately protects the public health. If the department makes such a finding, the reasons for the finding shall be stated in writing.
- (c) The determination required by subdivision (b), and the reasons for the determination, shall be stated in writing. If the determination is required because any of the actions described in paragraphs (1) to (4), inclusive, of subdivision (b) occurs after January 1, 1985, the determination shall be completed within one year of the date of the action. If the determination is required because any of those actions occurred prior to January 1, 1985, the determination shall be completed by January 1, 1990.
- (d) In any case where the department, after consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, determines, pursuant to subdivision (b), that the tolerance prescribed, or an exemption from a tolerance granted, for a pesticide is not protective of the public health, the department shall, if it does not act immediately pursuant to subdivision (a), transmit notice of its determination to the responsible federal agencies and shall request that they take action, pursuant to the federal act, to modify the tolerance or an exemption from a tolerance. If, after one year from the date the notice is transmitted, the department finds that the responsible federal agencies have failed to take appropriate action to protect the public health, the department shall exercise its authority pursuant to subdivision (a) to prescribe a tolerance that is protective of the public health and shall notify the responsible federal agencies of its action.

110085. All food additive regulations and any amendments to the regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act in effect on November 23, 1970, or adopted on or after that date, are the food additive regulations of this state. The department may, by regulation, prescribe conditions under which a food additive may be used in this state whether or not these conditions are in accordance with the regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act.

110090. All color additive regulations and any amendments to the regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act, in effect on November 23, 1970, or adopted on or after that date, are the color additive regulations of this state. The department may, by regulation, prescribe conditions under which a color additive may be used in this state whether or not those conditions are in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act.

110095. All special dietary use regulations and any amendments to regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act, in effect on November 23, 1970, or adopted on or after that date, are the special dietary use regulations of this state. If the department finds that it is necessary to inform purchasers of the value of a food for special dietary use, it may adopt any special dietary use regulation, whether or not the regulation is in accordance with the regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act.

110100.

- (a) All food labeling regulations and any amendments to those regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act, in effect on January 1, 1993, or adopted on or after that date shall be the food labeling regulations of this state.

- (b) The department may, by regulation, adopt additional food labeling regulations. Prior to the adoption of any food labeling regulation pursuant to this subdivision, the department shall seek comments from consumer groups and representatives of the food industry that have been identified by the department as being affected by the proposed regulation.

110105. All good manufacturing practices regulations for any food, drug, device, or cosmetic and any amendments to the regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act in effect on November 23, 1970, or adopted on or after such date, are the good manufacturing practices regulations of this state. If the department finds that it is necessary for the protection of consumers, it may adopt interpretative regulations as necessary to define "current good manufacturing practice" as used in this part.

110110.

- (a) All regulations relating to (1) new drug applications, except for abbreviated new drug applications, adopted pursuant to Section 505 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 355), (2) applications for premarket approval of new devices, adopted pursuant to Section 515 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 360e), (3) postmarketing reports, recordkeeping, and other postapproval requirements for approved new drug applications or approved new device premarket approval applications, adopted pursuant to the federal act, that are in effect on January 1, 1993, or that are adopted on or after that date, shall be the new drug and new device application regulations of this state.
- (b) The department may, by regulation, adopt any new drug or new device application regulation that it determines is necessary for the administration and enforcement of this part, whether or not the regulation is in accordance with the regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act.

110111. All nonprescription drug regulations and any amendments to those regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act, that are in effect on January 1, 2000, or that are adopted on or after that date, shall be the nonprescription drug regulations of the state. The department may adopt any nonprescription drug regulation it deems necessary for the administration and enforcement of this part, provided that the regulation is not different from, or in addition to, any requirement for nonprescription drugs pursuant to Section 751 (21 U.S.C. Sec. 379(r)) of the federal act.

110115. A federal regulation adopted pursuant to this part takes effect in this state 30 days after it becomes effective as a federal regulation. Any person who will be adversely affected by adoption of the federal regulation in this state may, within the 30 days prior to its becoming effective in this state, file with the department, in writing, objections and a request for a hearing. The timely filing of substantial objections to a regulation that has become effective under the federal act, stays the adoption of the regulation in this state.

110120. If no substantial objections are received and no hearing is requested within 30 days after publication of a newly proposed state regulation, it shall take effect on the date set by the department. The effective date shall be at least 60 days after the time for filing objections has expired.

110125. If substantial objections are made to a federal regulation within 30 days prior to its becoming effective in this state or to a proposed regulation within 30 days after it is published, the department, after notice, shall conduct a public hearing to receive evidence on issues raised by the objections. Any interested person or his or her representative may be heard. The department shall act upon objections by order and shall mail the order to objectors by certified mail as soon after the hearing as practicable. The order shall be based on evidence contained in the record of the hearing. If the order concerns a federal regulation, the department may adopt, rescind, or modify it. If the order concerns a proposed regulation, the department may withdraw it or set an effective date for the regulation as published or as modified by the order. The effective date shall be at least 60 days after publication of the order.

110130. Hearings authorized or required by this part shall be conducted by the department or agent as the department may designate for that purpose.

110135. Before any alleged violation of this part is reported to the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney for the institution of a criminal proceeding, the person against whom this proceeding is contemplated may be given appropriate notice and an opportunity to show cause why he or she should not be prosecuted and to present additional facts that may mitigate the action. The showing may be presented either orally or in writing, in person, or by attorney.

ARTICLE 2. Inspection and Sampling

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110140. For purposes of enforcement of this part, any authorized agent of the department may, upon presenting appropriate credentials and at a reasonable time, do any of the following:

- (a) Enter any factory, warehouse, or establishment in which any food, drug, device, or cosmetic is manufactured, packed, or held; enter any vehicle that is being used to transport or hold the food, drug, device, or cosmetic; or enter any place where any food, drug, device, or cosmetic is suspected of being held in violation of this part.
- (b) Inspect any factory, warehouse, establishment, vehicle, or place, and all pertinent equipment, raw material, finished and unfinished materials, containers, and labeling in the factory, warehouse, establishment, vehicle, or place. In the case of any factory, warehouse, establishment, or consulting laboratory in which any food, drug, device, or cosmetic is manufactured, packed, or held, inspection shall include any record, file, paper, process, control, and facility that has a bearing on whether the food, drug, device, or cosmetic is adulterated or misbranded, or falsely advertised within the meaning of this part or whether it has been or is being manufactured, packed, transported, sold, or offered for sale in violation of this part.

110145. The inspection authorized by Section 110140 shall not include any of the following:

- (a) Financial data.
- (b) Sales data, other than shipment data.
- (c) Pricing data.
- (d) Personnel data, except data as to qualifications of technical and professional personnel.
- (e) Research data, except data relating to any new drug or antibiotic drug that is subject to reporting and inspection under this part or the federal act.

110150. An authorized agent of the department may secure any sample or specimen of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic. If the agent obtains any samples prior to leaving the premises, he or she shall leave a receipt describing any sample obtained.

110155. An authorized agent of the department shall have access to all records of carriers in commerce relating to the movement in commerce of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic, or the holding of that food, drug, device, or cosmetic during or after the movement, and the quantity, shipper, and consignee of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic. Evidence obtained under this section shall not be used in a criminal prosecution of the person from whom it is obtained. The carrier shall not be subject to the other provisions of this part by reason of their receipt, carriage, holding, or delivery of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic in the usual course of business as carriers.

110160. It is unlawful for any person to refuse to permit entry or inspection, the taking of samples or other evidence, or access to copying of any record as authorized by this part, or to conceal the samples or evidence, or withhold evidence concerning them.

110165. It is unlawful for any person to use to his or her own advantage, or to reveal to any person other than to the director, officers, employees, or authorized agents of this department, or to the courts when relevant in any judicial proceeding under this part, any information acquired under authority of this part concerning any method or process which as a trade secret is entitled to protection. However, the department may reveal trade secret information in connection with the responsibilities of the department under this part, to any employee of the federal Food and Drug Administration who is authorized in writing by the Chief of the Food and Drug Branch of the department or his or her designee to receive this type of

information. The employee receiving this type of information shall be informed in writing of the prohibitions under this section, shall be informed in writing that the information provided contains trade secrets, as defined under state and federal law, and shall agree in writing to keep the information confidential.

Article 3. Publicity

[\(Return\)](#)

110170. The department may publish reports summarizing all judgments and court orders that have been rendered under this part, including the nature of the charge and the disposition of the charge.

110175. The department may distribute information regarding any food, drug, device, or cosmetic as the department considers necessary for the protection of the health and safety of the consumer or for his or her protection from fraud.

110180. The department may collect, report, or illustrate the results of any investigation of the department.

Article 4. Export Documents

[\(Return\)](#)

110190. (a) Any person who ships to another state or country a food, drug, device, or cosmetic manufactured or produced in this state may request the department to issue an export document to reference the shipment of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic. The food, drug, device, or cosmetic shall be manufactured or produced in this state by a person who has a valid registration, license, certificate, or permit issued by the department under this part or the Miscellaneous Food, Food Facility, and Hazardous Substances Act (Section 27). For each request, the requesting person shall submit to the department, in hardcopy or the electronic formats described in subdivision (c), all of the following:

- (1) All labels, labeling, and advertising affixed to, accompanying, or relating to the food, drug, device, or cosmetic. The department shall accept electronic or paper copies of labels, labeling, or advertising.
 - (2) If not clearly evident from the materials submitted pursuant to paragraph (1), the requester shall submit both of the following:
 - (A) The name, place of business, and the type and number of the registration, license, certificate, or permit issued by the department to the manufacturer or producer of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic.
 - (B) The identity of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic being shipped.
 - (3) The name of the state or country to which the food, drug, device, or cosmetic is being shipped.
 - (4) The approximate date of shipment of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic.
 - (5) Additional statements the requesting person wishes to have incorporated into the export document.
 - (6) The name and telephone number of the requesting person to whom the department may refer questions or requests for additional information.
- (b) The person making the request shall also submit the one-time fee required by paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 110210, if the fee has not yet been paid, and the minimum charge required by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 110210.
- (c) The department shall accept requests for an export document submitted by email or other electronic methods.

(1) For requests submitted by email or facsimile on or after January 1, 2014, payment of the fees described in subdivision (b) shall be provided to, and received by, the department within five business days after submittal of the request. The department shall suspend processing of a request if payment is not received within five business days, and shall resume processing once it receives the payment.

(2) For requests submitted using an electronic document request submittal process developed by the department and available on the department's Internet Web site, payment shall be submitted at the time of the request.

- (d) The department shall develop procedures to expedite approval of requests for an export document in which the labels, labeling, and advertising affixed to, accompanying, or relating to the food, drug, device, or cosmetic remain unchanged from a previously approved request for an export document for that food, drug, device, or cosmetic.

110200.

- (a) Each export document issued by the department shall do all of the following:
- (1) Identify either or both of the following:
 - (A) The name and place of business of the manufacturer or producer of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic.
 - (B) The name and place of business of the distributor of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic.
 - (2) Identify the food, drug, device, or cosmetic being shipped.
 - (3) Identify the state or country to which the food, drug, device, or cosmetic is being shipped.
 - (4) Identify the approximate date of shipment.
 - (5) Describe the department's authority over the food, drug, device, or cosmetic to be shipped and its manufacturer or producer.
 - (6) State that the department does not object to the sale of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic in this state or the shipment of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic to any other state or country.
- (b) Each export document issued by the department may, in the department's sole discretion, include additional statements requested by the person who requested the export document.
- (c) Each export document issued by the department shall be issued by the Chief of the Food and Drug Branch of the department, or his or her designee. The chief or his or her designee may issue an export document prepared by the department or by the requesting person.
- (d) The export document shall expire one year after its issue date.

110210.

- (a) Each person requesting the department to issue an export document shall pay nonreturnable fees as follows:
- (1) A one-time fee of one hundred dollars (\$100).
 - (2) A fee for service charge at the rate of eighty dollars (\$80) per hour, at a minimum of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per request.
 - (3) Any attendant costs incurred by the department, including, but not limited to, the costs of additional inspection, priority mailing, or notary service necessitated by the request.
- (b) The fee amounts shall be adjusted annually pursuant to Section 100425.
- (c) In no case shall the fees exceed the reasonable costs of the department in administering this article.
- (d) The department shall provide to the person who pays the fees a statement or invoice that describes the costs paid from the fees.

110220.

- (a) The department may refuse to accept any request where the information required to be submitted by this article is incomplete.
- (b) The department may refuse to issue an export document, or may invalidate an export document, if it finds, or has probable cause to believe, any of the following:
- (1) The food, drug, device, or cosmetic, or requesting person violated any provision of this part, the Miscellaneous Food, Food Facility, and Hazardous Substances Act (Section 27), or any regulation adopted pursuant to this part or that act.
 - (2) Any information required to be submitted by this article is incomplete or false.
 - (3) The requesting person has not paid all outstanding fees required by this article.
 - (4) The food, drug, device, or cosmetic is not manufactured or produced in this state.

- (5) The food, drug, device, or cosmetic is intended to be exported under Section 110655, 110790, 111315, 111460, 111720, or 111785.
- (6) The food is a raw agricultural commodity or dairy product regulated by the Department of Food and Agriculture or a poultry or meat product regulated by the United States Department of Agriculture.
- (c) If the department refuses to issue an export document, or invalidates an export document, the department shall inform the requesting person in writing of the reasons for the refusal or invalidation. The requesting person may request reconsideration by forwarding a written request to the Chief of the Division of Environmental Health of the department. The request for reconsideration must be postmarked or received by the department no later than 30 days after the date of the department's refusal or invalidation, and shall include a complete statement of all arguments and evidence that support the request for reconsideration. The Chief of the Division of Environmental Health shall notify the requesting person of his or her decision within 30 days. The decision of the Chief of the Division of Environmental Health shall be final.
- (d) It is the intent of the Legislature that the department shall respond to each request for issuance of an export document within five working days of receipt of the request by the Food and Drug Branch of the department.

110225. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly supply the department with false material facts in a request for an export document or to falsely represent that the department has issued an export document.

110230. Any person who has a valid registration, license, certificate, or permit issued by the department to manufacture or produce a food, drug, device, or cosmetic in this state may request the department to issue an official copy of the valid registration, license, certificate, or permit.

110235.

- (a) Each person requesting the department to issue an official copy of a valid registration, license, certificate, or permit shall pay nonreturnable fees as follows:
 - (1) Fifteen dollars (\$15) per official copy.
 - (2) Any attendant costs incurred by the department, including, but not limited to, the costs of additional inspection, priority mailing, or notary service necessitated by the request.
- (b) The fee amount shall be adjusted annually pursuant to Section 100425.
- (c) The department shall provide to the person who pays the fees a statement or invoice that describes the costs paid from the fees.

110240. There is established an Export Document Program Fund within the General Fund. All fees collected pursuant to Sections 110210 and 110235 shall be deposited into the Export Document Program Fund and, upon appropriation, shall be expended by the department for the purpose of administering this article.

110241. All fees collected by the department pursuant to requests to conduct a voluntary medical device review shall be deposited into the Export Document Program Fund and, upon appropriation, shall be expended for the purpose of determining if the device is a new device or is substantially equivalent to a current or previously marked device.

Article 5. California Rx Prescription Drug Web Site Program

[\(Return\)](#)

110242.

- (a) The California Rx Prescription Drug Web Site Program is hereby established.
- (b) The State Department of Health Services shall administer the program. The purpose of the program shall be to provide information to California residents and health care providers about options for obtaining prescription drugs at affordable prices.
- (c) The department shall establish a Web site on or before July 1, 2008, which shall, at a minimum, provide information about, and electronic links to, all of the following:

- (1) Prescription drug benefits available to Medicare beneficiaries, including the Voluntary Prescription Drug Benefit Program.
 - (2) State programs that provide drugs at discounted prices for California residents.
 - (3) Pharmaceutical manufacturer patient assistance programs that provide free or low-cost prescription drugs to qualifying individuals.
 - (4) Other Web sites as deemed appropriate by the department that help California residents to safely obtain prescription drugs at affordable prices, including links to Web sites of health plans and health insurers regarding their prescription drug formularies.
- (d) The department's Web site shall include price comparisons of at least 150 commonly prescribed prescription drugs, including typical prices charged by licensed pharmacies in the state.
- (e) The department shall ensure that the Web site established pursuant to this section is coordinated with, and does not duplicate, other Web sites that provide information about prescription drug options and costs.

110243.

- (a) Contracts and change orders entered into pursuant to this article and any project or systems development notice shall be exempt from all of the following:
- (1) The competitive bidding requirements of State Administrative Manual Management Memo 03-10.
 - (2) The project authority requirements of Sections 4800 and following of the State Administrative Manual.
 - (3) Part 2 (commencing with Section 10100) of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code.
 - (4) Article 4 (commencing with Section 19130) of Chapter 5 of Part 2 of Division 5 of the Government Code.
 - (5) Section 11.05 of, and Provision 6 of Item 4260-001-0001 of, Section 2.00 of the Budget Act of 2005 (Ch. 38, Stats. 2005).
- (b) Change orders entered into pursuant to this article shall not require a contract amendment.

CHAPTER 3. GUARANTEES

[\(Return\)](#)

110245. No dealer shall be prosecuted under this part for a violation concerning any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is contained in an original, unbroken, and undamaged package that bears the original labeling if all of the following requirements are satisfied:

- (a) He or she has used reasonable care in the storage and handling of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic.
- (b) He or she received the food, drug, device, or cosmetic in the usual channels of trade as first-class merchantable stock and not as seconds or damaged articles or job lots purchased under conditions that indicate that the food, drug, device, or cosmetic was not usual first-class merchandise.
- (c) He or she can produce a guarantee to the effect that the food, drug, device, or cosmetic is not adulterated, misbranded, or falsely advertised, within the meaning of this part, or that it is not a food, drug, device, or cosmetic which, pursuant to this part, may not be sold or offered for sale in this state.

110250. The guarantee shall be dated prior to the date of sale of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic and it shall be signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other person located or residing in this state from whom the dealer received the food, drug, device, or cosmetic in good faith.

110255. A guarantee may be either a general guarantee or a special guarantee and shall be produced prior to the time of reporting an alleged violation to the Attorney General, the district attorney, or a city attorney for prosecution.

110260. A general guarantee shall guarantee without condition or restriction any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is produced, prepared, compounded, packed, distributed, or sold by the guarantor as not

adulterated, mislabeled, misbranded, falsely advertised, or that the article is not an article under this part that may not be sold or offered for sale.

110265. A special guarantee shall guarantee in the same manner as a general guarantee the particular food, drug, device, or cosmetic listed in an invoice of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic, and shall be attached to, or shall fully identify, the invoice.

110270. All guarantees shall contain the name and address of the guarantor making the sale of food, drug, device, or cosmetic. A guarantee shall protect the person only when the food, drug, device, or cosmetic covered by the guarantee remains identical, both as to composition and labeling, with the food, drug, device, or cosmetic as composed and labeled when originally received from the guarantor.

110275. It is unlawful for any person to give a guarantee or undertaking that is false.

110280. If the guarantee is to the effect that the food, drug, device, or cosmetic is not in violation within the meaning of the federal act, it shall be sufficient for all the purposes of this part, and shall have the same force and effect as though it referred to this part, unless, pursuant to this part, the standard for the food, drug, device, or cosmetic concerned is higher than the standard for a like food, drug, device, or cosmetic under the federal act. In that case, this part shall prevail over the federal act.

110285. In any case where the department has adopted a regulation prescribing a tolerance, including, but not limited to, a zero tolerance, for a poisonous or deleterious substance, food additive, pesticide chemical, or color additive in processed foods, the department may require manufacturers to guarantee that foods they market in the state comply with the tolerance. The department may require a guarantee periodically but in no case more often than once each calendar quarter.

CHAPTER 3.5. EXPIRATION DATES

[\(Return\)](#)

110286.

(a) A retailer shall not sell or offer for sale after the expiration date an over-the-counter drug.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 111825, any retailer who violates this section is guilty of an infraction, punishable by a fine of not more than ten dollars (\$10) per day for each item sold or offered for sale after the expiration date. The fine shall be calculated based upon the number of days past the expiration date that the product is either found being offered for sale, or if the product is sold, the date of sale as established by evidence of proof of purchase, including, but not limited to, a sales receipt.

(c) The department may assess administrative penalties on a retailer who violates this section in the amount of ten dollars (\$10) per day for each item sold or offered for sale, in addition to other penalties authorized by law.

(d) For purposes of this section, "over-the-counter drug" means a nonprescription drug regulated by the federal Food and Drug Administration that is required to have an expiration date on its packaging pursuant to the federal act and federal regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act, including, but not limited to, Section 211.137 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

CHAPTER 4. PACKAGING, LABELING, AND ADVERTISING

[\(Return\)](#)

ARTICLE 1. General

110290. In determining whether the labeling or advertisement of a food, drug, device, or cosmetic is misleading, all representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, sound, or any combination of these, shall be taken into account. The extent that the labeling or advertising fails to reveal facts concerning the food, drug, device, or cosmetic or consequences of customary use of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic shall also be considered.

110295. The requirement that any word, statement, or other information appear on the label shall not be considered to be complied with unless the word, statement, or other information also appears on the outside container or wrapper of the retail package of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic, or is easily legible through the outside container or wrapper.

110300. It is unlawful for any person to forge, counterfeit, simulate, falsely represent, or without proper authority use, any mark, stamp, tag, label, or other identification device that is authorized or required by regulations adopted pursuant to this part or the federal act.

110310. It is unlawful for any manufacturer, packer, or distributor of a prescription drug or device offered for sale in this state to fail to maintain for transmittal or to fail to transmit to any practitioner licensed by applicable state law to administer the drug or device who makes written request for information as to the drug or device true and correct copies of all printed matter that is required to be included in any package in which that drug or device is distributed or sold. Nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt any person from any labeling requirement imposed by or under other provisions of this part.

110315. It is unlawful for any person, with the intent to deceive, to place, or cause to be placed upon any food, drug, device, or cosmetic, or its package, the trade name or other identifying mark or imprint of another person or any likeness of the trade name or other identifying mark or imprint of another person.

110320. It is unlawful for any person to sell, dispense, dispose of, hold, or conceal any food, drug, device, or cosmetic or its package, with knowledge that the trade name or other identifying marks, imprint, or likeness of the trade name or other identifying mark or imprint of another person has been placed on the food, drug, device, or cosmetic or its package in a manner prohibited by Section 110315.

110325. It is unlawful for any person to possess, make, sell, dispose of, cause to be made, or conceal any punch, die, plate, or other device that may be used to render a food, drug, device, or cosmetic or its package or labeling a counterfeit.

110330. It is unlawful for any person to do any act that causes any food, drug, device, or cosmetic to be a counterfeit, or to sell, dispense, or hold for sale or dispensing, the counterfeit food, drug, device, or cosmetic.

110335. The department may adopt regulations exempting from any labeling or packaging requirements of this part any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is in accordance with the practice of the trade, to be processed, labeled, or repacked in substantial quantities at establishments other than those where originally processed and packed, on condition that the food, drug, device, or cosmetic is not adulterated or misbranded under the provisions of this part upon removal from the processing, labeling, or repacking establishment. Such food, drug, device, or cosmetic is subject to all other applicable provisions of this part.

All regulations relating to the exemptions that are in effect on the effective date of this part, or that are adopted on or after that date, pursuant to the federal act, are automatically effective in this state. The department may, however, adopt any additional regulations concerning exemptions.

ARTICLE 2. Fair Packaging and Labeling

[\(Return\)](#)

110340. All labels of foods, drugs, devices, or cosmetics shall conform with the requirements of the declaration of net quantity of contents of Section 4 of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (80 Stat. 1296; 15 U.S.C., Sec. 1451) and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto. Foods, drugs, devices, and cosmetics exempted from the requirements of Section 4 of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act, however, are also exempt from this article.

110345. The label of any package of a food, drug, device, or cosmetic that bears a representation as to the number of servings of the commodity contained in the package shall bear a statement of the net quantity, in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count, of each serving.

110350. It is unlawful for any person to distribute, or cause to be distributed, in commerce any packaged food, drug, device, or cosmetic if any qualifying words or phrases appear in conjunction with the separate statement of the net quantity of contents required by Section 110340. This section, however, does not prohibit supplemental statements, at other places on the package, describing in nondeceptive terms the net quantity of contents. Such supplemental statements of net quantity of contents shall not include any term qualifying a unit of weight, measure, or count that tends to exaggerate the amount of the commodity contained in the package.

110355. Whenever the department determines that regulations containing prohibitions or requirements, other than those prescribed by Section 110340, are necessary to prevent the deception of consumers or to facilitate value comparisons as to any food, drug, device, or cosmetic, the department shall adopt regulations with respect to that commodity.

110360. The department may establish and define standards for the characterization of the size of a package that encloses any food, drug, device, or cosmetic, that may be used to supplement the label statement of net quantity of contents of packages containing the commodity. This section, however, does not authorize any limitation on the size, shape, weight, dimension, or number of packages that may be used to enclose any food, drug, device, or cosmetic.

110365. The department may regulate the placement upon any package that contains any food, drug, device, or cosmetic or upon any label affixed to the article, of any printed matter stating or representing by implication that the article is offered for retail sale at a price lower than the ordinary and customary retail sale price or that a retail sale price advantage is accorded to any purchaser of the article by reason of the size of that package or the quantity of its contents.

110370. The department may require that the label on each package of a food, drug, device, or cosmetic bear the common or usual name of the article, if any, and in case the article consists of two or more ingredients, the common or usual name of each ingredient listed in order of decreasing predominance by weight. This section, however, does not require that any trade secret be divulged.

110375.

- (a) No container wherein commodities are packed shall have a false bottom, false sidewalls, false lid or covering, or be otherwise so constructed or filled, wholly or partially, as to facilitate the perpetration of deception or fraud.
- (b) No container shall be made, formed, or filled as to be misleading. A container that does not allow the consumer to fully view its contents shall be considered to be filled as to be misleading if it contains nonfunctional slack fill. Slack fill is the difference between the actual capacity of a container and the volume of product contained therein. Nonfunctional slack fill is the empty space in a package that is filled to substantially less than its capacity for reasons other than any one or more of the following:
 - (1) Protection of the contents of the package.
 - (2) The requirements of machines used for enclosing the contents of the package.
 - (3) Unavoidable product settling during shipping and handling.
 - (4) The need to utilize a larger than required package or container to provide adequate space for the legible presentation of mandatory and necessary labeling information, such as those based on the regulations adopted by the United States Food and Drug Administration or state or federal agencies under federal or state law, laws or regulations adopted by foreign governments, or under an industrywide voluntary labeling program.
 - (5) The fact that the product consists of a commodity that is packaged in a decorative or representational container where the container is part of the presentation of the product and has value that is both significant in proportion to the value of the product and independent of its

function to hold the product, such as a gift combined with a container that is intended for further use after the product is consumed, or durable commemorative or promotional packages.

- (6) An inability to increase the level of fill or to further reduce the size of the package, such as where some minimum package size is necessary to accommodate required labeling, discourage pilfering, facilitate handling, or accommodate tamper-resistant devices.
 - (7) The product container bears a reasonable relationship to the actual amount of product contained inside, and the dimensions of the actual product container, the product, or the amount of product therein is visible to the consumer at the point of sale, or where obvious secondary use packaging is involved.
 - (8) The dimensions of the product or immediate product container are visible through the exterior packaging, or where the actual size of the product or immediate product container is clearly and conspicuously depicted on any side of the exterior packaging excluding the bottom, accompanied by a clear and conspicuous disclosure that the representation is the "actual size" of the product or the immediate product container.
 - (9) The presence of any headspace within an immediate product container necessary to facilitate the mixing, adding, shaking, or dispensing of liquids or powders by consumers prior to use.
 - (10) The exterior packaging contains a product delivery or dosing device if the device is visible, or a clear and conspicuous depiction of the device appears on the exterior packaging, or it is readily apparent from the conspicuous exterior disclosures or the nature and name of the product that a delivery or dosing device is contained in the package.
 - (11) The exterior packaging or immediate product container is a kit that consists of a system, or multiple components, designed to produce a particular result that is not dependent upon the quantity of the contents, if the purpose of the kit is clearly and conspicuously disclosed on the exterior packaging.
 - (12) The exterior packaging of the product is routinely displayed using tester units or demonstrations to consumers in retail stores, so that customers can see the actual, immediate container of the product being sold, or a depiction of the actual size of the container prior to purchase.
 - (13) The exterior packaging consists of single or multiunit presentation boxes of holiday or gift packages if the purchaser can adequately determine the quantity and sizes of the immediate product container at the point of sale.
 - (14) The exterior packaging is for a combination of one purchased product, together with a free sample or gift, wherein the exterior packaging is necessarily larger than it would otherwise be due to the inclusion of the sample or gift, if the presence of both products and the quantity of each product are clearly and conspicuously disclosed on the exterior packaging.
- (c) Slack fill in a package shall not be used as grounds to allege a violation of this section based solely on its presence unless it is nonfunctional slack fill.
- (d) Any sealer may seize a container that facilitates the perpetration of deception or fraud and the contents of the container. By order of the superior court of the county within which a violation of this section occurs, the containers seized shall be condemned and destroyed or released upon any condition as the court may impose to ensure against their use in violation of this chapter. The contents of any condemned container shall be returned to the owner if the owner furnishes proper facilities for the return.

110380. All regulations and their amendments pertaining to foods, drugs, devices, and cosmetics that are in effect on the effective date of this part, or that are adopted on or after that date, pursuant to the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (80 Stat. 1296; 15 U.S.C. Sec. 1451 et seq.) shall be the regulations of this state. The department may, when necessary, prescribe any packaging and labeling regulation for foods, drugs, devices, and cosmetics whether or not the regulation is in accordance with regulations adopted under the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. No regulations shall be adopted that are contrary to the labeling requirements for the net quantity of contents required pursuant to Section 4 of the Federal Fair Packaging and Labeling Act and the regulations adopted pursuant to that section.

110385. It is unlawful for any person to distribute in commerce any food, drug, device, or cosmetic, if its packaging or labeling does not conform to the provisions of this article or to regulations adopted pursuant to this article. This section does not apply to persons engaged in business as wholesale or retail distributors of foods, drugs, devices, or cosmetics, except to the extent that they are engaged in the packaging or labeling of the commodities or they prescribe or specify the manner in which the commodities are packaged or labeled. This section shall not be construed to repeal, invalidate, or supersede any other section of this part.

ARTICLE 3. Advertising

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110390. It is unlawful for any person to disseminate any false advertisement of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic. An advertisement is false if it is false or misleading in any particular.

110395. It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or offer for sale any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is falsely advertised.

110398. It is unlawful for any person to advertise any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded.

110400. It is unlawful for any person to receive in commerce any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is falsely advertised or to deliver or proffer for delivery any such food, drug, device, or cosmetic.

110403. Except as otherwise provided in Section 110405, it is unlawful for any person to advertise any drug or device represented to have any effect in any of the following conditions, disorders, or diseases:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Appendicitis. | (v) Alcoholism. |
| (b) Blood disorders. | (w) Periodontal diseases. |
| (c) Bone or joint diseases. | (x) Epilepsy. |
| (d) Kidney diseases or disorders. | (y) Goiter. |
| (e) Cancer. | (z) Endocrine disorders. |
| (f) Carbuncles. | (aa) Sexual impotence. |
| (g) Diseases, disorders, or conditions of the eye. | (ab) Sinus infections. |
| (h) Diabetes. | (ac) Encephalitis. |
| (i) Diphtheria. | (ad) Tumors. |
| (j) Gallbladder diseases or disorders. | (ae) Venereal diseases. |
| (k) Heart and vascular diseases. | (af) Tuberculosis. |
| (l) High blood pressure. | (ag) Ulcers of the stomach |
| (m) Diseases or disorders of the ear or auditory apparatus, including hearing loss and deafness. | (ah) Varicose ulcers. |
| (n) Measles. | (ai) Scarlet fever. |
| (o) Meningitis. | (aj) Typhoid fever. |
| (p) Mental disease or mental retardation. | (ak) Whooping cough. |
| (q) Paralysis. | (al) Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). |
| (r) Pneumonia. | (am) AIDS-related complex (ARC). |
| (s) Poliomyelitis. | (an) Diseases, disorders, or conditions of the immune system. |
| (t) Prostate gland disorders. | |
| (u) Conditions of the scalp, affecting hair loss, or baldness. | |

110405. An advertisement that is not unlawful under Section 110390 is not unlawful under Section 110403 if it is either one of the following:

- (a) Disseminated only to members of the medical, dental, pharmaceutical, or veterinary professions, or appears only in the scientific periodicals of these professions, or is disseminated only for the purpose of public health education by persons not commercially interested, directly or indirectly, in the sale of drugs or devices.
- (b) An advertisement that a drug or device has a specific curative or therapeutic effect on a condition, disorder, or disease listed in Section 110403 if the drug or device is approved or cleared for marketing for that specific curative or therapeutic effect through any of the following means:
 - (1) A new drug application approved pursuant to Section 111500, or Section 505 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 355).
 - (2) An abbreviated new drug application approved pursuant to Section 505 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 355).
 - (3) A licensed biological product pursuant to Section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 262).
 - (4) A nonprescription drug that meets the requirements of Part 330 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - (5) A new animal drug application approved under Section 512 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 360b).
 - (6) An abbreviated new animal drug application approved pursuant to Section 512 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 360b).
 - (7) A new device application approved pursuant to Section 111550.
 - (8) A device premarket approval application approved under Section 515 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 360e).
 - (9) A determination of substantial equivalence for a device pursuant to Section 513(f)(1) of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 360c (i)).

110410. Section 110403 shall not be construed as indicating that self-medication for conditions, disorders, or diseases other than those named is safe or efficacious.

110413. No publisher, radio or television broadcast licensee, or agency or medium for the dissemination of an advertisement, except the manufacturer, packer, distributor, or seller of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic to which a false advertisement relates, shall be liable under this article for the dissemination of the false advertisement, unless he or she has refused to furnish the department with the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, seller, or advertising agency, residing in this state who caused him or her to disseminate the advertisement.

110415. It shall be unlawful to advertise or otherwise represent chopped or ground beef or hamburger in violation of Section 110805.

110420.

- (a) Any fragrance advertising insert contained in a newspaper, magazine, mailing, or other periodically printed material shall contain only microencapsulated oils. Glue tabs or binders shall be used to prevent premature activation of the fragrance advertising insert.

“Fragrance advertising insert” means a printed piece with encapsulated fragrance applied to it that is activated by opening a flap or removing an overlying ply of paper.

Paperstocks employed in the manufacture of fragrance advertising inserts shall have a maximum porosity of 20 Sheffield units or 172 Gurley-Hill units.

- (b) Any person who distributes fragrance advertising inserts in violation of this section, is guilty of an infraction and shall, if convicted, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each distribution. The fine shall apply to each mass mailing or distribution, and to each mass publication of a magazine or newspaper in violation of this section. The fine shall not apply, however, to each

individual letter, magazine, newspaper, or fragrance advertising insert so distributed. Section 111825 is not applicable to violations of this section.

- (c) This section shall become operative on January 1, 1992.

ARTICLE 4. Dietary Supplement Labeling and Advertising

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110422.

- (a) Whenever a warning label is included on any product defined as a dietary supplement pursuant to Section 321(ff) of Title 21 of the United States Code, that is manufactured or distributed in this state, the label shall be clear and conspicuous.
- (b) Nothing in this section shall in any way limit or restrict any rights, remedies, or duties otherwise applicable by law.
- (c) This section shall be implemented to the extent permitted by federal law.

110423.(a)

- (1) The sale or distribution of any dietary supplement product containing ephedrine group alkaloids is prohibited unless the product label clearly and conspicuously contains the following statement:

“THIS PRODUCT HAS (INSERT THE AMOUNT OF PRODUCT) MILLIGRAMS OF CONCENTRATED EPHEDRINE GROUP ALKALOIDS PER SERVING IN THE FORM OF HERBAL EXTRACTS.”

- (2) The sale or distribution of any dietary supplement product containing ephedrine group alkaloids is prohibited unless the product label clearly and conspicuously contains the following warning:

- (A) “WARNING: NOT FOR USE BY INDIVIDUALS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS. DO NOT USE IF PREGNANT OR NURSING. Consult a physician or licensed qualified health care professional before using this product if you have, or have a family history of, heart disease, thyroid disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, depression or other psychiatric condition, glaucoma, difficulty in urinating, prostate enlargement, or seizure disorder, or if you are using a monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) or any other dietary supplement, prescription drug, or over-the-counter drug containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine (ingredients found in certain allergy, asthma, cough or cold, and weight control products).”
- (B) “Do not exceed recommended serving. Exceeding recommended serving may cause serious adverse health effects, including heart attack and stroke.”
- (C) “Discontinue use and call a physician or licensed qualified health care professional immediately if you experience rapid heartbeat, dizziness, severe headache, shortness of breath, or other similar symptoms.”
- (D) “Individuals who are sensitive to the effects of caffeine should consult a licensed health care professional before consuming this product.”
- (E) “KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.”

- (b) The sale or distribution of dietary supplements containing steroid hormone precursors is prohibited unless the product label for these dietary supplements clearly and conspicuously contains the following warning:

“WARNING: NOT FOR USE BY INDIVIDUALS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS. DO NOT USE IF PREGNANT OR NURSING. Consult a physician or licensed qualified health care professional before using this product if you have, or have a family history of, prostate cancer, prostate enlargement, heart disease, low “good” cholesterol (HDL), or if you are using any other dietary supplement, prescription drug, or over-the-counter drug. Do not exceed recommended serving. Exceeding recommended serving may cause serious adverse health effects. Possible side effects include acne, hair loss, hair growth on the face (in women), aggressiveness, irritability, and increased levels of estrogen. Discontinue use and call a physician or licensed qualified health care

professional immediately if you experience rapid heartbeat, dizziness, blurred vision, or other similar symptoms. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.”

- (c) The product label for any dietary supplement product containing ephedrine group alkaloids or steroid hormone precursors shall clearly and conspicuously display the following statement: “To report any adverse events call 1-800-332-1088.”

110423.2.

- (a) It is a misdemeanor for any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other person, to sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish any of the following to a person under 18 years of age:
 - (1) A dietary supplement containing an ephedrine group alkaloid.
 - (2) A dietary supplement containing any of the following:
 - (A) Androstenediol.
 - (B) Androstenedione.
 - (C) Androstenedione.
 - (D) Norandrostenediol.
 - (E) Norandrostenedione.
 - (F) Dehydroepiandrosterone.
- (b) A seller shall request valid identification from any individual who attempts to purchase a dietary supplement set forth in subdivision (a) if that individual reasonably appears to the seller to be under 18 years of age.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), a retail clerk who fails to request identification pursuant to subdivision (b) shall not be guilty of a misdemeanor pursuant to subdivision (a), subject to any civil penalties, or subject to any disciplinary action or discharge by his or her employer. This subdivision shall not apply to a retail clerk who is a willful participant in an ongoing criminal conspiracy to violate this article.

110423.4.

- (a) This article shall not apply to a licensed health care practitioner practicing within his or her scope of practice who prescribes, dispenses, or both, herbs in the course of treatment of patients under the care of the licensed practitioner.
- (b) This article shall not apply to herbal products that are sold or distributed directly to a licensed health care practitioner when the herbal product is used solely for the purpose of the treatment of patients under the care of the practitioner.

110423.6.

- (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a retail establishment that sells, transfers, or otherwise furnishes a dietary supplement product in violation of Section 110423.2 shall not be guilty of a misdemeanor pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 110423.2 if all of the following conditions are met:
 - (1) Every checkout clerk at the retail establishment has completed standardized training that includes, but is not limited to, the law with respect to selling dietary supplement products subject to this article, methods of easily identifying dietary supplement products subject to this article when checking out customers, and procedures for requesting identification from any customer attempting to purchase dietary supplement products subject to this article who reasonably appears to the clerk to be a minor.
 - (2) Every checkout clerk at the retail establishment is provided with training updates that cover any changes in the law with respect to selling dietary supplement products subject to this article and any other responsibilities of the retail establishment under this article.
 - (3) Every programmable checkout scanner or computer used to check out customers with purchases is programmed to identify dietary supplement products subject to this article at the checkout station. A retail establishment that does not use programmable checkout scanners or computers is not required to satisfy this condition.
 - (4) Every checkout clerk has received a written list of dietary supplement products subject to this article that are sold by the retail establishment that may be posted at the checkout station for easy access.

- (b) Notwithstanding the fact that a retail establishment has met all of the conditions specified in subdivision (a), the retail establishment shall be guilty of a misdemeanor pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 110423.2 if the retail establishment violates this article three or more times in a 12-month period.

110423.8. Nothing in this article limits or restricts any rights, remedies, or duties otherwise applicable by law.

ARTICLE 4.5. Ephedrine Group Alkaloids

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110423.100. Notwithstanding Article 4 (commencing with Section 110423), the sale or distribution of any dietary supplement products containing ephedrine group alkaloids is prohibited.

110423.101. This article shall not apply, but Article 4 (commencing with Section 110423) shall apply, to any of the following:

- (a) A California licensed health care practitioner who is practicing within his or her scope of practice and who prescribes or dispenses, or both, dietary supplement products containing ephedrine group alkaloids in the course of the treatment of a patient under the direct care of that licensed health care practitioner, except that a licensed health care practitioner shall not prescribe or dispense dietary supplements containing ephedrine group alkaloids for purposes of weight loss, body building, or athletic performance enhancement.
- (b) Dietary supplement products containing ephedrine group alkaloids that are sold or distributed directly to a licensed health care practitioner when the dietary supplement product containing ephedrine group alkaloids is used solely for the purpose of the treatment of patients under the direct care of the health care practitioner.
- (c) Dietary supplement products containing ephedrine group alkaloids that are sold or distributed directly to a licensed pharmacist for resale to a patient for whom the products have been prescribed pursuant to subdivision (a).
- (d) Dietary supplement products containing ephedrine group alkaloids that are not for resale in California and that are sold or distributed directly to businesses not located in California.

110424. Violation of this article by any person, as defined in Section 109995, shall constitute an infraction, punishable by a fine not to exceed the following:

- (a) One thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the first violation.
- (b) Two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the second violation.
- (c) Five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the third and each subsequent violation.

CHAPTER 5. FOOD

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ARTICLE 1. Generally

110425. Beer, that is subject to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, Division 9 (commencing with Section 23000) of the Business and Professions Code, shall only be subject to the provisions of this chapter that relate to adulteration and misbranding.

110430. Whenever the department finds that a class of food distributed in this state may, by reason of contamination with micro-organisms during manufacture, packing, or storage, be injurious to the health of any man or other animal that consumes it and that the injurious nature cannot be adequately determined after this food has entered commerce, the department shall adopt regulations providing for the issuance of permits to manufacturers, processors, or packers of the class of food. These permits shall establish conditions governing the manufacture, packing, or storage of the class of food for the period of time as may be necessary to protect the public health. The regulations shall prescribe a date after which no person shall introduce or deliver for introduction into commerce any food manufactured, packed, or stored by any manufacturer, processor, or packer, unless the person holds a permit issued by the department as provided by the regulations.

110435. The department may suspend immediately, upon written or oral notice, any permit issued pursuant to Section 110430 if it is found that any of the conditions of the permit have been violated. The holder of a permit so suspended may at any time apply for reinstatement of the permit. The department shall, after prompt hearing and inspection of the establishment, reinstate the permit immediately, if it is found that adequate measures have been taken to comply with and maintain the conditions of the permit.

110440. Any authorized agent of the department shall have access to any factory or establishment that operates under permit from the department for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the conditions of the permit are being complied with. Denial of access for such inspection shall be grounds for suspension of the permit until the access is freely given by the holder of the permit or his or her agent.

110445. Any added poisonous or deleterious substance, or any food additive, pesticide chemical, preservative, or color additive, shall be considered unsafe for use with respect to any food unless there is in effect a regulation adopted pursuant to Section 110080, 110085, or 110090, that limits the quantity and the use, or intended use, of the substance to the terms prescribed by the regulation.

110450. On or before September 1, 1985, the department shall, within the limits of available resources, prepare and submit to the Legislature a program for detecting and monitoring chemical and pesticide residues in processed foods. In preparing the program, the department shall do all of the following:

- (a) Establish a list of chemical and pesticides developed from a knowledge of chemicals used in the food industry in processed foods and from the 96 pesticides on the Department of Food and Agriculture residue scan, for which analysis will be done by the department. The list shall include an explanation of why the listed chemicals and pesticides were selected. The Department of Food and Agriculture shall cooperate with the department in establishing the list required by this subdivision. In selecting the chemicals and pesticides to be placed on the list, the department shall make use of the following criteria:
 - (1) Chemicals that have been identified as having possible carcinogenic, reproductive, or mutagenic effects.
 - (2) Patterns of use in California.
 - (3) Quantities of use in California.
 - (4) Chemicals appearing as residues in processed food because of environmental persistence or resistance to degradation under conditions existing in the processing, manufacturing, milling, or shipping of processed foods sold in California.
 - (5) Chemicals that have the potential of chronic toxicity due to low continuous exposure. The department may revise the list and is authorized to add or remove chemicals or pesticides based on relevant information that becomes available to it after the list has been established and based on its experience in detecting the presence of chemical substances in processed foods under the sampling and testing program developed pursuant to subdivision (b).
- (b) The department shall design a sampling and testing program that does all of the following:
 - (1) Samples and tests processed food products that form a significant portion of the diet of the general population, and that may contain residues of the chemical substances on the list established pursuant to subdivision (a).
 - (2) Provides for specific testing of individual chemicals on the list established pursuant to subdivision (a) when a chemical cannot be detected using multiresidue testing procedures and when the department determines that the chemical may be the cause of chronic health effects.
 - (3) Lists the foods to be sampled, the stages of processing in which the foods will be sampled, the sampling frequency, and the techniques used in sampling.
 - (4) A description of plans for sampling processed imported foods from other states and countries.
- (c) As used in this section, "processed food" means any food chemically or physically altered from a raw agricultural commodity by chemical, mechanical, thermal, or other processes.

110455.

- (a) On or before July 1, 1990, the department shall commence and maintain a program for monitoring processed foods for pesticide residues, chemicals, microbes, and other contaminants. In designing the program, the department shall take into consideration any information developed pursuant to Section 110450.

- (b) The department shall consult with the Department of Food and Agriculture in designing the pesticide residue component of the monitoring program, to facilitate focusing the testing in areas of greatest concern. Among the pesticides to be reviewed for possible monitoring shall be those contained in the lists of pesticides identified in Section 12535 of the Food and Agricultural Code.
- (c) In the development and ongoing operation of the department's monitoring program, the department shall consider, in establishing priorities:
 - (1) Potential concentration effects that may occur during processing.
 - (2) Targeting foreign and domestic imported processed foods according to their estimated California market share.
 - (3) The extent to which processed foods are a part of the infant and child diet.

ARTICLE 2. Registration

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110460. No person shall engage in the manufacture, packing, or holding of any processed food in this state unless the person has a valid registration from the department, except those engaged exclusively in the storing, handling, or processing of dried beans. The registration shall be valid for one calendar year from the date of issue, unless it is revoked. The registration shall not be transferable. This section shall not apply to a cottage food operation that is registered or has a permit pursuant to Section 114365.

110461. It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, pack, or hold processed food in this state unless in a food processing facility duly registered, as provided in this part.

110462. It is unlawful for any person to willfully make a false statement or representation, or knowingly fail to disclose a fact required to be disclosed in the application for registration or renewal of registration, as provided in this article.

110465. A separate registration is required for each place of manufacture, packing, or holding.

110466.

- (a) Commencing January 1, 2000, the department shall use the resources provided by the registration fees assessed by this article to inspect new and registered food processing facilities to determine compliance with this part. The department shall target the inspections and adjust their scope, depth, and frequency based on the department's statewide assessment of public health risk potential. In assessing public health risk potential, the department shall consider, at a minimum, the potential and actual health risks associated with processed foods manufactured, packed, or held in this state, and the food safety practices and compliance histories of persons who manufacture, pack, or hold processed foods in this state.
- (b) Commencing January 1, 2001, the department, pursuant to this chapter, shall conduct an annual inspection of each registered food processing facility and inspect each new food processing facility prior to issuing a new registration pursuant to Section 110460. This annual inspection requirement may be adjusted or waived based on an assessment of the food processing facility pursuant to subdivision (a).
- (c) The department may perform one or more reinspections of each new and registered food processing facility as necessary to prevent repeated or continuing violations of this part and for the purposes of approving the issuance of a new registration. The department shall charge a fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) per hour to cover the costs of performing the reinspections of the same food processing facility within any 12-month period.

110467. Any violation of any provision of this part or any regulation adopted pursuant to this part shall be grounds for denying a registration or for suspending or revoking a registration. Proceedings for the denial, suspension, or revocation of a registration shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and the department shall have all the powers granted in that chapter.

110470. A registration application provided by the department shall be completed annually and accompanied by a nonreturnable registration fee.

The fee for a new or renewal registration for a food processing facility shall be as follows:

Holding Food Only:

Size of Facility	Fee Through 12/31/99	Fee Commencing 01/01/2000 Through 12/31/2000	Fee Commencing 01/01/2001 And on-going	Fee Commencing 01/01/2000 Los Angeles, San Bernardino Counties and the City of Vernon
0 – 5,000 sq.ft.	\$257.85	\$300	\$300	\$300
5,001–10,000 sq.ft.	257.85	350	400	350
Over 10,000 sq.ft.	386.77	500	600	500

Manufacturing or Packing Food

Number of Employees	Size of Facility				
0 - 2		\$257.85	\$300	\$300	\$300
3 - 5	0 – 5,000 sq.ft.	257.85	350	400	350
6 - 20	0 – 5,000 sq.ft.	386.77	500	600	500
More than 20	0 – 5,000 sq.ft.	515.70	700	900	700
3 - 5	Over 5,000 sq.ft.	257.85	500	600	500
6 - 20	Over 5,000 sq.ft.	515.70	700	900	700
21 – 50	Over 5,000 sq.ft.	644..52	935	1,250	850
51 – 100	Over 5,000 sq.ft.	644..52	985	1,350	850
101 - 200	Over 5,000 sq.ft.	644..52	1,035	1,450	850
201 or more	Over 5,000 sq.ft.	644..52	1,085	1,550	850

A penalty of 1 percent per month shall be added to any registration fee not paid when due. The fee amount shall be adjusted annually pursuant to Section 100425.

110471.

- (a) Commencing January 1, 2006, the department shall make a one-time 15 percent cost-of-living adjustment to the registration fees established in Section 110470.
- (b) Commencing January 1, 2006, every person engaged in the manufacture, packing, or holding of processed food in this state that is subject to the requirements of Part 120 or 123 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations shall pay two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) in addition to their annual registration fee paid pursuant to Section 110470.
- (c) Revenue received pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the Food Safety Fund created by Section 110050.
- (d) Upon appropriation, the additional fee deposited in the FoodSafety Fund shall be used by the department to conduct inspections and reviews of those facilities required to have Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) plans or Standard Sanitation Operating Procedures (SSOPs).

110472. The department, in consultation with the California Conference of Directors of Environmental Health (CCDEH), representatives of the food processing industry, representatives of the local health departments of, Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties, and the City of Vernon, and any other person or entity deemed appropriate by the department shall develop, implement, and evaluate the processed food program in accordance with this chapter. In developing the processed food program, consideration shall be given to all aspects of the program provided for in this chapter.

110473. Notwithstanding the requirements of Section 110470, any person who is required to be registered under this chapter and is operating the food processing facility exclusively for charitable purposes, and

meets the requirements of Section 214 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, shall not be required to submit any fees required by Section 110470.

110474. Nothing in this chapter shall relieve a person who has a valid registration to manufacture, pack, or hold processed food issued by the department from any other requirements for licensure, registration, or certification under Article 7 (commencing with Section 110810), Article 12 (commencing with Section 111070), or Part 6 (commencing with Section 111940). The registration fee due to the department under this article from a person who holds one or more licenses, registrations, or certificates issued by the department pursuant to Article 12 (commencing with Section 111070) or Chapters 5 to 10, inclusive of Part 6 (commencing with Section 112150) shall be the fee for the single highest cost license, registration, or certificate only. Cannery inspection fees collected pursuant to Section 112730 and organic processed food registration fees collected pursuant to Section 110875 shall be in addition to any registration fees that may be collected under this article.

110475. Any person registered pursuant to this article shall immediately notify the department of any change in the information reported on the registration application.

110480. The registration provisions of this article shall not apply to any person whose manufacturing, packing, or holding of processed food is limited solely to temporarily holding processed foods for up to seven days for further transport if the foods are not potentially hazardous foods, as defined in Section 110005, or to any person whose manufacturing, packing, or holding of processed food is limited solely to activities authorized by any of the following:

- (a) A valid bottled water or water vending machine license issued pursuant to Article 12 (commencing with Section 111070).
- (b) A valid pet food license issued pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 113025) of Part 6.
- (c) A valid permit issued pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 113700) of Part 7 to a food facility including a food facility that manufactures, packs, or holds processed food for sale at wholesale, provided the food facility that manufactures, packs, or holds processed food for sale at wholesale does not meet any of the following conditions:
 - (1) Has gross annual wholesale sales of processed foods of more than 25 percent of total food sales.
 - (2) Sells processed foods outside the jurisdiction of the local health department.
 - (3) Sells processed foods that require labeling pursuant to this part.
 - (4) Processes or handles fresh seafood, frozen seafood held in bulk for further processing, or fresh or frozen raw shellfish.
 - (5) Salvages processed foods for sale other than at the retail food facility.
- (d) A valid cold storage license issued pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 112350) of Part 6.
- (e) A valid cannery license issued pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 112650) of Part 6.
- (f) A valid shellfish certificate issued pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 112150) of Part 6.
- (g) A valid frozen food locker plant license issued pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 112500) of Part 6.
- (h) A valid winegrower's license or wine blender's license pursuant to Division 9 (commencing with Section 23000) of the Business and Professions Code.
- (i) A valid milk products plant, margarine, imitation ice cream, imitation ice milk, or a products resembling milk products plant license, issued pursuant to Division 15 (commencing with Section 32501) of the Food and Agricultural Code.
- (j) A valid permit issued by a local health department to operate a processing establishment, as defined in Section 111955, that only holds or warehouses processed food, pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 111950) of Chapter 4 of Part 6, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (1) The warehouse does not manufacture or pack processed food.
 - (2) The warehouse does not hold fresh seafood, frozen seafood held in bulk for further processing, or fresh or frozen raw shellfish.
 - (3) The warehouse is not operated as an integral part of a food processing facility required to be registered pursuant to Section 110460.

- (4) The warehouse facilities are located entirely within the area under the jurisdiction of the local health department.
- (5) The warehouse does not salvage food as the primary business.
- (k) This section shall not be construed to limit the authority of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Orange Counties, or of the City of Vernon, to conduct any inspections otherwise authorized by Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 111950) of Part 6.

110485.

- (a) Every person who is engaged in the manufacture, packing, or holding of processed food in this state shall pay a food safety fee of one hundred dollars (\$100) to the department in addition to any fees paid pursuant to Section 110470.
- (b) Revenue received pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Food Safety Fund created pursuant to Section 110050. A penalty of 10 percent per month shall be added to any food safety fee not paid when due.
- (c) Upon appropriation, the food safety fees deposited in the Food Safety Fund shall be used by the department to assist in developing and implementing education and training programs related to food safety. These programs shall be developed in consultation with representatives of the food processing industry. Implementation shall include education and training in the prevention of microbial contamination.
- (d) This section does not apply to companies exclusively involved in flour milling, dried bean processing, or in the drying or milling of rice, or to those individual registrants the director determines should not be assessed because substantial economic hardship would result to those registrants. For the purposes of this subdivision, the substantial hardship exemption shall be extended only to registrants whose wholesale gross annual income from the registered business is twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) or less.

110490.

- (a) A laboratory that performs analyses of foods for pesticide chemical residues for other persons shall be accredited pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101. This subdivision shall not apply to any of the following:
 - (1) A laboratory operated by a government agency.
 - (2) A laboratory not operated for commercial purposes that performs pesticide chemical residue analysis on foods for research or quality control for the internal use of the person initiating the analysis. For purposes of this section, "commercial purposes" means that the laboratory performs pesticide chemical residue analysis on the foods primarily for the purpose of making a profit.
- (b) A laboratory accredited pursuant to Section 12591 of the Food and Agricultural Code shall not be required to be accredited under this section until January 1, 1992.
- (c) A laboratory that performs analyses of foods for pesticide chemical residues, but that is not required by subdivision (a) to be accredited may apply for accreditation pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101.
- (d) This section shall become operative on January 1, 1991, or 60 days after the initial set of regulations adopted pursuant to Sections 100830 and 100835 becomes effective, whichever is later.

110495.

- (a) Every laboratory or other person which performs or which brokers or otherwise arranges for the performance of pesticide chemical analysis on food shall report to the appropriate state agency any finding of pesticide chemical residues in a food for which no chemical residue tolerance has been established or that is in excess of federal or state residue tolerances or tolerances for a pesticide suspended, banned, or otherwise not permitted by the Department of Pesticide Regulation or the Environmental Protection Agency, if the food is in the channels of trade. The report shall be made as soon as possible, and in any event, not later than 24 hours after the analyzing laboratory makes the finding. Findings on raw agricultural commodities and dairy products shall be reported to the Department of Food and Agriculture. Findings on raw agricultural commodities shall also be reported to the Department of Pesticide Regulation. Findings on all other foods shall be made to the State Department of Health Services.

- (b) For the purpose of reporting findings regarding raw agricultural commodities, “in the channels of trade” means the point at which the raw agricultural commodities leave the farm, including raw agricultural commodities bound for processing up to the point that processing is initiated. For the purpose of reporting findings in processed foods, “in the channels of trade” means at the point the processed food leaves the direct control of the processor, which means either that the product is not located on the premises owned by, or under the control of, the processor or a portion of the product has been released for sale or use.

ARTICLE 3. Standard of Identity, Quality, and Fill

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110505. Definitions and standards of identity, quality, and fill of container, and any amendments to the definitions and standards, adopted pursuant to the federal act in effect on the effective date of this part, or adopted on or after that date, are the definitions and standards of identity, quality, and fill of container in this state. The department may, by regulation, establish definitions and standards of identity, quality, and fill of container for any food whether or not the definitions and standards are in accordance with the federal regulations, when in its judgment such action will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers. This section shall not apply to wine.

110510. In prescribing a definition and standard of identity for any food or class of food in which optional ingredients are permitted, the department shall designate the optional ingredients that shall be named on the label. This section shall not apply to wine.

110515. A temporary permit which is granted by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of the United States for interstate shipment of experimental packs of food that vary from the requirements of federal definitions and standards of identity is automatically effective in this state under the provisions provided in the permit. The department shall issue a permit when no federal permit exists and when the experimental packs are to be manufactured and tested only within this state. The permit is subject to any term or condition that the department may prescribe.

110520. Definitions and standards of identity and quality for distilled spirits and their amendments adopted by the Internal Revenue Service of the Treasury Department of the United States in effect on the effective date of this part, or adopted on or after that date, are the definitions and standards of identity and quality for distilled spirits in this state. The department may, by regulation, establish definitions and standards of identity and quality for any distilled spirit whether or not the definitions and standards are in accordance with regulations adopted by the Internal Revenue Service of the Treasury Department of the United States, when in its judgment the action will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of the consumers.

110525. The department may, by regulation, establish definitions and standards of identity and quality for wine. Such definitions and standards may incorporate in whole or in part, the regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, pertaining to the standards of identity and quality for wine. Standards of identity and quality for wine adopted pursuant to this section may differ from or be inconsistent with the standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the Federal Alcohol Administration Act. No standard of size, type, or fill of container for any wine subject to the provisions of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, Division 9 (commencing with Section 23000) of the Business and Professions Code, shall be adopted, but containers of wine sold in this state shall conform to the then current standards for the containers, including standards of fill, established by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

ARTICLE 4. Enrichment of Food and Food Products

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110530. When a definition and standard of identity for an enriched food has been established pursuant to Section 110505, only the enriched form of the food shall be sold at retail in California.

110535. The nonenriched form of a food identified and standardized pursuant to Section 110505 may be used as an ingredient of another food only if it comprises less than 25 percent of the total ingredients, or it

comprises 25 percent or more of the total ingredients and vitamins and minerals have been added to make it nutritionally equivalent to the enriched form of the ingredient.

ARTICLE 5. Adulterated Food

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110545. Any food is adulterated if it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render it injurious to health of man or any other animal that may consume it. The food is not considered adulterated if the substance is a naturally occurring substance and if the quantity of the substance in the food does not render it injurious to health.

110550. Any food is adulterated if it bears or contains any added poisonous or deleterious substance that is unsafe within the meaning of Section 110445.

110552.

- (a) The department shall regulate candy to ensure that the candy is not adulterated.
- (b) For the purposes of this chapter, "candy" means any confectionary intended for individual consumption that contains chili, tamarind, or any other ingredient identified as posing a health risk in regulations adopted by the office or department.
- (c) For purposes of this section the following terms have the following meanings:
 - (1) "Office" means the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.
 - (2) "Adulterated candy" means any candy with lead in excess of the naturally occurring level. Moreover, candy is adulterated if its wrapper or the ink on the wrapper contains lead in excess of standards which the office, in consultation with the department and the Attorney General shall establish by July 1, 2006.
 - (3) "Naturally occurring level" of lead in candy shall be determined by regulations adopted by the office after consultation with the department and the Attorney General. For purposes of this section, the "naturally occurring level" of lead in candy is only naturally occurring to the extent that it is not avoidable by good agricultural, manufacturing, and procurement practices, or by other practices currently feasible. The producer and manufacturer of candy and candy ingredients shall at all times use quality control measures that reduce the natural chemical contaminants to the "lowest level currently feasible" as this term is used in subsection (c) of Section 110.110 of Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations. The "naturally occurring level" of lead shall not include any lead in an ingredient resulting from agricultural equipment, fuels used on or around soils or crops, fertilizers, pesticides or other materials that are applied to soils or crops or added to water used to irrigate soils or crops. The office shall determine the naturally occurring levels of lead in candy containing chili and tamarind no later than July 1, 2006. The office shall determine the naturally occurring levels of lead in candy containing other ingredients upon request by the department or the Attorney General, and in the absence of a request, when the office determines that the presence of the ingredient in candy may pose a health risk. Until the office adopts regulations determining the naturally occurring level of lead, the Attorney General's written determination, if any, including any determination set forth in a consent judgment entered into by the Attorney General, of the naturally occurring level of lead in candy or in a candy ingredient shall be binding for purposes of this section.
 - (4) "Wrapper" means all packaging materials in contact with the candy, including, but not limited to, the paper cellophane, plastic container, stick handle, spoon, small pot (olla), and squeeze tube, or similar devices. "Wrapper" does not include any part of the packaging from which lead will not leach, as demonstrated by the manufacturer, to the satisfaction of the office.
- (d) The standards adopted pursuant to paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (c) shall be reviewed by the office every three-year to five-year period in order to determine whether advances in scientific knowledge, the development of better agricultural or manufacturing practices, or changes in detection limits require revision of the standards.
- (e) The department shall do all of the following:
 - (1) Ensure that the candy is not adulterated.
 - (2) Establish procedures for the testing of candy and the certification of unadulterated candy products. The procedures shall require candy manufacturers to certify candy as being

unadulterated. The certification shall be based on appropriate sampling and testing protocols as determined by the office in consultation with the Attorney General's office.

- (3) Through its Food and Drug Branch, test the samples of candy collected pursuant to this article. The department may test any candy, including candy tested pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (e) in order to ensure the candy is unadulterated.
 - (4) Adopt regulations necessary for the enforcement of this article.
 - (5) Evaluate the regulatory process, identify problems, and make changes or report to the Legislature, as necessary.
- (f) If the candy tested pursuant paragraphs (2) or (3) of subdivision (e) is found to be adulterated, the department shall do both of the following:
- (1) Issue health advisory notices to county health departments alerting them to the danger posed by consumption of the candy.
 - (2) Notify the manufacturer and the distributor of the candy that the candy is adulterated, and that the candy may not be sold or distributed in the state until further testing proves that the candy is unadulterated.
- (g) (1) For any candy found to be adulterated, the manufacturer or distributor may request that the department test a subsequent sample of candy. The department shall select the candy to be tested. The cost of any subsequent sampling and testing shall be borne by the manufacturer or distributor requesting the additional testing.
- (2) If the candy is found to be unadulterated when it is retested, the department shall provide the manufacturer or distributor and the county health department with a letter stating that the candy has been retested and determined to be unadulterated, and that the sale and distribution of the candy in the state may resume.
 - (3) If the candy is found to remain adulterated when retested, the manufacturer or distributor may take corrective measures and continue to resubmit samples for testing until tests prove the candy unadulterated.
- (h) The department shall convene an interagency collaborative which is hereby established to serve as an oversight committee for the implementation of this section and to work with the office in establishing and revising the required standards. The interagency collaborative shall be composed of the following members:
- (1) The department.
 - (2) The Childhood Lead Poisoning Branch of the department.
 - (3) The Food and Drug Branch of the department.
 - (4) The office.
 - (5) The office of the Attorney General.
- (i) The interagency collaborative may confer with the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, the United States Food and Drug Administration, recognized experts in the field, representatives of California community environmental justice organizations and candy manufacturers.
- (j) (1) The sale of adulterated candy to California consumers is a violation of this section. Any person knowingly and intentionally selling adulterated candy shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to five hundred dollars (\$500) per violation. The regulations adopted shall provide that funding for this section shall be met in part or in whole by those penalties, upon appropriation by the Legislature.
- (2) In the event that a candy product is found to be adulterated, the department may recover the costs incurred in the chemical analysis of that product from the manufacturer or distributor.
 - (3) Except as expressly set forth in this section, nothing in this section shall alter or diminish any legal obligation otherwise required in common law or by statute or regulation, and nothing in this section shall create or enlarge any defense in any action to enforce that legal obligation. Penalties imposed under this section shall be in addition to any penalties otherwise prescribed by law.
 - (4) This section shall not be the basis for any stay of proceedings or other order limiting or delaying the prosecution of any action to enforce Section 25249.6.

110555. Any food is adulterated if it is, bears, or contains any food additive that is unsafe within the meaning of Section 110445. If, however, a pesticide chemical has been used in or on a raw agricultural

commodity in conformity with an exemption granted or a tolerance prescribed under this part or the Food and Agricultural Code and the raw agricultural commodity has been subject to processing, such as canning, cooking, freezing, dehydrating, or milling, the residue of a pesticide chemical remaining in or on the processed food shall not be deemed unsafe if the residue in or on the raw agricultural commodity has been removed to the extent possible in good manufacturing practice, and the concentration of the residue in the processed food when ready to eat is not greater than the tolerance prescribed for the raw agricultural commodity.

110560. Any food is adulterated if it consists in whole or in part of any diseased, contaminated, filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance, or if it is otherwise unfit for food.

110565. Any food is adulterated if it has been produced, prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered unwholesome, diseased, or injurious to health.

110570. Any food is adulterated if it is, in whole or in part, the product of any diseased animal, any animal that has died otherwise than by slaughter, or any animal that has been fed on the uncooked offal from a slaughterhouse.

110575. Any food is adulterated if its container is composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render the contents injurious to health.

110580. Any food is adulterated if it has been intentionally subjected to ionizing radiation unless the use of the radiation was in conformity with a regulation or exemption in effect pursuant to Section 110070.

110585. Any food is adulterated if any one of the following conditions exist:

- (a) If any valuable constituent has been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom.
- (b) If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part therefor.
- (c) If damage or inferiority has been concealed in any manner.
- (d) If any substance has been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight or reduce its quality or strength or make it appear better or of greater value than it is.

110590. Any food is adulterated if it is confectionery and any one of the following conditions exist:

- (a) It has partially or completely embedded therein any nonnutritive object, provided that this subdivision shall not apply in the case of any nonnutritive object if, in the judgment of the department as provided by regulation, the object is of practical functional value to the confectionery product and would not render the product injurious or hazardous to health.
- (b) It bears or contains any alcohol in excess of 5 percent by weight.
- (c) It bears or contains any nonnutritive substance, provided that this subdivision shall not apply to a safe nonnutritive substance that is in or on confectionery by reason of its use for some practical functional purpose in the manufacture, packaging, or storage of the confectionery if the use of the substance does not promote deception of the consumer or otherwise result in adulteration or misbranding in violation of any provision of this act; and provided further that the department may, for the purpose of avoiding or resolving uncertainty as to the application of this clause, issue regulations allowing or prohibiting the use of particular nonnutritive substances.

110595. Any food is adulterated if it bears or contains any color additive that is unsafe within the meaning of Section 110445.

110597. Any food is adulterated if it is wine and any one of the following conditions exists:

- (a) It contains lead in concentrations exceeding 150 parts per billion, or in excess of a more stringent tolerance as may be established by federal law or regulation, unless it can be shown by the producer, or if not produced in California, by the licensed importer, that the wine was bottled before January 1, 1994.

- (b) A metal foil capsule containing lead in excess of 0.3 percent by dry weight is affixed or attached to its container, unless it can be shown by the producer, or if not produced in California, by the licensed importer, that the wine was bottled before January 1, 1994.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other rule or principle of law that may afford a private right of action to bring claims based on alleged violations of laws or standards, the right to commence and pursue civil or administrative actions to impose or collect fines, penalties, damages, or other remedies based on an alleged violation of the Wine Safety Act established pursuant to Senate Bill 1022 of the 1993-94 Regular Session shall be vested exclusively in the state, through the Food and Drug Branch of the State Department of Health Services and the Office of the Attorney General, and with local health officers or city attorneys or district attorneys otherwise empowered to prosecute violations of this division. Retailers of wine, including, but not limited to, "retailers" as defined in Section 23023 of the Business and Professions Code, or food facilities as defined in Section 113785, shall be entitled to all of the same protections for any violations of the Wine Safety Act established pursuant to Senate Bill 1022 of the 1993-94 Regular Session, as are afforded to food dealers pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 110245). This subdivision does not apply to, limit, alter, or restrict any action for personal injury or wrongful death, or any action based upon a failure to warn.

110600. Any food is adulterated if it is fresh meat and it contains any preservative or other chemical substance not approved for use in fresh meat by the department, the United States Department of Agriculture, or the Department of Food and Agriculture of this state.

110605. Any food is adulterated if it is chopped or ground beef or hamburger unless it is composed of voluntary striated muscle of fresh beef that does not contain any substance that is not approved by the department and unless it has a total fat content that is not in excess of 30 percent by weight.

110610. Any food is adulterated if it is pork sausage or breakfast sausage and it has a total fat content that is in excess of 50 percent by weight.

110615. The methods of analysis used in determining the fat content of products described in Sections 110605 and 110610 shall be those prescribed by the current issue of "Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists," and the supplements thereto.

110620. It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or offer for sale any food that is adulterated.

110625. It is unlawful for any person to adulterate any food.

110630. It is unlawful for any person to receive in commerce any food that is adulterated or to deliver or proffer for delivery any such food.

110635. While any regulation relating to a substance referred to in Section 110080, 110085, or 110090 is in effect, any food bearing or containing a substance in accordance with the regulation shall not be considered to be adulterated.

110640. The director, with the assistance of the Department of Food and Agriculture, and in cooperation with the federal Food and Drug Administration and Environmental Protection Agency, shall identify those pesticides most likely to leave residue in processed foods.

110645. Whenever the director has been notified by the Director of Food and Agriculture pursuant to Section 12582 of the Food and Agricultural Code, the director shall immediately notify the processor, if known, by telephone, with immediate written confirmation, and take appropriate action pursuant to Section 110045.

110650. This article does not prohibit the addition of fluorine or fluorine compounds to water intended for sale to the public as bottled water for domestic use in the manner and to the extent as may be approved by

the department. The label of the bottled water shall, however, satisfy all of the labeling requirements prescribed by this part.

110655. Any food intended for export shall not be deemed to be adulterated within the provisions of this part if it satisfies all of the following requirements:

- (a) It accords to the specifications of the foreign purchaser.
- (b) It is not in conflict with the laws of the importing country.
- (c) It is labeled on the outside of the shipping package to show that it is intended for export.

If the article is sold or offered for sale in domestic commerce, this section shall not exempt it from any of the provisions of this part.

ARTICLE 6. Misbranded Food

[\(Return\)](#)

110660. Any food is misbranded if its labeling is false or misleading in any particular.

110661. Any food is misbranded if it is manufactured, packed, or held in this state in a food processing facility not duly registered as provided in this part, except for food from facilities exclusively storing, handling, or processing dry beans.

110665. Any food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform with the requirements for nutrition labeling as set forth in Section 403(q) (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(q)) of the federal act and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto. Any food exempted from those requirements under the federal act shall also be exempt under this section.

110670. Any food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform with the requirements for nutrient content or health claims as set forth in Section 403(r) (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(r)) of the federal act and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto. Any food exempted from those requirements under the federal act shall also be exempt under this section.

110673. Any food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform with the requirements for food allergen labeling as set forth in Section 403(w) of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 343(w)) and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto. Any food exempted from those requirements under the federal act, shall also be exempt under this section.

110674. Any food is misbranded if its labeling does not conform with the requirements for pasteurized in-shell egg labeling as set forth in Section 27644.5 of the Food and Agricultural Code, and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

110675. Any food is misbranded if it is in package form, unless it bears a label containing all of the following information:

- (a) The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor.
- (b) An accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

Reasonable variations from the requirements of subdivision (b) shall be permitted. Requirements for placement and prominence of the information required by subdivision (b), and exemptions as to small packages, shall be established in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to Sections 110100 and 110380.

110680. Any food is misbranded if its labeling or packaging does not conform to the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 110290).

110685. Any food is misbranded if it is offered for sale under the name of another food, or if it is an imitation of another food for which a definition and standard of identity has been established by regulation

and its label does not bear, in type of uniform size and prominence the word "imitation," and immediately following, the name of the food imitated.

110690. Any food is misbranded if its container is so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

110695. Any food is misbranded if it is a confectionery and contains alcohol in excess of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 percent by weight and that fact does not appear on the label for the food.

110700. Any food is misbranded if it is a potentially hazardous processed food that is preserved by refrigeration at temperatures of 45 degrees Fahrenheit or lower and it is not conspicuously labeled "Perishable Keep Refrigerated."

110705. Any food is misbranded if any word, statement, or other information required pursuant to this part to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed upon the label or labeling with conspicuousness, as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices in the labeling and in terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

110710. Any food is misbranded if it purports to be, or is represented as, a food for which a definition and standard of identity has been established under Section 110505 and the label fails to bear the name of the food specified in the standard or otherwise fails to conform to the definition and standard.

110715. Any food is misbranded if it purports to be, or is represented as, a food for which a standard of quality or fill has been prescribed by regulation under Section 110505 and its quality or fill is below the standard unless its label bears, in a manner and form as specified by regulation, a statement that it is below the standard.

110720. Any food for which no standard of identity exists is misbranded unless it bears a label clearly stating the common or usual name of the food.

110725.

- (a) Any food fabricated from two or more ingredients is misbranded unless it bears a label clearly stating the common or usual name of each ingredient, and if the food purports to be a beverage containing vegetable or fruit juice, a statement with appropriate prominence on the information panel of the total percentage of fruit or vegetable juice contained in the food. Any spice, flavoring, or color not required to be certified under Section 110090, except any spice, flavoring, or color sold as such, may be designated as spice, flavoring, or color without naming each.
- (b) Exemptions may be established by the department, when compliance with any requirement of this section is impractical or results in deception or unfair competition.
- (c) In adopting any regulations relating to this section, the department shall take into consideration the current regulations established by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under authority contained in the federal act.
- (d) Notwithstanding Section 110040 or any other provision of law, as used in this section, the term "food" includes, but is not limited to, meat. The term "food" does not, however, include any alcoholic beverage.
- (e) This section shall not apply to any food sold for consumption on or off the premises of any restaurant in the course of its business as a restaurant, or to any milk or dairy product.

110730. The requirements of Sections 110720 and 110725 do not apply to any food that is packaged at the direction of retail purchasers at the time of sale if the ingredients are disclosed to the purchasers by other means in accordance with the regulations adopted by the department.

110735. Any food is misbranded if it purports to be, or is represented, for special dietary uses as prescribed by regulation under Section 110095 and its label does not bear information concerning any vitamin or mineral content, or other dietary property as the department prescribes, by regulation, as necessary to fully inform purchasers as to the food's value for that use.

110740. Any food is misbranded if it bears or contains any artificial flavoring, artificial coloring, or chemical preservative, unless its labeling states that fact. Exemptions may be established by the department.

110745. Any food is misbranded if it is intended as a component of another food and when used in accordance with the directions of the purveyor, it will result in the final food being adulterated or misbranded.

110750. Any food is misbranded if it is a color additive and it is not in conformity with the requirements for color additives prescribed under the provisions of Section 110090.

110755. Any food is misbranded if its packaging or labeling is in violation of an applicable regulation issued pursuant to Section 108685 or 108700.

110760. It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or offer for sale any food that is misbranded.

110765. It is unlawful for any person to misbrand any food.

110770. It is unlawful for any person to receive in commerce any food that is misbranded or to deliver or proffer for delivery any such food.

110775. It is unlawful for any person to alter, mutilate, destroy, obliterate, or remove the label, or any part of the labeling, of any food if the act results in the food being misbranded.

110790. Any food intended for export shall not be deemed to be misbranded under this part if it satisfies all of the following requirements:

- (a) It accords to the specifications of the foreign purchaser.
- (b) It is not in conflict with the laws of the importing country.
- (c) It is labeled on the outside of the shipping package to show that it is intended for export.

If the article is sold or offered for sale in domestic commerce, this section shall not exempt it from any of the provisions of this part.

110795.

- (a) The department may adopt regulations that name and describe the characteristics of salmon and any other fish or other seafood it considers appropriate. The department shall consult with the Department of Fish and Game, the Joint Committee on Fisheries and Aquaculture, consumers, commercial fishermen, aquaculturists, and seafood processors, wholesalers, restaurateurs, and other retailers before adopting these regulations. The department shall not adopt any regulation that conflicts with the common name of any fish designated by the Department of Fish and Game pursuant to Section 8023 of the Fish and Game Code.
- (b) In addition to the consultations required by subdivision (a), the department shall consult and seek the recommendations of the groups named in that subdivision concerning the possible need for, or desirability of, any further legislation or regulations affecting seafood labeling.
- (c) No regulation adopted pursuant to this section shall deviate from a pertinent United States standard where the fish or seafood product specified is packed or processed as a standardized product under a United States standard.
- (d) Nothing in this section or in regulations adopted pursuant to this section shall be construed to require the use of more than the common family name of any fish or seafood by any restaurant in menus or advertisements.

110800.

- (a) Any label of any retail cut of beef, veal, lamb, or pork held for sale in a retail food production and marketing establishment or a frozen food locker plant shall clearly identify the species (beef, veal, lamb, or pork) and the primal cut from which it is derived, and the retail name.

This section shall not apply to ground beef or hamburger, boneless stewing meat, cubed steaks, sausage, or soupbones.

(b) "Primal cuts" include only the following in the various species:

Beef	Veal	Lamb	Pork
Chuck	Shoulder	Shoulder	Shoulder
Rib	Rib	Rib	--
Loin	Loin	Loin	--
Shank	Shank	Shank	--
Brisket	Breast	Breast	--
Plate	Breast	Breast	--
Flank	Flank	--	--
Round	Round or Leg	Leg	Leg or Ham

Cuts derived from other than the above primal cuts need only show species and the retail name.

(c) It is unlawful and constitutes misbranding for any person to sell or offer for sale in a retail food production and marketing establishment or frozen food locker plant any retail cut of beef that is labeled in violation of this section.

110805.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, no chopped or ground beef or hamburger that is offered for sale in any retail food production and marketing establishment or frozen food locker plant shall be advertised, labeled, or otherwise held out in any manner to describe or suggest its quality or relative leanness or fat content unless the label, advertisement, or other representation accurately discloses the maximum fat content thereof by the designation "Does not exceed __ percent fat". However, in no case shall the fat content of any chopped or ground beef or hamburger exceed 30 percent fat, except in no case shall the fat content exceed 26 percent in the case of chopped or ground beef or hamburger processed from the primal cut of chuck when the primal cut designation is being used.
- (b) No designation such as, but not limited to, "lean," "super lean," "premium," "deluxe" or similar terms descriptive of quality, leanness, or fat content shall be included on the label unless the label also contains a fat-weight designation as specified in subdivision (a). However, as an alternative to including the fat-weight designation on the label, the fat-weight designation required by this section may be disclosed by means of a sign placed immediately adjacent to the counter on which the chopped or ground beef or hamburger is displayed. This sign shall be within plain view of prospective purchasers and shall display the appropriate designation specified in subdivision (a) in boldface print.
- (c) Chopped or ground beef or hamburger that is processed from primal cuts of round or sirloin shall not be required to disclose the maximum fat content if there is no reference to leanness or other quality designation relating to fat content other than the primal cut from which the product is derived. If there is a reference to leanness or any other quality designation relating to fat content, the maximum fat designation shall be a fat-weight designation as specified in subdivision (a).
- (d) It is unlawful and constitutes misbranding for any person to sell or offer for sale in a retail food production and marketing establishment or frozen food locker plant any chopped or ground beef or hamburger that is labeled in violation of this section.

Article 6.5. Recalled Food

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110806.

- (a) A meat or poultry supplier, distributor, broker, or processor that sells a meat- or poultry-related product in California that meets the criteria for a Class I or Class II recall according to the United States Department of Agriculture guidelines shall immediately notify the State Department of Health Services and shall provide the department with a list of all customers, including a firm name, address, contact person's name, telephone number, fax, and e-mail address, that have received or

will receive any product subject to recall that the supplier, distributor, broker, or processor has handled or anticipates handling. The list shall include all pertinent identifying codes, including establishment numbers, package codes, product codes, pack dates, and lot numbers, if any, received or to be received, and any other relevant information. The information shall be electronically submitted to the department in a spreadsheet format specified by the department, and shall include, but not be limited to, a complete product distribution list of the recalled product, for each customer, including product ship date, amount of product shipped and amount of any product returned. The supplier, distributor, broker, or processor shall immediately notify each of its customers that received or may receive those products of the recall in a standardized format. The supplier, distributor, broker, or processor shall document this notification process, including who was notified, the date and time of the notification, and by what method they were notified. This information shall be maintained by the supplier, distributor, broker, or processor and shall be provided to the department upon request.

- (b) The department may, after receiving the information required by subdivision (a), notify appropriate local health officers and environmental health directors, as soon as practicable, that a business in the local jurisdiction has handled or received, or anticipates handling or receiving, a recalled meat- or poultry-related product. The department shall, if it makes the notification authorized by this subdivision, provide appropriate local health officers and environmental health directors with each supplier's, distributor's, broker's, processor's, or retailer's name, address, contact information, affected product identifying codes, including establishment numbers, package codes, product codes, pack dates, and lot numbers, if any, and all other supply chain information available.
- (c)
 - (1) If the department makes the notification authorized by subdivision (b), the department, local health officers, and environmental health directors may notify the public in a manner local health officers, in consultation with the department and environmental health directors, deem appropriate regarding recalled meat- and poultry-related products based on their determination that the retailer is present within the local jurisdiction and has received or made the product available to the public.
 - (2) If the retailer is a restaurant, and a determination has been made by a local health officer or environmental health officer that the contaminated product has not been served, sold, or otherwise offered to the public for consumption, and the contaminated product has been permanently removed from the restaurant's food supply, then the public notification shall exclude the name or any other identifying feature of the restaurant.

110807. This article shall become operative on July 1, 2007.

ARTICLE 7. The California Organic Products Act of 2003

[\(Return\)](#)

110810. This article shall be known, and may be cited as, the California Organic Products Act of 2003.

110811. This article shall be interpreted in conjunction with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 46000) of Division 17 of the Food and Agricultural Code and the regulations promulgated by the National Organic Program (NOP) (Section 6517 of the federal Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. Sec. 6501 et seq.)).

110812. The director shall enforce regulations promulgated by the National Organic Program (Section 6517 of the federal Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. Sec. 6501 et seq.)), provisions of this article, and Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 46000) of Division 17 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

110815. Unless otherwise defined pursuant to the National Organic Program, the following words and phrases, when used in this article, shall have the following meanings:

- (a) "Animal food" means any food intended to be fed to any household animal, including, but not limited to, cats, or dogs and other carnivores. It does not include "feed" intended for livestock as defined in Section 205.2 of Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (b) "Director" means the Director of the Department of Health Services.
- (c) "Enforcement authority" means the governmental unit with primary enforcement jurisdiction, as provided in Section 110930.

- (d) "Handle" means to sell, process, or package agricultural products.
- (e) "Handler" means any person engaged in the business of handling agricultural products, but does not include final retailers of agricultural products that do not process agricultural products.
- (f) "Handling operation" means any operation or portion of an operation, except final retailers of agricultural products that do not process agricultural products, that (1) receives or otherwise acquires agricultural products and (2) processes, packages, or stores agricultural products.
- (g) "NOP" means the National Organic Program established pursuant to the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. Sec. 6501 et seq.) and the regulations adopted for implementation.
- (h) "Processing" means cooking, baking, heating, drying, mixing, grinding, churning, separating, extracting, cutting, fermenting, eviscerating, preserving, dehydrating, freezing, or otherwise manufacturing, and includes packaging, canning, jarring, or otherwise enclosing food in a container.
- (i) "Prohibited materials" means any materials prohibited under regulations adopted by (Section 6517 of the federal Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. Sec. 6501 et seq.)). For products not covered by the National Organic Program, prohibited materials are anything not on the approved list.
- (j) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the California Department of Food and Agriculture.
- (k) "Sold as organic" means any use of the terms "organic," "organically grown," or grammatical variations of those terms, whether orally or in writing, in connection with any product grown, handled, processed, sold, or offered for sale in this state, including, but not limited to, any use of these terms in labeling or advertising of any product and any ingredient in a multi-ingredient product.
- (l) "USDA" means the United States Department of Agriculture.

110818. Water, including substances dissolved in water, shall not be a prohibited material, even if it contains incidental contamination from a prohibited material, if the prohibited material was not added by, or under the direction or control of, the person in control of the product.

110820. Except as otherwise provided in this article, no product shall be sold as organic pursuant to this article unless it is produced according to regulations promulgated by the NOP, and consists entirely of products manufactured only from raw or processed agricultural products except as follows:

- (a) Water, air, and salt may be added to the product.
- (b) Ingredients other than raw or processed agricultural products may be added to the product if these ingredients include nonagricultural substances or nonorganically produced agricultural products produced in a manner consistent with, or which are on the national list adopted by the United States Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to Section 6517 of the NOP and do not represent more than 5 percent of the weight of the total finished product, excluding salt and water.

110825. Materials acceptable in this state are those outlined by regulations promulgated by the NOP and the provisions of this article.

110827. No aquaculture, fish, or seafood product, including, but not limited to, farmed and wild caught species, shall be labeled or represented as "organic" until formal organic certification standards have been developed and implemented by the United States Department of Agriculture's National Organic Program or the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

110830.

- (a) No product handled, processed, sold, advertised, represented, or offered for sale in this state, shall be sold as organic unless it also is prominently labeled and invoiced with similar terminology as set forth by regulations promulgated by the NOP.
- (b) No product may be advertised or labeled as "organic when available" or similar terminology that leaves in doubt whether the food is being sold as organic.

110835. The director may adopt regulations allowing or prohibiting the use of substances in the processing of products that are exempt or excluded from certification under the NOP, and animal food and cosmetics sold as organic.

110838.

- (a) Cosmetic products sold, labeled, or represented as organic or made with organic ingredients shall contain, at least 70 percent organically produced ingredients.
- (b) The percentage of all organically produced ingredients in an agricultural product sold, labeled, or represented as “organic” or “100 percent organic,” or sold, labeled, or represented as being made with organic ingredients or food groups, or as inclusive of organic ingredients, shall be calculated as follows:
 - (1) For products containing organically produced ingredients in solid form, by dividing the total net weight of combined organic ingredients at formulation, excluding water and salt, by the total weight of the finished product, excluding water and salt.
 - (2) For products containing organically produced ingredients in liquid form, by dividing the fluid volume of all organic ingredients, excluding water and salt, by the fluid volume of the finished product, excluding water and salt. If the liquid product is identified on the principal display panel or information panel as being reconstituted from concentrates, the calculation should be made on the basis of single-strength concentrations of the ingredients and finished product.
 - (3) For products containing organically produced ingredients in both solid and liquid form, by dividing the combined weight of the solid ingredients and the weight of the liquid ingredients, excluding water and salt, by the total weight of the finished product, excluding water and salt.
- (c) The percentage of all organically produced ingredients in an agricultural product must be rounded down to the nearest whole number.
- (d) The percentage of all organically produced ingredients in an agricultural product must be determined by the handler who affixes the label to the consumer package and verified by the handler’s certifying agent. The handler may use information provided by the certified operation in determining the percentage.

110839. Multi-ingredient cosmetic products sold as organic in California with less than 70 percent organically produced ingredients, by weight or by fluid volume, excluding water and salt, may only identify the organic content as follows:

- (a) By identifying each organically produced ingredient in the ingredient statement with the word “organic” or with an asterisk or other reference mark that is defined below the ingredient statement to indicate the ingredient is organically produced.
- (b) If the organically produced ingredients are identified in the ingredient statement, by displaying the product’s percentage of organic contents on the information panel.

110840.

- (a) All persons who handle products sold as organic shall keep accurate and specific records of the following:
 - (1) Except when sold to the consumer, the name and address and, if applicable, the registration numbers issued pursuant to Section 110875 of this code or Section 46002 of the Food and Agricultural Code of all persons, to whom or from whom the product is sold, purchased, or otherwise transferred, the quantity of product sold or otherwise transferred, and the date of the transaction.
 - (2) Invoices, bills of lading, or other documents that show transfer of title of certified organic products must indicate the product is “organic” or “certified organic” and, if applicable, the California registration number of the person transferring the product.
 - (3) Any person selling a product which is exempt or excluded from certification under NOP rules, shall follow the requirements of Section 205.101 of Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - (4) All substances applied to the product or used in or around any area where product is kept, including the quantity applied and the date of each application. All pesticide chemicals shall be identified by brand name, if any, and by source.
- (b) All persons who sell, at retail, products sold as organic shall keep accurate and specific records of the following:
 - (1) Except when sold to the consumer, the name and address and, if applicable, the registration numbers issued pursuant to Section 110875 of this code or Section 46002 of the Food and Agricultural Code of all suppliers of persons, to whom or from whom the product is sold,

purchased, or otherwise transferred, the quantity of product purchased or otherwise transferred, and the date of the transaction.

- (2) Invoices, bills of lading or other documents that show transfer of title of certified organic products must indicate the product is “organic” or “certified organic” and, if applicable, the California registration number of the person transferring the product.
 - (3) Any person selling a product that is exempt or excluded from certification under NOP rules, shall follow the requirements of Section 205.101 of Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - (4) All substances applied to the product or used in or around any area where product is kept, including the quantity applied and the date of each application. All pesticide chemicals shall be identified by brand name, if any, and by source.
- (c) All records required to be kept under this section shall be maintained as set forth by regulations promulgated by the NOP, when applicable, or as follows: by producers for not less than three years and by handlers for not less than two years from the date that the product is sold, and shall be maintained by retailers for not less than one year from the date that the product is sold, and shall be maintained by the retailers for not less than one year from the date that the product is received by the retailer. These records shall be made available for inspection at any time by the director or the secretary and by each certification organization that certifies the product, if any, for purposes of carrying out this article and Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 46000) of Division 17 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

110845.

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any producer, handler, processor, or retailer of products sold as organic shall immediately make available for inspection by, and shall upon request, within 72 hours of the request, provide a copy to, the director, the Attorney General, any prosecuting attorney, any governmental agency responsible for enforcing laws related to the production or handling of products sold as organic, or the secretary of any record required to be kept under this section for purposes of carrying out this article and Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 46000) of Division 17 of the Food and Agricultural Code. Records acquired pursuant to this subdivision shall not be public records as that term is defined in Section 6252 of the Government Code and shall not be subject to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code.
- (b) Upon written request of any person that establishes cause for the request, the director and the secretary shall obtain and provide to the requesting party within 10 working days of the request a copy of any of the following records required to be kept under this article that pertain to a specific product sold or offered for sale, and that identify substances applied, administered, or added to that product, except that financial information about an operation or transaction, information regarding the quantity of a substance administered or applied, the date of each administration or application, information regarding the identity of suppliers or customers, and the quantity or price of supplies purchased or products sold shall be removed before disclosure and shall not be released to any person other than persons and agencies authorized to acquire records under subdivision (a):
- (1) Records of a handler, as described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 110840, records of previous handlers, if any, without identifying the previous handlers or producers, and, if applicable, records obtained as required in subdivision (b).
 - (2) Records of a retailer, as described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 110840, records of previous handlers, if any, as described in paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of, Section 110840, without identifying the previous handlers, and, if applicable, records obtained as required in subdivision (b).

This subdivision shall be the exclusive means of public access to records required to be kept by handlers and retailers under this article.

A person required to provide records pursuant to a request under this subdivision, may petition the director or the secretary to deny the request based on a finding that the request is of a frivolous or harassing nature. The secretary or director may, upon the issuance of this finding, waive the information production requirements of this subdivision for the specific request for information that was the subject of the petition.

- (c) Information specified in subdivision (b) that is required to be released upon request shall not be considered a "trade secret" under Section 110165, Section 1060 of the Evidence Code, or the Uniform Trade Secrets Act (Title 5 (commencing with Section 3426) of Part 1 of Division 4 of the Civil Code).
- (d) The director or the secretary may charge the person requesting records a reasonable fee to reimburse him or her self or the source of the records for the cost of reproducing the records requested.
- (e) Any person who first imports into this state, for resale, products sold as organic shall obtain and provide to the enforcement authority, upon request, proof that the products being sold have been certified by an accredited certifying organization or have otherwise been produced in compliance with this article.
- (f) The director shall not be required to obtain records not in his or her possession in response to a subpoena. Prior to releasing records required to be kept pursuant to this chapter in response to a subpoena, the director shall delete any information regarding the identity of suppliers or customers and the quantity or price of supplies purchased or products sold.

110850.

- (a) Following initial United States Department of Agriculture accreditation of certifying agents as provided in Section 6514 of Title 7 of the United States Code and upon implementation of the federal organic certification requirement pursuant to the federal Organic Foods Production Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. Sec. 6501 et seq., Sec. 2101, P.L. 101-624), all products sold as organic in California shall be certified by a federally accredited certifying agent, if they are required to be certified under the federal act. In addition products shall be sold as organic only in accordance with this section, Sections 110855 to 110870, inclusive, and Section 46009 of the Food and Agricultural Code. The secretary, director, and the county agricultural commissioners shall carry out this subdivision to the extent that adequate funds are made available for that purpose.
- (b) Products sold as organic may be certified only by a certification organization registered pursuant to Section 46014.1 of the Food and Agricultural Code or a federally accredited certification organization.
- (c) In order to be registered, a certification organization shall be accredited by the USDA, if required.
- (d) A certification organization that certifies processed products sold as organic shall register with the secretary.
- (e) The director may audit the organization's certification procedures and records at any time. Records of certification organizations not otherwise required to be released upon request or made publicly available shall not be released by the director except to other employees of the department, the Department of Food and Agriculture, a county agricultural commissioner, the Attorney General, any prosecuting attorney, or any government agency responsible for enforcing laws related to the activities of the person subject to this part.

110855. Prior to initial certification of a producer, a registered certification organization shall conduct at least one initial physical inspection of the premises where the food to be certified is produced. This inspection shall include the recordkeeping system necessary for compliance with Section 110840 and the area or facility at which the food is produced.

110860.

- (a) A registered certification organization shall no less often than, at the end of each calendar quarter, prepare a list by name of all persons whose production or processing of food is certified or pending certification by the certification organization.

This list shall be filed with the department or the Department of Food and Agriculture, as applicable, by the certification organization and made publicly available within 30 days after the end of each quarter.

- (b) A registered certification organization or a federally accredited certification organization shall, at least annually, physically inspect the premises where the food to be certified is produced and processed. The inspection shall include an examination of recordkeeping.

110865. A registered certification organization shall adopt and adhere to a certification plan filed annually and made publicly available. Except in the case of a certification program established pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 110850, a certification plan shall be filed as part of the registration required pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 110850. A certification plan shall at minimum include a detailed description of all of the following elements of the certification organization's program:

- (a) Minimum information required from producers or processors regarding growing or processing practices and methods for verifying that information.
- (b) Qualifications of and training requirements for all inspectors.
- (c) Procedures for inspection, including frequency and items covered.
- (d) Procedures for soil and tissue sampling and analysis.
- (e) Criteria for certification.
- (f) Process for certification decisionmaking, including identification of persons with decisionmaking authority.

110870. Only products that have been handled and processed in accordance with this article may be certified by a registered certification organization.

110875.

- (a) Every person engaged in this state in the processing or handling of processed products for human consumption, including dietary supplements, alcoholic beverages, and fish or seafood sold as organic (except for processors and handlers of processed meat, fowl, or dairy products and retailers that are engaged in the processing or handling of products sold as organic), and every person engaged in the processing or handling of animal food and cosmetics sold as organic, shall register with the director, and shall thereafter annually renew the registration unless no longer so engaged. Handlers of processed food products that are registered with the department pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 110460) shall register under this section in conjunction with the annual renewal of their registration pursuant to that article. Handlers of organic products that are required to be registered to manufacture, pack, or hold processed food pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 110460) of Chapter 5 of Part 5 of Division 104, licensed to bottle, vend, haul, or process water pursuant to Article 12 (commencing with Section 11070) of Chapter 5 of Part 5 of Division 104, certified to process or handle fresh or frozen seafood or fresh or frozen raw shellfish pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 112150) of Part 6 of Division 104, licensed to operate a cold storage facility pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 112350) of Part 6 of Division 104, licensed to process low acid canned foods pursuant to Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 112650) of Part 6 of Division 104, licensed to manufacture olive oil pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 112875) of Part 6 of Division 104, and licensed or registered to process or hold pet food in California pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 113025) of Part 6 of Division 104, shall possess a valid registration or license in order to obtain a valid organic registration for the same facility under this section. All others required to register under this subdivision shall register within 30 days of forms being made available for this purpose. Any processor or handler of processed products required to register under this subdivision that does not pay the registration fee required by subdivision (c) within 30 days of the date on which the fee is due and payable shall pay a penalty of 1/2 percent per month on the unpaid balance.
- (b) Registration shall be on a form provided by the director and shall be valid for a period of one calendar year from the date of validation of the completed registration form. The director shall make registration forms available for this purpose. The information provided on the registration form shall include all of the following:
 - (1) The nature of the registrant's business, including the specific commodities and quantities of each commodity that is handled and sold as organic.
 - (2) The total current annual organic gross sales, or if not selling the product, the total current gross annual revenue received from processing, packaging, repackaging, labeling, or otherwise handling organic products for others, in dollars.
 - (3) The names of all certification organizations and governmental entities, if any, providing certification to the registrant pursuant to this article and the regulations adopted by the NOP.

- (4) Sufficient information, under penalty of perjury, to enable the director to verify the amount of the registration fee to be paid in accordance with subdivision (c).
- (c) To the extent feasible, the director shall coordinate the registration and fee collection procedures of this section with similar licensing or registration procedures applicable to registrants. When coordinating the organic registration with other required registrations or licenses identified in subdivision (a), the expiration date shall be the same expiration date as the valid license or registration. For persons that hold two-year licenses or registrations pursuant to subdivision (a), the organic registration shall be renewed annually using the same expiration month and day as the two-year license or registration.
- (d) A registration form shall be accompanied by payment of a nonrefundable registration fee payable to the department by handlers which shall be based on annual gross sales of organic product or annual revenue received from processing, packaging, repackaging, labeling, or otherwise handling organic product for others, by the registrant in the calendar year that precedes the date of registration. If no sales or revenue were made in the preceding year, then based on the expected sales or revenue during the 12 calendar months following the date of registration.

Unless specified elsewhere, the fee is based according to the following schedule:

Gross Annual Sales or Revenue	Annual Registration Fee
\$0-\$5,000	\$ 50
\$5,001-\$50,000	\$100
\$50,001-\$125,000	\$200
\$125,001-\$250,000	\$300
\$250,001-\$500,000	\$400
\$500,001-\$1,500,000	\$500
\$1,500,001-\$2,500,000	\$600
\$2,500,001-and above	\$700

- (1) Any handler that does not take possession or title of the product but arranges for the sale of the product shall register and pay one hundred dollars (\$100) per year.
- (2) Any person that only provides temporary storage for seven days or less, or only provides transportation for organic product and does not handle the processed packaged product, does not have to register.
- (3) Any person that hires any other person to custom pack, repack, or label organic products shall register and pay a fee based on the total annual sales of products custom packed, repacked, or labeled for them as outlined in the chart above.
- (e) Revenue received pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Food Safety Fund created pursuant to Section 110050.
- (f) The director shall reject a registration submission that is incomplete or not in compliance with this article and regulations promulgated by the NOP.
- (g) The director shall provide a validated certificate to the registrant.
- (h) Registration forms shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying at the main office of the department. Copies of registration forms shall also be made available by mail, upon written request and payment of a reasonable fee, as determined by the director. Registration information regarding quantity of products sold and gross sales volume in dollars shall be deleted prior to public inspection and copying and shall not be released to any person except other employees of the department, the Department of Food and Agriculture, a county agricultural commissioner, the Attorney General, any prosecuting attorney, or any government agency responsible for enforcing laws related to the activities of the person subject to this part.
- (i) A registrant shall immediately notify the director of any change in the information reported on the registration form and shall pay any additional fee owed if that change results in a higher fee owed than previously paid.
- (j) The director in consultation with the California Organic Products Advisory Committee, may suspend the registration program set forth in this section if the director determines that income derived from registration fees is insufficient to support a registration enforcement program.

- (k) A registration is considered legal and valid until revoked, suspended, or until the expiration of the registration.
- (l) The registration revocation process must be in conjunction with other provisions of this article. The director can initiate the revocation process for failure to comply with this article or any part of the regulations adopted pursuant to the NOP. Any person against whom the action is being taken shall have the opportunity to appeal the action and be afforded the opportunity to be heard in an administrative appeal. This appeal can be administered by either the state or county agricultural commissioner's office.
- (m) When the registration fee is not paid within 60 days from the expiration date the account may be considered closed and the registration voided. A notification will be sent to the registrant and the certifier will notify them that they are no longer able to market products as organic until the account is paid in full.
- (n) Any registration that is more than 60 days late will be considered invalid and it is a violation if product is sold as organic.

110880. This article shall apply to all products sold as organic within the state, wherever produced, handled, or processed, and to all products produced, that are handled or processed in the state, wherever sold as organic.

110885. This article shall not apply to the term "natural" when used in the labeling or advertising of a product.

110890.

- (a) It is unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, advertise, or label any product in violation of this article.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a person engaged in business as a distributor or retailer of products who in good faith sells, offers for sale, labels, or advertises any product in reliance on the representations of a producer, handler, or other distributor that the product may be sold as organic, shall not be found to violate this article unless the distributor either: (1) knew or should have known that the product could not be sold as organic; (2) was engaged in producing or processing the product; or (3) prescribed or specified the manner in which the product was produced or processed.

110895.

- (a) It is unlawful for any person to certify products in violation of this article.
- (b) It is unlawful for any person to certify products as organic unless duly registered or accredited as a certification organization pursuant to Section 110850.
- (c) It is unlawful for any person to willfully make a false statement or representation, or knowingly fail to disclose a fact required to be disclosed, in registration for a certification organization pursuant to Section 110850.

110900.

- (a) It is unlawful for any person to produce, handle, or process products sold as organic unless duly registered pursuant to Section 110875.
- (b) It is unlawful for any person to willfully make a false statement or representation, or knowingly fail to disclose a fact required to be disclosed, in registration pursuant to Section 110875.

110905. It is unlawful for any person to forge, falsify, fail to retain, fail to obtain, or fail to disclose records pursuant to Sections 110840 and 110845.

110910. It is unlawful for any person to do any of the following:

- (a) Advertise, label, or otherwise represent that any fertilizer or pesticide chemical may be used in connection with the production, processing, or distribution of products sold as organic if that fertilizer or pesticide chemical contains a prohibited material.
- (b) Alter any organic registration form.
- (c) Alter any certification document.
- (d) Falsify any document.

(e) Use the term “transitional organic” in this state to represent a product for sale.

110915.

- (a) In lieu of prosecution, the director may levy a civil penalty against any person who violates this article, any regulation adopted pursuant to this article, or any regulation promulgated by the NOP in an amount not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each violation. The amount of the penalty assessed for each violation shall be based upon the nature of the violation, the seriousness of the effect of the violation upon effectuation of the purposes and provisions of this article, and the impact of the penalty on the violator, including the deterrent effect on future violations.
- (b) Notwithstanding the penalties prescribed in subdivision (a), if the director finds that a violation was not intentional, the director may levy a civil penalty of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) for each violation.
- (c) For a first offense, in lieu of a civil penalty as prescribed in subdivisions (a) and (b), the director may issue a notice of violation, if he or she finds that the violation is minor.
- (d) A person against whom a civil penalty is levied shall be afforded an opportunity for a hearing before the director, upon request made within 30 days after the date of issuance of the notice of penalty. At the hearing, the person shall be given the right to review the director’s evidence of the violation and the right to present evidence on his or her own behalf. If no hearing is requested, the civil penalty shall constitute a final and nonreviewable order.
- (e) If a hearing is held, review of the decision of the director may be sought by any person within 30 days of the date of the final order of the director pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (f) A civil penalty levied by the director pursuant to this section may be recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the state.

110920. No fee established and collected pursuant to this article shall exceed the department’s costs of regulating and enforcing the provisions of this article related to the function for which the fee is established.

110925. Any fees and civil penalties collected pursuant to this article shall be deposited in the General Fund and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, shall be expended to fulfill the responsibilities of the director as specified in this article.

110930. The director shall, to the extent funds are available, enforce this article applicable to all processors and handlers of processed products sold as organic, including handlers and processors of fish and seafood, cosmetics, and animal food products sold as organic, except for processors and handlers of processed meat, fowl, and dairy products.

110935. The director shall maintain in a central location, and make publicly available for inspection and copying, upon request, a list of all penalties levied within the past five years, including the amount of each penalty, the party against whom the penalty was levied, and the nature of the violation. The list also shall be available by mail, upon written request and payment of a reasonable fee, as determined by the director.

110940.

- (a) Any person may file a complaint with the director concerning suspected noncompliance with this article by a person over whom the director has responsibility as provided in this article or regulations adopted by the NOP.
- (b) The director shall, to the extent funds are available, establish a procedure for handling complaints, including, provision of a written complaint form, and procedures for commencing an investigation within three working days of receiving a written complaint regarding fresh food, and within seven working days for other product, and completing an investigation and reporting findings and enforcement action taken, if any, to the complainant within 90 days thereafter.
- (c) The director may establish minimum information requirements to determine the verifiability of a complaint and may provide for rejection of a complaint that does not meet the requirements. The director shall provide written notice of the reasons for rejection to the person filing the complaint.
- (d) The responsibilities of the director under this section shall be carried out to the extent funds are available.

(e) The complaint process in this state shall also meet all the complaint processes outlined in regulations promulgated by the NOP.

110945. This article shall apply notwithstanding any other provision of law that is inconsistent with this article. Nothing in this article is intended to repeal any other provision of law not inconsistent with this article.

110950. The director may adopt any regulations as are reasonably necessary to assist in the implementation of, or to make more specific, the provisions of, this article.

110955. Any reference in law to former Section 26569.11, whether existing or hereinafter enacted, shall be interpreted to refer to this article and Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 46000) of Division 17 of the Food and Agricultural Code as the successor section.

110956.

- (a) All organic product regulations and any amendments to those regulations adopted pursuant to the NOP, that are in effect on the date this bill is enacted or that are adopted after that date shall be the organic product regulations of this state.
- (b) The director may, by regulation, prescribe conditions under which organic products not addressed by the National Organic Program may be sold in this state.

110957. It shall be unlawful for a person to represent in advertising or labeling that the person or the products of the person are registered pursuant to this article.

110958. Annually, the director shall compile and publish and submit to the California Organic Products Advisory Committee a summary of information collected under Section 110875, including, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) The total number of registrations received under this section.
- (b) The total number and quantity of each type of product sold as organic by all registrants combined.
- (c) The total annual organic gross sales volume or revenue of all registrants combined, and the median gross annual organic sales or revenue of all registrants.
- (d) The names of all registrants.
- (e) The number of registrants in each of the following ranges of annual gross sales volume:
 - (1) \$0-\$5,000
 - (2) \$5,001-\$25,000
 - (3) \$25,001-\$50,000
 - (4) \$50,001-\$125,000
 - (5) \$125,001-\$250,000
 - (6) \$250,001-\$500,000
 - (7) \$500,001-\$750,000
 - (8) \$750,001-\$1,000,000
 - (9) \$1,000,001-\$1,500,000
 - (10) \$1,500,001-\$2,500,000
 - (11) \$2,500,001-\$10,000,000
 - (12) \$10,000,001-\$30,000,000
 - (13) \$30,000,001 and above.
- (f) The report published pursuant to this section shall present the required information in an aggregate form that preserves the confidentiality of the proprietary information of individual registrants.

110959. Beginning January 1, 2003, the director shall conduct a program of spot inspections of persons required to register pursuant to Section 110875 to verify continuing compliance with this article and the regulations adopted by the NOP according to uniform procedures established by the director and regulations promulgated by the NOP.

ARTICLE 8. Potentially Hazardous Food

[\(Return\)](#)

110960. Except as provided in Section 113995, it is unlawful for any person to transport, hold, or display any potentially hazardous refrigerated food at any temperature above 45 degrees Fahrenheit.

ARTICLE 9. Frozen Foods

[\(Return\)](#)

110965.

- (a) No retail food production and marketing establishment shall advertise, label, or otherwise hold out as fresh any meat or fish that has been previously frozen.
- (b) For purposes of this section:
 - (1) "Frozen" means any meat or fish stored in a room or compartment in which the temperature is plus five degrees Fahrenheit or lower.
 - (2) "Retail food production and marketing establishment" means any room, building, or place, or portion thereof, maintained, used, or operated for, or in conjunction with, the retail sale of food, or preparation of food. "Retail food production and marketing establishment" does not include any food facility, such as any "mobile food preparation unit" any "vehicle," and any "vending machine" as defined in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 113700) of Part 7; any wholesale food manufacturing, distributing, or storage establishment, including, but not limited to, the licensed premises or branch office of any winegrower, any brandy manufacturer, or any wine blender, subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 111950) of Part 6; any frozen food locker plant subject to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 112500) of Part 6; any health facility subject to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250) of Division 2 and Section 127050; any community care facility subject to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1500) of Division 2; or any "official establishment" subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 18650) of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Food and Agricultural Code.
- (c) On and after the effective date of the act that added this subdivision to this section during the 1993-94 Regular Session, Section 26661 of the Food and Agricultural Code shall apply, to the exclusion of any provision of this section, with respect to the advertising, labeling, or otherwise holding out, of poultry.

ARTICLE 10. Ice

[\(Return\)](#)

110970. This article applies only to ice that is intended for human consumption and is sold in packaged form. This article shall not apply to persons, hotels, restaurants, caterers, food service contractors, and theaters that manufacture, sell, or furnish ice solely to, or for, their customers in a manner that is incidental to the manufacturing, furnishing, or sale of other goods or services. This article shall not apply to ice dispensing or vending machines, except those that dispense or vend packaged ice, or to the icing of vehicles used to transport food.

110975. The following definitions apply to this article:

- (a) "Ice" means the product obtained as the result of freezing water by natural, mechanical, or artificial means.
- (b) "Natural ice" means the product obtained as the result of freezing water by natural means.

110980. In addition to the requirements of this article, unless ice is otherwise specifically excluded, regulations specifying good manufacturing practices applicable to food generally pursuant to Section 110105 shall be applicable to the manufacture of ice.

110985. No person shall make ice from, or cut natural ice from, water that does not comply with primary drinking water standards adopted by the department pursuant to Section 116365. No person shall sell or offer for sale for human consumption or food preservation ice made or cut in violation of this article.

110990. Unless water from a public water system, as defined in Section 116275, is used in the manufacture of ice, the manufacturer shall, on a quarterly basis, obtain from an approved laboratory, a

bacterial analysis of the water used. The analysis shall be submitted to the department, indicating whether the water is pure and wholesome.

110995. Any person or entity who manufactures, transports, stores, or sells ice shall comply with all of the following:

- (a) A room in which ice is manufactured shall be used for no other purpose than the manufacture of ice and the production of refrigeration, and may contain refrigeration equipment and machinery. This subdivision shall not apply to any food facility as defined in Section 113785.
- (b) Ice storage or processing areas shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition and no noxious or offensive odors, smoking, or other air pollution shall be permitted therein.
- (c) Cover tops for tank cans shall have a smooth, painted, or treated surface, and shall be cleaned daily. Water used for cleaning shall not be permitted to drip into freezing cans. Only potable water shall be used in sprays and in the thaw tanks for the removal of ice from cans. Water coverage tanks shall be covered and provided with filtered vents.
- (d) Crushed, cubed, or shaved ice, intended for human consumption, shall be stored in a manner that prevents its pollution or contamination.
- (e) Soil, waste, or drain pipes shall not be installed or maintained above any ice platform, loading space, ice container, ice storage room, dip tank or any place where leakage from the pipes may drop into, or upon any ice or upon any area or equipment used in the manufacture of ice, unless a safety device shall be installed under the pipes drained to an open receptacle or drain so as to prevent pollution of ice, water, or equipment used in the manufacture of the ice.
- (f) Block ice-loading platforms shall be washed with water as often as necessary to keep them in a clean and sanitary condition, but not less than once each day.
- (g) Block ice pullers and block ice storage-room employees shall wear rubber overshoes while on duty. The rubber overshoes shall be removed when the employee leaves the storage or tank room, except that if the rubber overshoes are not removed, they shall be cleaned and disinfected before reentering the storage or tank room. The use of street shoes without rubber overshoes in these areas is prohibited.
- (h) All frozen unpackaged ice blocks intended for sale for human consumption or for the refrigeration of food products shall be washed thoroughly with potable water. Ice manufactured for industrial purposes need not be washed prior to shipping but shall be handled and stored separately from ice intended for human consumption.
- (i) Ice shall be handled only with clean tongs, ice-carrying bags, scoops, or other sanitary containers, and shall not be directly handled with bare hands.
- (j) Single service supplies shall be stored, dispensed, and handled in a sanitary manner and shall be used only once.
- (k) Persons not directly involved in the manufacture, processing, packaging, or storing of ice, in the maintenance of facilities and equipment used therefore, or in the management, supervision, or inspection thereof, shall not be permitted in any area where ice is manufactured, processed, packaged, or stored, unless personal cleanliness and hygienic practices are taken to prevent contamination of the product. These areas shall have signs posted to this effect.
- (l) Bacteriological tests of the finished ice shall be conducted not less than biannually, chemical and physical tests annually, and radiological tests every four years, to insure that ice manufactured for human consumption or for the refrigeration of food products complies with the primary drinking water standards adopted by the department pursuant to Section 116365.
- (m) No ice produced out of state shall be sold or distributed within this state unless it complies with this article.

111000.

- (a) Filter beds and any filtering equipment shall be designed to protect ice from contamination and shall be subject to periodic treatment and cleaning.
- (b) All equipment and utensils used in ice production areas shall be of easily cleanable construction, shall be kept clean and in good repair, and shall be handled and stored in a sanitary manner. Materials used as ice contact surfaces shall be smooth, nontoxic, and nonabsorbent. Ice cans shall be leakproof and the inner surfaces of the containers shall be free of corrosion.

- (c) Freezing tank covers shall be designed and constructed to protect ice containers from splash, drip, and other contamination, shall be easily cleanable, and shall be kept clean and in good repair. The covers shall be equipped with rings or similar devices when hooks are used for pulling. Can or tank covers, and the ledges or sides of the tank upon which the cover rests, shall be cleaned as often as necessary to keep them in a sanitary condition.
- (d) Conveyor surfaces shall be of impervious material and shall protect ice from contaminants that may result from shredding, flaking, peeling, or fragmentation of the conveyor surface.
- (e) Equipment lubrication shall not contaminate the ice and only food grade lubricants shall be used.
- (f) All product storage and holding areas to be refrigerated shall be cleaned as often as necessary to keep them free of contamination.
- (g) Air used for water agitation shall be filtered or otherwise treated to remove dust, dirt, insects, and extraneous material. Filters shall be placed upstream from the compressor and shall be easily removable for cleaning or replacement.
- (h) The compressor or blower used to supply air or water agitation shall be designed to deliver oil-free air.
- (i) Air lines and core or vacuum devices shall be used as needed to produce ice free of rust or other foreign materials.

111005. In addition to the requirements of this article, ice shall be considered a food subject to all the sanitation requirements applicable to food generally pursuant to Article 1 (commencing with Section 110425), except those provisions that specifically exclude ice.

111010. Any truck, vehicle, or other equipment used for delivery, distribution, or selling ice, shall comply with all of the following:

- (a) It shall be constructed and maintained to provide adequate and reasonable protection to the ice transported therein. Care shall be taken to prevent its contact with any contaminants, or other substances that would take the ice out of compliance with the drinking water standards prescribed by this article.
- (b) All cubed, crushed, or shaved ice shall be kept in clean receptacles or containers that shall be kept covered while the vehicle is in motion.

ARTICLE 11. Local Enforcement

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111015. "Health officer," as used in this article, means the health officer appointed by a county board of supervisors pursuant to Section 101000, by the governing body of a city pursuant to Section 101460, by the governing body of a city and county, or by a local health district board pursuant to former Section 940, that is continued in effect as to any existing district by Section 3 of Chapter 380 of the Statutes of 1959.

111020. The department, upon the request of a health officer, may authorize the local health department of a city, county, city and county, or local health district to enforce this part, and the regulations adopted pursuant to this part that pertain to retail food establishments, as defined by regulation, if the department determines that the local health department has sufficient personnel with adequate training to do so. The enforcement shall be limited to the area under the jurisdiction of the local health department.

111025. The department may revoke any authorization made pursuant to this article, if it determines, after a hearing conducted pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code that the local health department authorized pursuant to this article is not enforcing this part or the regulations adopted pursuant to this part, or no longer has an adequate staff qualified to do so.

111030. A local health department that is authorized by the department to enforce this part may make inspections, take samples, make laboratory examinations, impose and remove embargoes, hold informal hearings, certify facts to the district attorney, and institute proceedings for the forfeiture, condemnation, and destruction of food found to be adulterated or misbranded. The action shall be instituted in the name of the city, county, city and county, or district of which the local health department is a part, and shall

conform to the requirements of this part and the regulations adopted by the department pursuant to this part.

111035. For the purposes of this article, the health officer and his or her deputies shall have the same powers and authority as an inspector of the Bureau of Food and Drug of the department.

111040. When an examination or analysis made pursuant to this part shows that any provision of this chapter has been violated, written notice of that fact together with a copy of the findings shall be furnished to each party from whom the sample was obtained, or who issued the product guarantee.

111045. The health officer shall set a time for an informal hearing, at which the parties may be heard before him or her or his or her representatives. A notice in writing shall be served upon the interested parties at least 15 days prior to the hearing. The informal hearing shall be private and limited to questions of fact. Appearances may be made in person or by attorney. Testimony may be taken and evidence introduced as to the correctness of the findings made by the person making the examination or performing the analysis.

111050. If the examination or analysis is found to be correct, or if any party fails to appear after notice has been duly given, the health officer may certify the facts found to the district attorney of the county. No publication shall be made until after the hearing is concluded.

111055. This article shall not be construed as repealing, either directly or by implication, any of the existing sections of this chapter, but shall be construed as constituting an alternative method of enforcing this part.

111060. This article shall not affect any previous authorization by the department to a local health department of a county, city, or city and county to enforce this part.

111065. The department may adopt regulations relating to the operation of a local health department as it considers necessary to fully effect this article, including, but not limited to, requirements relating to reporting of activities and the numbers and qualification of personnel.

ARTICLE 11.5. Local Enforcement: Live Food

[\(Return\)](#)

111067.

- (a) Any city, county, or city and county may adopt an ordinance that provides for the regulation of the disposition of bullfrogs and turtles imported for sale in live animal markets for use as food. The ordinances may provide for all of the following:
- (1) The designation of a local agency to carry out this article.
 - (2) Require a permit, issued by an agency designated by the city, county, or city and county to issue permits, for the sale of bullfrogs and turtles imported for sale in live animal markets for use as food.
 - (3) Establish a fee for the permit in an amount determined sufficient to offset the administrative cost of issuing the permit and enforcing the provisions of the ordinance.
 - (4) Require that animals sold pursuant to the permit be dispatched at the time of sale.
 - (5) Require that signs be posted at the permittee's place of business, stating that animals must be properly dispatched and that release into the wild in a live state is unlawful.
 - (6) Authorize the local agency, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, to suspend or revoke a permit issued pursuant to paragraph (1) for violation of any provision of the ordinance adopted pursuant to this article.
- (b) The State Department of Health Services and the Department of Fish and Game may consult with a city, county, or city and county for purposes related to this article.

111068. Nothing in this article is intended to limit or preempt the jurisdiction of any state agency or commission, or any other state entity, from adopting any regulation or taking any action it deems necessary and appropriate regardless of any local ordinance adopted pursuant to this article.

111070.

- (a) "Bottled water," means any water that is placed in a sealed container at a water-bottling plant to be used for drinking, culinary, or other purposes involving a likelihood of the water being ingested by humans. Bottled water shall not include water packaged with the approval of the department for use in a public emergency.
- (b) "Vended water" means any water that is dispensed by a water-vending machine, retail water facility, or water from a private water source, or other water as defined in Section 111170 that is not placed by a bottler in sealed containers, and that is dispensed by a water-vending machine, retail water facility, water hauler, or any other person or facility for drinking, culinary, or other purposes involving a likelihood of the water being ingested by humans. "Vended water," does not include water from a public water system that has not undergone additional treatment. Water sold without further treatment is not "vended water" and shall be labeled in accordance with Section 111170.
- (c) "Water-bottling plant" means any facility in which bottled water is produced.
- (d) A "water-vending machine" means a water-connected vending machine designed to dispense drinking water, or purified or other water products. The machines shall be designed to reduce or remove turbidity, off-tastes, and odors and to provide disinfection treatment. Processes for dissolved solids reduction or removal shall also be used.
- (e) "Water hauler," means any person who hauls water in bulk by any means of transportation if the water is to be used for drinking, culinary, or other purposes involving a likelihood of the water being ingested by humans. "In bulk," as used in this subdivision, means containers having capacities of 250 gallons or greater.
- (f) "Retail water facility" means any commercial establishment where vended water is sold, and placed in customer's containers, or placed in containers sold or given to customers who come to the establishment to obtain water.
- (g) "Private water source," means a privately owned source of water, other than a public water system, that is used for bottled or vended water and meets the requirements of an approved source for bottled water as defined in Section 129.3 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (h) "Bottled water distributor" means any person, other than an employee or representative of a bottled water plant, who delivers bottled water directly to customers.

111071.

- (a) As a condition of licensure, each bottled water plant, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 111070, shall annually prepare a bottled water report and shall, upon request, make that report available to each customer.
- (b) The report shall be prepared in English, Spanish, and in the appropriate languages for each non-English-speaking group other than Spanish that exceeds 10 percent of the state's population.
- (c) For purposes of complying with this section, when bottled water comes from a municipal source, the relevant information from the consumer confidence report or water quality report prepared for that year by the public water system pursuant to Section 116470, may be used.
- (d) The bottled water report shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:
 - (1) The source of the bottled water, consistent with applicable state and federal regulations.
 - (2) A brief and plainly worded definition of the terms "statement of quality," "maximum contaminant level," "primary drinking water standard," and "public health goal."
 - (3) A brief description of the treatment process.
 - (4) A reference to the United States Food and Drug Administration Web site that provides product recall information.
 - (5) The bottled water company's address and telephone number that enables customers to obtain further information concerning contaminants and potential health effects.
 - (6) Information on the levels of unregulated substances, if any, for which water bottlers are required to monitor pursuant to state or federal law or regulation.
 - (7) (A) The following statement:
"Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily

indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the United States Food and Drug Administration, Food and Cosmetic Hotline (1-888-723-3366).”

- (B) If the telephone number for the United States Food and Drug Administration, Food and Cosmetic Hotline changes, the statement shall be updated to reflect the new telephone number.

- (8) The following statement:

“Some persons may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons, including, but not limited to, persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly persons, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These persons should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).”

- (9) The following statement:

“The sources of bottled water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water naturally travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can pick up naturally occurring substances as well as substances that are present due to animal and human activity. Substances that may be present in the source water include any of the following:

- (1) Inorganic substances, including, but not limited to, salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from farming, urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, or oil and gas production.
- (2) Pesticides and herbicides that may come from a variety of sources, including, but not limited to, agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- (3) Organic substances that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- (4) Microbial organisms that may come from wildlife, agricultural livestock operations, sewage treatment plants, and septic systems.
- (5) Substances with radioactive properties that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.”

- (10) The following statement:

“In order to ensure that bottled water is safe to drink, the United States Food and Drug Administration and the State Department of Public Health prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by bottled water companies.”

- (11) (A) The following statement, if nitrate (NO₃) levels above 23 ppm but below 45 ppm (the Maximum Contaminant Level for nitrate (NO₃)) are detected:

“Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. These nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant’s blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, including, but not limited to, pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.”

- (B) If the nitrate disclosure requirements for municipal water suppliers are revised by the State Department of Public Health, this statement shall be updated to reflect the revision.

- (12) (A) The following statement, if arsenic levels above 5 ppb, but below 10 ppb (the Maximum Contaminant Level for arsenic), are detected:

“Arsenic levels above 5 ppb and up to 10 ppb are present in your drinking water. While your drinking water meets the current EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The State Department of Public Health continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects, including, but not limited to, skin damage and circulatory problems.”

- (B) If the arsenic disclosure requirements for municipal water suppliers are revised by the State Department of Public Health, this statement shall be updated to reflect the revision.
- (13) A full disclosure of any exemption or variance that have been granted to the bottler by the State Department of Public Health, including an explanation of reasons for each exemption or variance and the date of the exemption or variance.

111075.

- (a) Any person who processes, packages, distributes, transfers, or stores bottled water or vended water shall comply with the good manufacturing practices described in Part 129 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (b) Prior to bottling or vending water, the water shall be subjected to filtration and effective germicidal treatment by ozone, ultraviolet, carbon dioxide, or an equivalent disinfection process approved by the department, except that the requirements for filtration and germicidal treatment shall not apply to mineral water as defined in and from a source that is subject to the council directive of the European Economic Community pertaining to natural mineral waters, dated July 15, 1980, or that is subject to any other natural mineral water standard in the country of origin that prohibits filtration and germicidal treatment, so long as both of the following conditions are met:
- (1) The source and product are certified by the responsible authority in the country of origin as complying with microbiological standards at least equal to the standards of this article.
- (2) The product complies with microbiological standards of this article.
- (c) Bottled or vended water that originates from a surface water source that is not protected from surface contamination shall be subjected to ozonation, filtration, or another effective process that removes or destroys the cysts of the parasite *Giardia lamblia*. For the purposes of this section, a spring house, catchment basin, storage tank, or bore hole adjacent to a natural spring water source as defined in paragraphs (3) and (8) of subdivision (e) of Section 111170, is not a surface water source.
- (d) Ollas or other water-holding dispensers, both refrigerated and nonrefrigerated, water-vending machines, and water dispensers in retail water facilities, shall be examined for cleanliness each time they are serviced by the distributor, bottler, retail water facility, or water-vending machine operator. When necessary, these dispensers shall be sanitized according to the methods described in Part 129 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (e) Sanitary operations, equipment procedures, and process controls used in the treatment, storage, transport, or dispensing of water at a retail water facility shall comply with the good manufacturing practices described in the following provisions of Part 129 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations: subdivisions (a) to (c), inclusive, of Section 129.37; Section 129.40; and subdivisions (a), (c), (d), and (h) of Section 129.80.
- (f) Sanitary operations, equipment, procedures, and process controls used in the treatment, storage, transfer, transport, or dispensing of water by water haulers, shall comply with the good manufacturing practices described in the following provisions of Part 129 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations: subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 129.37; Section 129.40; and subdivisions (a), (c), (d), and (h) of Section 129.89.
- (g) The design and construction of wells, bore holes, catchment basins, spring houses, storage tanks, or other water-contact equipment used by private water sources shall comply with the requirements of the local regulatory authority. Sanitary operations, equipment procedures, and transfer controls used in the treatment, storage, transfer, or dispensing of water by private water source operators

shall comply with the good manufacturing practices described in the following provisions of Part 129 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations: subdivision (a) of Section 129.37; Section 129.40; and subdivisions (a), (c), (d), (g), and (h) of Section 129.80.

- (h) Bottled water may be processed through lines used also for other food products under the following conditions:
- (1) Process lines, including storage tanks and associated equipment, shall be used exclusively for the production of bottled water, except for filling equipment, that may be used also for filling other food products.
 - (2) Before being used for the bottling of water, filling equipment that is designed to be cleaned in-place and that is used for filling other food products shall be thoroughly cleansed and sanitized in-place in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and in compliance with Section 129.80 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations and the supplementary procedures that follow in paragraphs (3) to (7), inclusive, of this section.
 - (3) Immediately following completion of filling operations for any other food product other than water, the filler shall be thoroughly rinsed internally and externally with potable water.
 - (4) In accordance with filler manufacturer's instructions, any parts that are not designed to be cleaned in-place shall be disassembled and removed. All of these parts shall be cleansed and sanitized prior to reassembly using appropriate cleansing and sanitizing procedures, as specified in subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 129.80 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - (5) All surfaces of the filler that do not contact food products shall be cleaned manually so as to render all surfaces clean and free of any residues.
 - (6) The filler shall be prepared and all appropriate connections made in accordance with the filler manufacturer's instructions to place the filler in the clean-in-place mode. The following procedures shall be followed:
 - (A) An alkaline cleaning solution of appropriate strength shall be recirculated through the filler to provide effective cleaning of all product contact surfaces, with a minimum recirculation time of 20 minutes at a temperature between 140 and 170 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - (B) The cleaning solution shall be drained and followed with a potable water rinse-to-drain for the removal of all residual cleaner alkalinity. This step may be supplemented by the application of an acidified rinse prior to the potable water rinse in order to neutralize any residual alkalinity on product contact surfaces.
 - (7) Following reassembly of all parts to place the filler into the product mode and just prior to bottling water, the filler shall be sanitized in-place in accordance with procedures specified in subdivision (d) of Section 129.80 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - (8) Any alternate cleaning, rinsing, or sanitizing operations or processes not described in this section shall be approved in writing by the department.
- (i) Bottled water and bulk waters sold at retail shall not contact equipment, lines, tanks, or vehicles used for processing, packaging, holding, or hauling of any nonfood product.

111080. The quality and labeling standards requirements for bottled water and vended water, including mineral water, shall include all standards prescribed by Section 165.110 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations. In addition, bottled water and vended water, when bottled, shall comply with the following quality standards and any additional quality standards adopted by regulation that the department determines are reasonably necessary to protect the public health:

- (a) Bottled water and vended water shall meet all maximum contaminant levels set for public drinking water that the department determines are necessary or appropriate so that bottled water may present no adverse effect on public health. New or revised allowable levels or monitoring provisions adopted for bottled water by the United States Food and Drug Administration under the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act that are more stringent than the state requirements for bottled water are incorporated into this chapter and are effective on the date established by the federal provisions unless otherwise established by regulations of the department.
- (b) Bottled and vended water shall not exceed 10 parts per billion of total trihalomethanes or five parts per billion of lead unless the department establishes a lower level by regulation.

- (c) Bottled and vended water shall contain no chemicals in concentrations that the United States Food and Drug Administration or the state department has determined may have an adverse effect on public health.

111085. Polycarbonate resins manufactured after January 1, 1988, and intended for use in fabricating containers for water products defined in this article shall not contain in excess of three parts per million residual methylene chloride or in excess of 200 parts per million residual monochlorobenzene unless the department establishes a lower level by regulation. For the purpose of monitoring compliance with this section, the concentration of methylene chloride and monochlorobenzene shall not exceed one part per billion in water. "Polycarbonate resins" means the substances defined by Section 177.1580 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations except as modified by this section.

111090. Any owner or operator of a water-vending machine or other device from which any operator or customer dispenses vended water shall comply with the following standards of design, construction and sanitation and any additional standards adopted by regulation that the department determines are reasonably necessary to protect the public health. The water-vending machines or devices shall do all of the following:

- (a) Comply with the construction and performance standards established by the department or by an independent authority approved by the department.
- (b) Be designed and constructed to permit easy cleaning and maintenance of all exterior and interior surfaces.
- (c) Have all parts and surfaces that come into contact with the water constructed of approved, corrosive-resistant and nonabsorbent material capable of withstanding repeated cleaning and sanitizing treatment.
- (d) Have a recessed or guarded corrosion-resistant dispensing spout.
- (e) Be designed so that all treatment of the vended water by distillation, ion exchange, filtration, ultraviolet light, reverse osmosis, mineral addition, or any other acceptable process is done in an effective manner.
- (f) Have an effective system of handling drip, spillage, and overflow of water.
- (g) Have a backflow prevention device approved by the department for all connections with the water supply.
- (h) Dispense water disinfected by ultraviolet light or other method approved by the department prior to delivery into the customer's container.
- (i) Be equipped with monitoring devices designed to shutdown operation of the machine when the disinfection unit fails to function, or shall be monitored daily at startup and manually shutdown whenever the unit fails to function.
- (j) Be equipped with a self-closing, tight-fitting door on the vending compartment, or enclosing the vending spout to protect the vending spout when the water-vending machine is not in use. As an alternative, water-vending machines or other water-dispensing devices may be enclosed in a room with tight-fitting walls, ceilings, and one of the following: a self-closing door, an effective air screen device, or an alternative effective device approved by the department.
- (k) Comply with the American Water Works Association (AWWA) specifications for granular activated carbon if used in the treatment of potable water (AWWA B604-74).
- (l) Be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, free from dirt and vermin.
- (m) Use a state approved and regulated public water supply or private water source.
- (n) Be located in an area that can be maintained in a clean condition and in a manner that avoids insect and rodent harborage.
- (o) Be equipped with monitoring devices designed to shut down the labeled purified water delivery system if treatment of water by the machine does not result in a total dissolved solids content of less than 10 milligrams per liter in the purified water. Alternatively, machines shall be monitored daily at startup and manually shutdown whenever the total dissolved solids content exceeds 10 milligrams per liter in the purified water.

111095. It shall be unlawful to operate a bottled water plant, water-vending machine, retail water facility, or private water source in violation of the minimum health standards of this article.

111100. It is unlawful for any person to operate a water vending machine in this state that does not satisfy the minimum standards prescribed by this article for the design, construction, and sanitation of water-vending machines.

111105. The department, upon the request of a local health officer, may authorize the local health officer to implement and enforce those provisions of this article that relate to water-vending machines, retail water facilities, and water haulers under the terms and conditions specified by the department.

111110. No water-vending machine shall be used in this state that does not at least satisfy the minimum standards adopted by the department.

111115.

- (a) Each water-vending machine, retail water treatment plant, water hauler vehicle and facility, and private water source shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.
- (b)
 - (1) The department shall require that water-vending machines be cleaned, serviced, and sanitized in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications, but at least once every 31 days.
 - (2) Inspection records shall be kept for every visit made by either the operator or the maintenance personnel pursuant to this subdivision. These records shall show the date and time of the visit, any tests performed, any maintenance performed, and the signature or electronic signature of the operator or maintenance personnel. The records shall be kept by the owner of the water-vending machine for a minimum of two years and shall be made available to the department upon request.
- (c) A record of any consumer complaints shall be kept on file with the owner of the water-vending machine for a minimum of two years, and shall be made available to the department upon request.
- (d) If the department determines that there is a violation of this article, the department may do either or both of the following:
 - (1) Embargo the machine pursuant to Section 111860.
 - (2) Impose a fine, as determined appropriate by the department.
- (e)
 - (1) The department shall, annually, conduct inspections of not less than 20 percent of the licensed water-vending machines in the state and shall include both rural and urban counties. The selection of these machines shall be dependent on the state of the machine and the quality of the water source, and any other factors as determined by the department.
 - (2) The department may perform, within 12 months of the initial violation, one or more reinspections of each water-vending machine or water retailer that is found to be in violation of this section as necessary to prevent repeated or continuing violations. The department shall charge a fee to the owner to cover the costs of performing the reinspections. The fee shall not exceed the full cost of performing the reinspections up to a maximum of one hundred dollars (\$100) per hour.
- (f) Subdivisions (b) to (e), inclusive, shall become operative January 1, 2009.

111120.

- (a) No person shall operate a water-bottling plant, a private water source, or be a bottled water distributor in this state except pursuant to a license issued by the department. If a person has a valid water-bottling plant license issued by the department, additional license fees for a private water source operator, a retail water facility, a water hauler, or a bottled water distributor based and operating at the same address, shall not be required.
- (b) No person shall own or operate a water-vending machine or a retail water facility or be a water hauler, except pursuant to a license issued by the department or to a permit issued by a local health department.
- (c) It shall be unlawful for any person to bottle, collect, treat, hold, distribute, haul, vend, or sell bottled water, vended water, operate a retail water facility, or operate a private water source without the license as required by this article. Any bottled water or vended water dispensed by a retail water facility or a private water source that is not licensed in compliance with this article is misbranded and may be embargoed pursuant to subdivision (e) of Section 111120.
- (d) It shall be unlawful for a water bottler, distributor, vendor, retail water facility operator, or private water source operator to sell or otherwise distribute water that is adulterated, as defined in Section

110445, 110545, 110560, or 110565, or that is misbranded as defined in Article 6 (commencing with Section 110660) of Chapter 5.

- (e) For the purposes of enforcing this section, water may be embargoed pursuant to Section 111860 in its immediate container, well, spring, spring vault, holding tank, water hauling vehicle, retail water treatment system, spigot, or pipe if there is reasonable cause to believe that it is adulterated.
- (f) Any retail water facility, water vendor, or water hauler that violates this article may be subjected to the same penalty and enforcement procedure provided for violation of this article by a water bottling facility.

111125. No bottled water produced in an out-of-state bottling plant shall be sold or distributed within this state unless either the out-of-state bottler or the distributor shall have first obtained a bottler's or distributor's license.

111130.

- (a) The department shall charge and collect a fee for each license application submitted in accordance with the fee schedule in Table 1, that shall be an amount reasonably necessary to produce sufficient revenue to enforce this article. The fees collected shall be adjusted annually as required by Section 100425. New applicants for a water bottling plant license shall pay Category 2 fees for the first license year.
- (b) The water-bottling plant and bottled water distributor categories shall be determined by dividing by 52 the number of gallons produced or shipped into California during the previous year. If the result is an average of 5,000 gallons or less per week, the firm is Category 1. If the average exceeds 5,000 gallons per week, the firm is Category 2.

Table 1

Table 1	
License Fees	
License Class	Annual Fee
Water Bottling Plant	
Category 1	\$310
Category 2	875
Water-Vending Machine	40
Water Hauler	310
Retail Water Facility	310
Private Water Source Operator	310
Bottled Water Distributor	310

- (c) The owners or operators of each water-bottling plant, retail water facility, private water source, each water hauler in California and bottlers or distributors of water bottled out-of-state shall make application for a license on forms provided by the department. Applications and license fees shall be submitted annually. Applicants shall provide to the department, in electronic format, the serial number of each machine, and the street address, city, ZIP Code, and county where the machine is located.
- (d) Each water-vending machine owner or operator shall make application annually for a license for all machines on forms provided by the department. A decal or seal provided by the department indicating a license fee has been paid shall be affixed in a prominent place to each water-vending machine in service. The duty to display the decal or seal shall apply only on and after the decal has been received by the operator.

111135. The department may deny any license application or revoke or suspend any license issued for cause. The department shall inform the person of any denial, revocation, or suspension in writing, stating with particularity reasons for the denial, revocation, or suspension. "Cause," as used in this section, means a violation of any provision of this chapter or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.

111140. The department shall charge and collect a fee for each department evaluation required to issue a new license for a water-vending machine model or a retail water facility to determine compliance with

standards established by this article. The fee shall be three hundred dollars (\$300) and shall be adjusted annually as required by Section 100425.

111145.

- (a) The department shall require each bottler, distributor, or vendor of bottled water, each owner or operator of any water-vending machine, each water hauler, each retail water facility operator, each private water source operator, and each applicant for a license, to test for all substances necessary to establish conformance to standards adopted pursuant to Section 111080 at the times and frequencies the department may reasonably establish.
- (b) Each product dispensed by a water-vending machine or a retail water facility shall be sampled and analyzed for coliform bacteria at least once every six months. The analysis shall be submitted to the department indicating whether the water is pure and wholesome. Analysis of vended water or water from retail water facilities shall be submitted to the local health officers if the local health officers are authorized by the department pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 111105.
- (c) Purified waters from retail water facilities shall be analyzed by the operator for dissolved solids by conductivity measurement not less frequently than once every seven days.
- (d) Purified water from vending machines shall be analyzed by the operator for the dissolved solids by conductivity measurement each time the vending machine is serviced.

111150.

- (a) All sources of bottled water, vended water, and water dispensed by a retail water facility shall be monitored annually for the presence of volatile organic compounds of potential public health concern, as specified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in Tables 2 and 14 contained in Volume 50 of the Federal Register on pages 46904, 46923, and 46924 on November 13, 1985, or as reasonably specified by the department as a condition of licensure.
- (b) In lieu of source water monitoring required by this section, a water bottler, water vendor, or a retail water facility may document that the source monitoring required by this section is conducted by another entity approved by the department, or may comply with the treatment requirements of subdivision (c).
- (c) Detection in the source water of a volatile organic compound, except trihalomethanes, for which source monitoring is required pursuant to this section shall be followed immediately by a program of periodic monitoring by the water bottler, water vendor, or retail water facility to confirm the presence or absence in the source water of the volatile organic compound. If the volatile organic compound is confirmed to be present in the source water it shall be treated using granular activated carbon treatment or an equivalent treatment operated in accordance with good manufacturing practices as provided in Section 129.80 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations until the time that the concentration of the volatile organic compound does not exceed either one part per billion, or any United States Environmental Protection Agency or United States Food and Drug Administration level for drinking water, or a maximum contaminant level established by the department for bottled water.
- (d) The department may exempt any water bottler, water vendor, or retail water facility from the monitoring requirements of this section for any source based on a showing satisfactory to the department that the source (1) does not contain the volatile organic compound for which monitoring is required and (2) is not vulnerable to contamination by the volatile organic compound because for surface water sources the compounds are not applied, manufactured, stored, disposed or shipped upstream, and for groundwater sources, the compounds are not applied, manufactured, stored, disposed, or shipped in the groundwater recharge basin.

111155. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this article, the department may require any bottler, distributor, or vendor of bottled water, any owner or operator of a water-vending machine, any water hauler, any retail water facility operator, any private water source operator, or any applicant for a license to test and submit results to the department for any substance, including organic chemical contaminants, at any time that the department believes the substance may be present in the water source and threaten the public health.

111160.

- (a) Upon a determination by the department that a particular water source is subject to potential contamination, the department shall notify the bottler, distributor, or vendor of bottled water, the owner and operator of any water-vending machine, any water hauler, any retail water facility operator, or any private water source operator of the specific contaminants or class of contaminants that pose a potential health risk.
- (b) Within 90 days after notification by the department, the bottler, distributor, vendor of bottled water, the owner and operator of any water-vending machine, any water hauler, any retail water facility operator, or any private water source operator shall conduct an analysis of the water source and submit the results of the analysis to the department.
- (c) If evidence of contamination is found, the department may, by order, require the bottler, distributor, vendor of bottled water, or the owner and operator of any water-vending machine, any water hauler, any retail water facility operator, or any private water source operator to conduct a source and product water analysis for the contaminants of concern in accordance with conditions specified by the department. The water analysis shall be conducted and reported on an annual basis, unless the department finds that reasonable action requires either more frequent or less frequent analysis.
- (d) The department may, by order, require the bottler, distributor, vendor of bottled water, the owner and operator of any water-vending machine, any water hauler, any retail water facility operator, or any private water source operator to reduce or eliminate the concentration of any chemical that the department determines may have an adverse effect on public health. Until an enforceable standard has been established for a chemical that may have an adverse effect on human health, the department may require treatment techniques to reduce the concentration of the contaminants that require treatment, in the department's judgment, to prevent known or anticipated adverse effects on the health of persons. The treatment system shall be designed to meet criteria designated by the department or by an independent authority approved by the department.
- (e) The department may grant variances from the requirements of subdivision (d), if the bottler, distributor, vendor of bottled water, the owner and operator of any water-vending machine, any water hauler, any retail water facility operator, or any private water source operator demonstrates either of the following:
 - (1) That the prescribed treatment technique is not necessary to protect the health of consumers because its water source is not subject to, nor is it likely to be subject to, significant chemical contamination.
 - (2) An alternative treatment technique is at least as efficient in lowering the level of contaminants to be controlled.

111165. All testing of bottled water, bottled water sources, water distributed by water haulers, water from retail water facility, and water from vending machines shall be done by laboratories approved by the department, laboratories certified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, laboratories certified by the primary enforcement authority in states that have been granted primacy by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or laboratories certified (accredited) by a third-party organization acceptable to a primacy state.

111170.

- (a) Labeling and advertising of bottled water and vended water shall conform with this section, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 110290), and applicable portions of Part 101 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (b) Each container of bottled water sold in this state, each water-vending machine, and each container provided by retail water facilities located in this state shall be clearly labeled in an easily readable format. Retail water facilities that do not provide labeled containers shall post, in a location readily visible to consumers, a sign conveying required label information.
- (c) Water-vending machines, retail water facilities, and private water sources that sell water at retail shall display in a position clearly visible to customers the following information:
 - (1) The name and address of the operator.
 - (2) The fact that the water is obtained from an approved public water supply or licensed private water source.
 - (3) A statement describing the treatment process used.

- (4) If no treatment process is utilized, a statement to that effect.
 - (5) A toll-free telephone number or a local telephone number within the area code in which the machine is located that may be called for further information, service, or complaints, and the toll-free telephone number of the department's food and drug branch that may be called for complaints or questions.
 - (6) A sign or label indicating the date on which the water-vending machine was last sanitized and serviced by the operator or maintenance personnel as required pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 111115.
 - (7) A notice to consumers listing the industry's recommendations for the type and condition of container suitable for use with the water-vending machine.
 - (8) A valid decal or seal received from the department indicating that a license fee has been paid and a license issued for the water-vending machine as set forth in subdivision (d) of Section 111130.
- (d) The information required pursuant to subdivision (c) shall be displayed in both English and Spanish.
 - (e) Bottled water may be labeled "drinking water," notwithstanding the source or characteristics of the water, only if it is processed pursuant to the Food and Drug Administration Good Manufacturing Practices contained in Section 165.110 and Parts 110 and 129 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 12235 to 12285, inclusive, of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, and any other requirements established by the department pursuant to Sections 111145, 111150, and 111155. Any vended water and any water from a retail water facility may be labeled "drinking water," notwithstanding the source or characteristics of the water, only if it is processed pursuant to Article 10 (commencing with Section 114200) of Chapter 4 of Part 7 and any other requirements established by the department pursuant to Sections 111145, 111150, and 111155.
 - (f) Each container of bottled water sold at retail or wholesale in this state in a beverage container shall include on its label, or on an additional label affixed to the bottle, or on a package insert or attachment, all the following:
 - (1) The name and contact information for the bottler or brand owner.
 - (2) The source of the bottled water, in compliance with applicable state and federal regulations.
 - (3) A clear and conspicuous statement that informs consumers about how to access water quality information contained in the bottled water report required by Section 111071.
 - (A) The statement shall contain all of the following:
 - (i) It shall include the term "water quality and information" appropriately, while informing customers about methods of gaining access to the full bottled water report.
 - (ii) It shall provide a telephone number, where information can be requested from the bottled water company and one other means of contact for the bottled water company, including, but not limited to, a mailing address, e-mail address, or the bottled water company's Web site.
 - (B) The following statement may be used to fulfill the requirements of this paragraph:

"For more information and to obtain additional consumer information relating to water quality, including a bottled water report, contact (name of bottled water company) at (telephone number or toll-free telephone number) and (at least one of the following: mailing address, e-mail address, or the bottled water company's Web site)."
- (g) Bottlers that distribute bottled or vended water directly to consumers shall provide a statement on each billing statement that includes both of the following:
 - (1) A telephone number and mailing address of the bottler or brand owner.
 - (2) The means by which a consumer may obtain consumer information relating to water quality, including a bottled water report, as described in Section 111071.
 - (h) Amendments made to this section by SB 220 of the 2007-08 Regular Session shall only apply to bottled water that was bottled on or after January 1, 2009.

111172.

- (a) The labeling on bottled water sold in nonreturnable (one-way) packages in this state shall include one of the following:

- (1) A telephone number of the bottler or brand owner.
- (2) The bottler's or brand owner's mailing address.
- (b) Bottlers or brand owners may also include other forms of contact, including, but not limited to, the bottler's or brand owner's E-mail address or website.
- (c) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2002.

111175.

- (a) In addition to the requirements of Section 111170, if a bottler, distributor, water hauler, retail water facility operator, or vending machine operator provides information in the labeling or advertising stating or implying that this water is of a specific water type (for example, "spring water") or treated in a specific manner (for example, "purified"), the type or treatment shall be clearly labeled in an easily readable format. In order to be so labeled, the source or treatment shall conform to the definitions established in Section 165.110 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or, if not defined in that section, with the following criteria:
 - (1) "Mineralized water" means bottled or vended water that meets the requirements of "mineral water" except that the water contains added minerals.
 - (2) "Natural water" means bottled or vended spring, artesian well, or well water that is unmodified by mineral addition or deletion, except "natural water" may be filtered and shall be sanitized with ozone or an equivalent disinfection process and treated to reduce the concentration of any substance that exceeds safety standards established by the department.
 - (3) "Naturally sparkling water" means bottled water or vended water with a carbon dioxide content from the same source as the water. "Sparkling," "carbonated," or "carbonation added" means bottled water or vended water that contains carbon dioxide.
 - (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, water from a public water system that is unprocessed by the bottler or vendor shall be in compliance with Section 165.110(a)(3)(ii) of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

111180. Except as provided in Section 111080, any bottled water or vended water, the quality of which is below the quality required by this article, shall be labeled with a statement of substandard quality, as prescribed by subsection (b) of Section 165.110 of Subpart B of Part 165 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

111185. Any bottler, distributor, vendor of bottled water, or owner or operator of any water-vending machine or retail water facility, whose corporate name or trademark contains the words "spring" or "springs," or any derivative of either of these words, or "well," "artesian well," or "natural" shall label each bottle or vending machine with the source of the water in typeface at least equal to the size of the typeface of the corporate name or trademark, if the source of the bottled or vended water is different from the source stated in the corporate name or trademark. Retail water facilities that do not provide labeled containers shall post, in a location readily visible to consumers, a sign conveying required label information.

111190.

- (a) A bottled water, as defined in Section 111170, with natural or added carbonation, may be prepared with added flavors, extracts, essences, or fruit juice concentrates derived from a spice or fruit and comprising less than 1 percent by weight of the final product. The final product shall contain no sweeteners, or additives other than the flavors, extracts, essences, or fruit juice concentrates and carbon dioxide and shall be designated on labels and in advertising as follows:
 - (1) The common or usual name of the characterizing flavor shall accompany the designation of the bottled water product type as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 111170.
 - (2) The product may be designated as "natural" only if it meets the requirements for the designation as defined in paragraphs (5) and (6) of subdivision (b) of Section 111170, and naturally derived flavors, extracts, or essences are used.
- (b) Products labeled pursuant to this section shall comply with all other provisions of this article. Products with one type or one source of bottled water that are labeled pursuant to this section shall not be blended with water that is not bottled water or that is of another bottled water type.

111192.

- (a) Bottlers and water haulers that distribute directly to consumers shall provide a sentence on each billing statement that includes one of the following:
 - (1) A telephone number of the bottler or brand owner.
 - (2) The bottler's or brand owner's mailing address.
- (b) Bottlers or brand owners may also include other forms of contact, including, but not limited to, the bottler's or brand owner's E-mail address or website.
- (c) Bottlers and water haulers that distribute directly to consumers shall, in the billing statement, provide to new customers, and to existing customers once per year thereafter, the following statement:

“As a food product, bottled water is subject to rules and regulations promulgated by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA). For further information, please contact (insert the name of the bottler or brand owner) at (insert the bottler's or brand owner's telephone number or mailing address).”

- (d) Water vending machines shall display the same information on the machines that is required under subdivisions (a) and (c).
- (e) Retail water facilities shall provide new customers the same information that is required under subdivisions (a) and (c). These facilities shall also display this information in a take-home format.
- (f) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2002.

111193.

- (a) The department may by written permission allow a person to package water for use in public emergencies without obtaining a water bottling license, where the emergency has resulted in the interruption of, or has compromised the quality of, the public drinking water supply. This permission may authorize the suspension of any provision of this chapter and related regulations.
- (b)
 - (1) The department may at any time change or impose on the permittee any requirements such as testing, equipment, and documentation that the department deems necessary to protect public health but in doing so shall consider the effect of those requirements in light of the urgency of the situation. The department may grant or withdraw this permission at any time.
 - (2) Packing, distribution, and use of water under this permit shall only be allowed during the emergency period and shall end upon the restoration of adequate public drinking supplies as determined by the department. Distribution shall be limited to the area affected.

Water so packaged shall be prominently labeled “drinking water”, “for emergency use only”, and “not for sale”, or similar wording approved by the department.

- (c) This section shall not be construed to restrict licensed water bottling plants from providing water processed in accordance with this chapter in emergency situations.

111195. The department, prior to issuing a license, shall review all labels prepared pursuant to this article, and may require any changes in order to comply with this article.

111198. The department shall post annually on its Internet Web site, in connection to the entities it regulates under this article, all of the following information:

- (a) The total number of licenses, by type and county, issued in the prior calendar year.
- (b) The number of inspections performed by the department in the previous calendar year, broken down by county and license type.
- (c) The number and type of major violations, and the actions taken to correct those violations.
- (d) The number and dollar value of fines levied under subdivision (c).

ARTICLE 13. Hamburger and Imitation Hamburger

[\(Return\)](#)

111200. As used in this article, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) “Hamburger” means chopped fresh or frozen beef, or a combination of both fresh or frozen beef, with or without the addition of beef fat as such, and with or without the addition of seasoning.

Hamburger shall not contain more than 30-percent fat, and shall not contain added water, binders, or extenders. Beef cheek meat (trimmed beef cheeks) may be used in the preparation of hamburger to the extent of 25 percent, and if in excess of natural proportions, its presence shall be declared on the label in the ingredient statement, if any, and otherwise contiguous to the name of the product.

- (b) "Imitation hamburger" means chopped fresh or frozen beef, or a combination of both fresh or frozen beef, with or without the addition of beef fat as such, and with or without the addition of seasoning. Imitation hamburger may contain binders and extenders, with or without the addition of partially defatted beef tissue, without added water or with added water only in amounts that the products' characteristics are essentially that of a meat pattie.
- (c) "Restaurant" means restaurants, itinerant restaurants, vehicles, vending machines, or institutions including hospitals, schools, asylums, eleemosynaries, and all other places where food is served to the public for consumption on the premises of sale that are not included within the definitions of the terms restaurants, itinerant restaurants, vehicles, and vending machines.

111205.

- (a) If imitation hamburger is sold or served in restaurant a list of ingredients thereof shall appear on the menu, or, if there is no menu, the information shall be posted as state department shall by regulations require. No list of ingredients, however, shall be required for imitation hamburger that contains not more than 10 percent added protein and water, and that does not contain other binders or extenders.
- (b) No restaurant shall use the terms "hamburger," "burger," or any other cognate thereof in any advertisement, or menu to refer to any imitation hamburger. A restaurant selling or serving imitation hamburger may refer to the product as imitation hamburger or by any other term that accurately informs the customer of the nature of the food product that he or she is sold or served.

111210. It is unlawful and constitutes misbranding for any person to advertise, offer for sale, sell, or serve as hamburger or imitation hamburger in any restaurant any product that does not come within the definitions of those terms contained in Section 111200. It is unlawful and constitutes misbranding for any person to violate any provision of this article or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.

111215. It is the public policy of this state to require restaurants selling hamburger and imitation hamburger to accurately inform the consumer public of the contents of foods.

111220. This article shall be enforced by the same persons and in the same manner as provided in Article 7 (commencing with Section 28690) of Chapter 11 of Division 22.

ARTICLE 14. Asian Rice Noodles and Korean Rice Cakes

[\(Return\)](#)

111222. For purposes of this article the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) "Asian rice-based noodle" is defined as a rice-based pasta that contains rice powder, water, wheat starch, vegetable cooking oil, and optional ingredients to modify the pH or water activity, or to provide a preservative effect. The ingredients shall not include any animal fats or any other products derived from animals. An Asian rice-based noodle is prepared by using a traditional method that includes cooking by steaming at not less than 130 degrees Fahrenheit, for not less than four minutes.
- (b) "Korean rice cake" is defined as a confection that contains rice powder, salt, sugar, various edible seeds, oil, dried beans, nuts, dried fruits, and dried pumpkin. The ingredients may not include any animal fats or any other products derived from animals. A Korean rice cake is prepared by using a traditional Korean method that includes cooking by steaming at not less than 275 degrees Fahrenheit, for not less than five minutes, nor more than 15 minutes.

111223.

- (a) (1) All manufacturers of Asian rice-based noodles shall place a label on the packaging of Asian rice-based noodles that indicates the date and time that the product first came out of hot holding at temperatures above 135 degrees Fahrenheit and includes a statement that the Asian rice-based noodles are perishable.
(2) The product packaging shall only be labeled once.

- (3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), this section shall not apply to Asian rice-based noodles that have a pH of 4.6 or below, have a water activity of 0.85 or below, or have been determined by the department to be nonpotentially hazardous foods based on formulation and supporting laboratory documentation submitted to the department by the manufacturer.
- (b) All manufacturers of Korean rice cakes shall place a label issued by the Korean Rice Cake Association Corporation on the Korean rice cake that indicates the date of manufacture. The Korean rice cakes label shall include a statement that the rice cake must be consumed within one day of manufacture.

CHAPTER 6. DRUGS AND DEVICES

[\(Return\)](#)

ARTICLE 1. General Provisions

111225. As used in this chapter, with respect to a drug or drug ingredient, "established name" means either of the following:

- (a) The name designated pursuant to Section 508 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 358).
- (b) If there is no such name and the drug or ingredient is an article recognized in an official compendium, then the official title in the compendium is the established name. If neither subdivision (a) or (b) of this section applies, the common or usual name, if any, of the drug or of the ingredient is the established name. When an article is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and in the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia under different official titles, the official title used in the United States Pharmacopoeia shall apply unless it is labeled and offered for sale as a homeopathic drug. If it is labeled and offered for sale as a homeopathic drug, the official title used in the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia shall apply.

111230. Any drug represented in its labeling or advertisement as an antiseptic shall be considered to be represented as a germicide, except in the case of a drug that is purported to be or represented as, an antiseptic for inhibitory use as a wet dressing, ointment, dusting powder, or other use involving prolonged contact with the body.

111235. Whenever a drug is recognized in both the United States Pharmacopoeia and the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, it shall be subject to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia unless it is labeled and offered for sale as a homeopathic drug. If it is labeled and offered for sale as a homeopathic drug, it shall be subject to the provisions of the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States and not to those of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

111240. Any added poisonous or deleterious substance, or color additive, shall be considered unsafe for use with respect to any drug or device unless there is in effect a regulation adopted pursuant to Section 110090 that prescribes its use in or on drugs or devices.

111245. The department may establish performance standards for devices, that shall be designed to provide reasonable assurance of safe and effective performance and, where appropriate, requiring the use and prescribing the form and content of labeling for the proper installation, maintenance, operation, or use of the device. However, if a performance standard is established for a device pursuant to Section 514 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 360d) or Section 521 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 360k), it shall be the performance standard of this state for device.

111246. Commencing January 1, 2002, any product used for the treatment of lice or scabies in human beings that contains the pesticide Lindane shall not be used or sold in the state.

ARTICLE 2. Adulterated Drugs and Devices

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111250. Any drug or device is adulterated if it consists, in whole or in part, of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance.

111255. Any drug or device is adulterated if it has been produced, prepared, packed, or held under conditions whereby it may have been contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health.

111260. Any drug or device is adulterated if the methods, facilities, or controls used for its manufacture, processing, packing, or holding do not conform to, or are not operated or administered in conformity with current good manufacturing practice to assure that the drug or device meets the requirements of this part as to safety and has the identity and strength, and meets the quality and purity characteristics that it purports or is represented to possess.

111265. Any drug or device is adulterated if it is packaged and its container is composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render the contents injurious to health.

111270. Any drug or device is adulterated if it bears or contains for the purpose of coloring only a color additive that is unsafe within the meaning of Section 111240.

111275. Any drug or device is adulterated if it is a color additive, the intended use of which in or on drugs or devices is for the purpose of coloring only, and it is unsafe within the meaning of Section 111240.

111280. Any drug is adulterated if it purports to be, or is represented as, a drug that is recognized in an official compendium, and its strength differs from, or its quality or purity falls below, the standards set forth in the compendium. Such determination as to strength, quality, or purity shall be made in accordance with the tests or methods of assay set forth in the compendium, or in the absence of or inadequacy of the tests or methods of assay, those prescribed under authority of this part. No drug defined in an official compendium shall be deemed to be adulterated under this section because it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity set forth in the compendium, if its difference in strength, quality, or purity from the standard is plainly stated on the label.

111285. Any drug or device is adulterated if its strength differs from, or its purity or quality is below, that which it is represented to possess.

111290. Any drug or device is adulterated if any substance has been mixed or packed with it so as to reduce its quality or strength or if any substance has been substituted, wholly or in part, for the drug or device.

111295. It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or offer for sale any drug or device that is adulterated.

111300. It is unlawful for any person to adulterate any drug or device.

111305. It is unlawful for any person to receive in commerce any drug or device that is adulterated or to deliver or proffer for delivery any drug or device.

111310. While any regulation described in Section 110090 relating to any color additive is in effect, any drug or device that bears or contains the color additive in accordance with the regulation shall not be considered adulterated.

111315. Any drug or device intended for export shall not be deemed to be adulterated under this part if it satisfies all of the following requirements:

- (a) It accords to the specifications of the foreign purchaser.
- (b) It is not in conflict with the laws of the importing country
- (c) It is labeled on the outside of the shipping package to show that it is intended for export.

If the article is sold or offered for sale in domestic commerce, this section shall not exempt it from any of the provisions of this part.

111320. Any device is adulterated that fails to meet the applicable performance standard, if any, as provided in Section 111245.

111325. A drug or device is deemed adulterated under the laws of this state if it is subject to regulations issued by the United States Food and Drug Administration as set forth in Parts 200, 211, 314, and 800 of Volume 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, relating to tamper-resistant packaging, but is not in compliance therewith.

ARTICLE 3. Misbranded Drugs and Devices

[\(Return\)](#)

111330. Any drug or device is misbranded if its labeling is false or misleading in any particular.

111335. Any drug or device is misbranded if its labeling or packaging does not conform to the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 110290).

111340. Any drug or device is misbranded unless it bears a label containing all of the following information:

- (a) The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor.
- (b) An accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

Reasonable variations from the requirements of subdivision (b) shall be permitted. Requirements for placement and prominence of the information and exemptions as to small packages shall be established in accordance with regulations adopted pursuant to Section 110380.

111345. Any drug or device is misbranded if any word, statement, or other information required by or under this part to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed on the label or labeling with conspicuousness, as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices in the labeling, and in terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

111355.

- (a) Any drug is misbranded unless its label bears, to the exclusion of any other nonproprietary name except the applicable, systematic chemical name or the chemical formula, all of the following information:
 - (1) The established name of the drug, if any.
 - (2) If it is fabricated from two or more ingredients, the established name and quantity of each active ingredient, including the kind and quantity or proportion of any alcohol, and also including, whether active or not, the established name and quantity or proportion of any bromides, ether, chloroform, acetanilide, acetophenetidin, antipyrine, atropine, hyoscine, hyoscyamine, codeine, arsenic, digitalis, digitalis glycosides, mercury, ouabain, strophanthin, strychnine, barbituric acid, or any derivative or preparation of any substances contained therein.
 - (3) For nonprescription drugs, the quantity or proportion of each active ingredient and the established name of each inactive ingredient in accordance with Sections 502(e)(1)(A)(ii) and (iii) of the federal act (21 U.S.C. 352(e)(1)(A)(ii) and (iii)).
- (b) The requirement for stating the quantity of the active ingredients of any drug, including the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, and also including, whether active or not, the quantity or proportion of any bromides, ether, chloroform, acetanilide, acetophenetidin, antipyrine, atropine, hyoscine, hyoscyamine, codeine, arsenic, digitalis, digitalis glycosides, mercury, ouabain, strophanthin, strychnine, barbituric acid, or any derivative or preparation of any substances contained therein, shall apply to all drugs, including prescription drugs and nonprescription drugs. However, the requirement for declaration of quantity shall not apply to nonprescription drugs that are also cosmetics, as defined in Section 201(i) of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 321(i)) and that are labeled in compliance with federal labeling requirements concerning declaration of ingredients including active ingredients and also the quantity and proportion of any alcohol,

except that the quantity or proportion of the following ingredients, whether active or not, shall be declared: bromides, ether, chloroform, acetanilide, acetophenetidin, antipyrine, atropine, hyoscyne, hyoscyamine, codeine, arsenic, digitalis, digitalis glycosides, mercury, ouabain, strophanthin, strychnine, barbituric acid, or any derivative or preparation of any substances contained therein. The department may exempt any nonprescription drug from the requirement of stating the quantity of the active ingredients, other than those specifically named in this subdivision, upon a showing by the applicant through evidence satisfactory to the department that the granting of the exemption will not endanger the public health. For any prescription drug the established name of the drug or ingredient, as the case may be, on the label and on any labeling on which a name for the drug or ingredient is used shall be printed prominently and in type at least half as large as that used thereon for any proprietary name or designation for the drug or ingredient.

The changes made in this section by Chapter 943 of the Statutes of 1978 shall not apply to any drug shipped by a manufacturer or packer to a retailer or wholesaler before January 1, 1980. Any such drugs so shipped shall comply with this section on and after January 1, 1981.

111360. Any drug subject to Section 111470 is misbranded unless the manufacturer, packer, or distributor of the drug includes, in all advertisements and other descriptive matter issued or caused to be issued by the manufacturer, packer, or distributor with respect to that drug, a true statement of all of the following:

- (a) The established name, printed prominently and in a type at least half as large as that used for any proprietary name of the drug.
- (b) The formula showing quantitatively each ingredient of the drug to the extent required for labels under Section 111355.
- (c) The name and place of business of the manufacturer that produced the finished dosage form of the drug, as prescribed by regulations issued by the department. This subdivision applies only to advertisements or descriptive matter issued for drugs manufactured in finished dosage form on or after April 1, 1973.
- (d) Such other information, in brief summary relating to side effects, contraindications, and effectiveness as shall be required by regulations promulgated by the department.

Regulations relating to side effects, contraindications, and effectiveness issued pursuant to Section 502(n) of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 352(n)) are the regulations establishing information requirements relating to side effects, contraindications and effectiveness in this state. The department may, by regulation, make other requirements relating to side effects, contraindications, and effectiveness whether or not in accordance with the regulations adopted under the federal act.

111365. Any drug subject to Section 111470 is misbranded unless the established name of the prescription drug or prescription drug ingredient is printed on the label prominently and in type at least half as large as that used for the proprietary name or designation on the label, labeling, or advertising. The department may, by regulation, establish exemptions from the requirements of this section when compliance with this section is not considered necessary for the protection of health and safety.

111375. Any drug or device is misbranded unless its labeling bears all of the following information:

- (a) Adequate directions for use.
- (b) Such adequate warnings against use in pathological conditions or by children where its use may be dangerous to health.
- (c) Adequate warning against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration or application.

Warnings shall be in a manner and form as are necessary for the protection of users.

If the department determines that any requirement of subdivision (a), as applied to any drug or device, is not necessary for the protection of the public health, the department may adopt regulations exempting the drug or device from these requirements.

Any drug or device exempted under Section 502(f) of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 352(f)) is exempt from the requirement of this section. The department, however, may adopt any regulation

including a drug or device within, or excluding a drug or device from the requirements of this section, whether or not the inclusion or exclusion of the drug or device is in accord with the federal act.

111380. Any drug is misbranded if it purports to be a drug that is recognized in an official compendium and it is not packaged and labeled as prescribed in the official compendium. The method of packaging, however, may be modified with the consent of the department.

111385. Any drug or device is misbranded if the department determines that the drug or device is liable to deterioration, unless it is packaged in that form and manner and its label bears a statement of the precautions, as the department, by regulation, may require as necessary for the protection of public health. Such regulations shall not be established for any drug or device recognized in an official compendium, unless the department has informed the appropriate body, charged with the revision of the official compendium, of the need for that packaging or labeling requirements and that body has not prescribed the requirements in a reasonable length of time.

111390. Any drug or device is misbranded if its container is so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

111395. Any drug is misbranded in any of the following cases:

- (a) It is an imitation of another drug.
- (b) It is offered for sale under the name of another drug.
- (c) The contents of the original package have been, wholly or partly, removed and replaced with other material in the package.

111397. (a) Any foreign dangerous drug that is not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration or that is obtained outside of the licensed supply chain regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration, California State Board of Pharmacy, or State Department of Public Health is misbranded.

(b) Any foreign dangerous drug that is imported lawfully under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 301 et seq.) or pursuant to an announcement by the United States Food and Drug Administration of the exercise of enforcement discretion for instances including, but not limited to, clinical research purposes, drug shortages, development of countermeasures against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear terrorism agents, or pandemic influenza preparedness and response is not misbranded.

111400. Any drug or device is misbranded if it is dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in its labeling.

111415. Any drug is misbranded if it is a color additive, intended for use in or on drugs for the purpose of coloring only and its packaging and labeling fail to conform to the packaging and labeling requirements adopted pursuant to Section 110090.

111420. A drug or device is misbranded if a trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another person, or any likeness of the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, or device of another person, has been placed on the drug or device, or upon its container.

111425. A drug or device is misbranded if it was manufactured in this state in an establishment not duly licensed as provided in this part.

111430. A drug or device is misbranded if it was manufactured in an establishment not duly registered with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare of the United States.

111435. Any drug is misbranded if its packaging or labeling is in violation of an applicable regulation issued pursuant to Section 108685 or 108700.

111440. It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or offer for sale any drug or device that is misbranded.

111445. It is unlawful for any person to misbrand any drug or device.

111450. It is unlawful for any person to receive in commerce any drug or device that is misbranded or to deliver or proffer for delivery any drug or device.

111455. It is unlawful for any person to alter, mutilate, destroy, obliterate, or remove the label or any part of the labeling of any drug or device if the act results in the drug or device being misbranded.

111460. Any drug or device intended for export shall not be deemed to be misbranded under this part if it satisfies all of the following requirements:

- (a) It accords to the specifications of the foreign purchaser.
- (b) It is not in conflict with the laws of the importing country.
- (c) It is labeled on the outside of the shipping package to show that it is intended for export.

If the article is sold or offered for sale in domestic commerce, this section shall not exempt it from any of the provisions of this part.

111465. A drug or device is deemed misbranded under the laws of this state if it is subject to regulations issued by the United States Food and Drug Administration relating to tamper-resistant packaging, as set forth in Parts 200, 211, 314, and 800 of Volume 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, but is not in compliance therewith.

111470. The following drugs or devices, that are intended for use by man, shall be sold only upon a written prescription of a practitioner licensed by law to prescribe the drug or device, or upon an oral prescription of the licensee that is reduced promptly to writing and filed by the pharmacist, or by refilling the written or oral prescription if the refilling is authorized by the prescriber either in the original prescription or by oral order that is reduced promptly to writing and filed by the pharmacist:

- (a) A habit forming drug to which Section 111350 applies.
- (b) A drug or device that, because of its toxicity or other potentiality for harmful effect, or the method of its use, or the collateral measures necessary to its use, is not safe for use except under the supervision of a practitioner licensed by law to administer the drug or device.
- (c) A drug or device for which adequate directions cannot be written for persons, who are not practitioners licensed by law to prescribe the drug or device, for safe and effective self-medication or treatment by those persons, who are not practitioners licensed by law to prescribe the drug or device.
- (d) A drug or device that is limited by an effective application under Section 505 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 355) or Section 111550 to use under the professional supervision of a practitioner licensed by law to administer the drug or device.

If any prescription for the drug does not indicate the number of times it may be refilled, if any, the prescription may not be refilled unless the pharmacist obtains a new order from the practitioner.

111475. The act of selling a drug or device contrary to Section 111470 shall be deemed to be an act that results in the drug or device being misbranded while held for sale.

111480. Any drug or device sold by filling or refilling a written or oral prescription of a practitioner licensed to prescribe the drug or device shall be exempt from the labeling requirements of Sections 111335, 111340, 111350, 111355, 111360, 111365, 111375, 111380, 111385, 111395, 111415, and 111420, if the drug or device bears a label displaying all the following:

- (a) Except where the prescriber orders otherwise, either the manufacturer's trade name of the drug, or the generic name and the name of the manufacturer. Commonly used abbreviations may be used. Preparations containing two or more active ingredients may be identified by the manufacturer's trade name or the commonly used name or the principal active ingredients.
- (b) The directions for the use of the drug or device.
- (c) The name of the patient(s).
- (d) The name of the prescriber.

- (e) The date of issue.
- (f) The name, address of the furnisher, and prescription number or other means of identifying the prescription.
- (g) The strength of the drug or drugs dispensed.
- (h) The quantity of the drug or drugs dispensed.
- (i) The expiration date of the effectiveness of the drug or device if the information is included on the original label of the manufacturer of the drug or device.

If a pharmacist dispenses a prescribed drug by means of a unit dose medication system, as defined by administrative regulation, for a patient in a skilled nursing, intermediate care or other health care facility, the requirements of this section will be satisfied if the unit dose medication system contains the aforementioned information or the information is otherwise readily available at the time of drug administration.

The exemption shall not apply to any drug or device dispensed in the course of the conduct of a business of dispensing drugs or devices pursuant to diagnosis by mail, or to a drug or device dispensed in violation of Section 111470.

111485. The department may, by regulation, remove any drug or device subject to Sections 111350 and 111550 from the requirements of Section 111470, when the requirements are not necessary for the protection of the public health. Any drug removed from the prescription requirements of the federal act by regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act is removed from the requirements of Section 111470. The department may, however, by regulation, continue the applicability of Section 111470 for any drug or device, or make these sections inapplicable to any drug or device, whether or not the inclusion or exclusion of the drug or device is in accordance with the regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act.

111490.

- (a) A drug or device that is subject to Section 111470 is misbranded if at any time prior to dispensing, its label fails to bear the statement "Caution: federal law prohibits dispensing without prescription," or "Caution: state law prohibits dispensing without prescription," or "Rx only." A drug or device to which Section 111470 does not apply is misbranded if at any time prior to dispensing its label bears the caution statement or "Rx only" quoted in the preceding sentence.
- (b) A device that is subject to Section 111470 is misbranded if, at any time prior to dispensing, its label fails to bear the statement "Caution: federal law restricts this device to sale by or on the order of a _____," the blank to be filled in with the designation of the practitioner licensed to use or order use of the device. A device to which Section 111470 does not apply is misbranded if, at any time prior to dispensing, its label bears the caution statement quoted in the preceding sentence.

111495. Nothing in this article shall be construed to relieve any person from any requirement prescribed by or under authority of law with respect to drugs now included or that may hereafter be included within the classification stated in Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000) or in the applicable federal law relating to controlled substances.

111500. A physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian may personally furnish his or her own patient with drugs as are necessary in the treatment of the condition for which he or she attends the patient provided that the drug is properly labeled to show all the information required in Section 111480 except the prescription number.

111505. For purposes of Section 111510, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) "Distributor" means any corporation, person, or other entity, not engaged in the manufacture of a legend drug product, who distributes for resale and distribution a legend drug product under the label of the corporation, person, or entity.
- (b) "Legend drug" means any controlled substance subject to the Federal Controlled Substances Act (Title II, P.L. 91-513) or subject to the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000), and any drug described in Section 4211 of the Business and Professions Code or Section 111470.

- (c) "Solid dosage forms" means capsules or tablets intended for oral administration.
- (d) "Code imprint" means a series of letters or numbers assigned by the manufacturer or distributor to a specific drug, or marks or monograms unique to the manufacturer, distributor, or both. The National Drug Code may be used as a code imprint.

111510.

- (a) No legend drug in solid dosage form may be manufactured or distributed for sale in this state unless it is clearly marked or imprinted with a code imprint identifying the drug and the manufacturer or distributor of the drug. Manufacturers or distributors who only repack an already finished dosage form of a legend drug shall not have the responsibility to do the imprint.
- (b) On or before July 1, 1982, manufacturers or distributors of legend drugs, depending on whether the manufacturer's or distributor's code imprint will appear on the surface of the solid dosage form, shall provide to the department a list of their legend drugs and the intended code imprints. The department shall provide for the distribution of the information required to be submitted under this subdivision to all poison control centers in the state. Manufacturers, distributors, and the department shall provide to any licensed health care provider, upon request, lists of legend drugs and code imprints provided to the department under this section, but may charge a reasonable fee to cover copying and postage costs. Updated lists shall be provided to the department annually or as changes or revisions occur.
- (c) The department may grant exemptions from the requirements of this section upon application of a manufacturer or distributor indicating size or other characteristics that render the product impractical for the imprinting required by this section.
- (d) A legend drug that does not meet the requirements is misbranded.
- (e) It is the intent of the Legislature that all legend drugs having solid dosage forms be imprinted regardless of by whom they are distributed.
- (f) This section shall apply to all legend drugs sold in California on or after January 1, 1983.
- (g) Pharmacists, pharmacies, and licensed wholesalers shall only be liable for knowing and willful violations of this section, except that no liability shall accrue if the pharmacist acts pursuant to Section 4229.5 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (h) The provisions of subdivisions (a) to (g), inclusive, shall not apply to any of the following:
 - (1) Drugs purchased by a pharmacy, pharmacist, or licensed wholesaler prior to January 1, 1983, and held in stock for resale.
 - (2) Drugs that are the subject of an investigation pursuant to Section 111590 or 111595.
 - (3) Drugs that are manufactured by or upon the order of a practitioner licensed by law to prescribe or administer drugs and that are to be used solely by the patient for whom prescribed.

ARTICLE 4. Experimental Use of Drugs

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111515. As used in this article, "experimental drug" means any of the following:
A drug intended for investigational use under Section 111595.

111520. No person shall prescribe or knowingly administer an experimental drug to another person in violation of this article.

111525. Prior to prescribing or administering an experimental drug, consent to the use of the drug shall be obtained in the method and manner specified in Chapter 1.3 (commencing with Section 24170) of Division 20.

111530.

- (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 24175, if the subject is a minor, consent shall be provided by a parent or guardian of the subject and shall also be provided by the subject if the subject is seven years of age or older.
- (b) Consent given pursuant to this section shall only be for the prescribing or administering of an experimental drug that is related to maintaining or improving the health of the subject or related to obtaining information about a pathological condition of the subject.

111535. Consent given pursuant to Section 111525 may be revoked at any time by either verbal or written communication to the practitioner supervising the administration of the experimental drug.

111540. Prior to administering an experimental drug, the experimental activity as a whole, including the consent procedures required by Section 111525, shall be reviewed and approved by a committee for the protection of human subjects that is acceptable, as determined by the department. A committee for the protection of human subjects that operates under a general or special assurance approved by the federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare pursuant to Part 46 of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations shall be an acceptable committee for purposes of this section. A copy of the consent procedures approved by a committee for the protection of human subjects shall be filed with the department prior to the commencement of the experiment.

111545. A person having an ownership interest in a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, as those terms are defined in Section 1250, may not prescribe an experimental drug for a patient in the facility.

ARTICLE 5. New Drugs or Devices

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111550. No person shall sell, deliver, or give away any new drug or new device unless it satisfies either of the following:

- (a) It is one of the following:
 - (1) A new drug, and a new drug application has been approved for it and that approval has not been withdrawn, terminated, or suspended under Section 505 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 355).
 - (2) A new biologic product for which a license has been issued as required by the federal Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 262).
 - (3) A device that is reported under Section 510(k) of the federal act (21 U.S.C. or 360(k)), or is a device exempted pursuant to subsection (l) or (m) of Section 360 of Title 21 of the United States Code, or it is a new device for which a premarket approval application has been approved, and that approval has not been withdrawn, terminated, or suspended under Section 515 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 360e).
- (b) The department has approved a new drug or device application for that new drug or new device and that approval has not been withdrawn, terminated, or suspended. Any person who files a new drug or device application with the department shall submit, as part of the application, all of the following information:
 - (1) Full reports of investigations that have been made to show whether or not the new drug or device is safe for use and whether the new drug or device is effective in use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling or advertising of the new drug or device.
 - (2) A full list of the articles used as components of the new drug or device.
 - (3) A full statement of the composition of the new drug or device.
 - (4) A full description of the methods used in, and the facilities and controls used for, the manufacture, processing, and packing of the new drug, or in the case of a new device, a full statement of its composition, properties, and construction, and the principles of its operation.
 - (5) Samples of the new drug or device and of the articles used as components of the drug or device as the department may require.
 - (6) Specimens of the labeling and advertisements proposed to be used for the new drug or device.

111555. Within 180 days after the filing of an application provided for in Section 111550, or an additional period as shall be agreed upon by the department and the applicant, the department shall do either of the following:

- (a) Approve the application, if it finds that none of the grounds for denying approval specified in Section 111550 apply.
- (b) Give the applicant written notice (b) an opportunity for a hearing before the department on the question of whether the application is approvable. If the applicant elects to accept the opportunity for hearing by written request within 30 days after the notice, the hearing shall commence not more

than 90 days after the expiration of the 30 days unless the department and the applicant otherwise agree. Any such hearing shall thereafter be conducted on an expedited basis and the department's order thereon shall be issued within 90 days after the date fixed by the department for filing final briefs.

111560. The department shall issue an order refusing to approve an application if, after written notice to the applicant and after giving him or her an opportunity for a hearing, the department makes any of the following findings:

- (a) That the reports of investigation, that are required to be submitted to the department pursuant to Section 111550, do not include adequate tests by all methods reasonably applicable to show whether or not the new drug or device is safe for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the proposed labeling and advertisement of the new drug or device.
- (b) That the results of the tests submitted pursuant to Section 111550 to show whether or not the new drug or device is safe for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the proposed labeling and advertisement of the new drug or device show that the drug or device is unsafe for use under these conditions or do not show that the new drug or device is safe for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the proposed labeling and advertisement.
- (c) That the methods, facilities, and controls used in the manufacture, processing, or packing of the new drug or device are inadequate to preserve its identity, strength, quality, purity, composition, or other characteristics.
- (d) That upon the basis of information submitted as part of the application, or upon the basis of any other information before it with respect to the new drug or device, that the department has insufficient information to determine whether the drug or device is safe for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the proposed labeling and advertisement.
- (e) That evaluated on the basis of the information submitted as part of the application and any other information before it with respect to the new drug or device, that there is a lack of substantial evidence that the new drug or device will have the effect it purports or is represented to have under the conditions of use prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the proposed labeling or advertisement of the new drug or device.
- (f) That based on an evaluation by the department of all material facts, that the proposed labeling or advertising of the new drug or device is false or misleading in any particular.

111565. An order pursuant to Section 111560 refusing approval of a new drug application or a new device application shall be revoked whenever the department finds that the facts justify the action.

111570. In the case of any new drug or device for which an approval of an application filed pursuant to Section 111550 is in effect, the applicant shall establish and maintain records, and make reports to the department, of data relating to clinical experience and other data or information, received or otherwise obtained by the applicant with respect to the new drug or device, as the department may by general regulation, or by order with respect to the application, prescribe. Any regulation or order issued pursuant to this section or pursuant to Section 111595 shall have due regard for the professional ethics of the medical profession and the interest of patients and shall provide, where the department determines that it is reasonably necessary, for the examination upon request, by the persons to whom the regulation or order is applicable, of similar information received or otherwise obtained by the department. Every person required pursuant to this section to maintain records, and every person in charge or in custody of the records, shall, upon request of an authorized agent of the department, permit the agent at all reasonable time to have access to, and copy and verify, the records.

111575. The department shall issue an order withdrawing approval of an application concerning any new drug or device if, after giving written notice to the applicant and an opportunity for a hearing, the department makes any of the following findings:

- (a) That clinical or other experience, tests, or other scientific data show that the new drug or device is unsafe for use under the conditions of use upon the basis of which the application was approved.
- (b) That new evidence of clinical experience, not contained in the application or not available to the department until after the application was approved, or tests by new methods, or tests by methods

not deemed reasonably applicable when the application was approved, evaluated together with the evidence available to the department when the application was approved, shows that the new drug or device is not shown to be safe for use under the conditions of use upon the basis of which the application was approved.

- (c) On the basis of new information with respect to the new drug or device, evaluated together with the evidence available to the department when the application was approved, that there is a lack of substantial evidence that the new drug or device will have the effect it purports or is represented to have, under the conditions of use prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling or advertising of the new drug or device.
- (d) That the application contains any untrue statement of a material fact.
- (e) That the applicant has failed to establish a system for maintaining required records, or has repeatedly or deliberately failed to maintain the records or to make required reports, or the applicant has refused to permit access to, or copying or verification of, the records.
- (f) That on the basis of new information before the department, evaluated together with the evidence before it when the application was approved, the methods used in, or the facilities and controls used for, the manufacture, processing, and packing of the new drug or device are inadequate to assure and preserve its identity, strength, quality, purity, composition, and characteristics as determined by qualified experts selected by the department, and were not made adequate within a reasonable time after receipt of written notice from the department specifying the matter complained of.
- (g) That on the basis of new information before it, evaluated together with the evidence before it when the application was approved, the labeling or advertisement of the new drug or device, based on an evaluation of all material facts, is false or misleading in any particular and is not corrected within a reasonable time after receipt of written notice from the department specifying the matter complained of.

111580. When the department finds that there is an imminent hazard to the public health, it may suspend the approval for the application immediately.

111585. An order pursuant to Section 111575 or 111580 withdrawing approval of an application concerning any new drug or device shall be revoked whenever the department finds that the facts justify the action.

111590. Section 111550 does not apply to a drug or device intended solely for investigational use by experts qualified by scientific training and experience to investigate the safety and effectiveness of drugs or devices if the investigation is conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 505(i) of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 355(i)) or Section 520(g) thereof (21 U.S.C. Secs. 352 and 360) and the regulations adopted pursuant to the federal act.

111595. Section 111550 does not apply to any drug or device intended solely for investigational use by experts qualified by scientific training and experience to investigate the safety and effectiveness of drugs or devices if all the following conditions are complied with:

- (a) The submission to the department, before any clinical testing of a drug or device is undertaken, of reports, by the manufacturer or the sponsor of the investigation of the drug or device, of preclinical tests including tests on animals, of the drug or device adequate to justify the proposed clinical testing.
- (b) The manufacturer or the sponsor of the investigation of a drug or a device proposed to be distributed to investigators for clinical testing obtaining a signed, notarized agreement from each of the investigators that patients to whom the drug or device is administered will be under his or her personal supervision, or under the supervision of investigators responsible to him or her, and that he or she will not supply the drug or device to any other investigator, or to clinics, for administration to human beings.
- (c) The establishment and maintenance of the records, and the making of the reports to the department, by the manufacturer or the sponsor of the investigation of the drug or device, of data, including but not limited to, analytical reports by investigators, obtained as a result of the investigational use of the drug or device, as the department finds will enable it to evaluate the safety

and effectiveness of the drug or device in the event of the filing of an application pursuant to Section 111550.

- (d) The manufacturer, or the sponsor of the investigation, require experts using the drugs or devices for investigational purposes to certify to the manufacturer or sponsor that they will comply with the requirements of Article 4 (commencing with Section 111515).
- (e) Any other conditions as the department shall adopt as regulations necessary for the protection of the public health. The federal regulations adopted pursuant to Section 505(i) of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 355(i)) or Section 520(g) thereof (21 U.S.C. Secs. 352 and 360) shall be the regulations for exemptions from Section 111550 in this state. However, the department may prescribe, by regulation, any condition for exemption from Section 111550 whether or not the condition is in accordance with regulations adopted under the federal act.

111605.

- (a) In making determinations on requests for approval of AIDS-related drugs, as defined in subdivision (b), in accordance with Section 111550, or for exemptions from these requirements, for purposes of investigations of these drugs, pursuant to Section 111595, the department shall employ persons to conduct reviews of requests for drug marketing approval for AIDS-related drugs, or exemptions from the approval requirements as specified in that section. The AIDS Vaccine Research and Development Advisory Committee shall review and advise the department in its actions under this section.

Where necessary, the department shall enter into contracts with appropriate and qualified persons or entities for the review of these requests, including persons with significant experience in conducting or reviewing clinical trials of drugs or physicians with significant experience in treating AIDS patients.

No person may contract with the department for the review of a request under this subdivision if the person has a financial interest or a conflict of interest involving the drug being evaluated.

- (b) "AIDS-related drug" means either of the following:
 - (1) A vaccine to protect against human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.
 - (2) Antiviral agent, immune modulator, or other agent to be administered to persons who have been infected with HIV, to counteract the effects of this infection, or any drug to treat opportunistic infections associated with AIDS.
- (c) The immunities provided for in Sections 818.4 and 821.6 of the Government Code shall apply whenever the department grants approval pursuant to Section 111550 or an exemption from the approval requirements pursuant to Section 111595, for an AIDS-related drug.

111610. Section 111550 does not apply to any of the following:

- (a) A drug or device that is sold in this state, or introduced into interstate commerce, at any time prior to the enactment of the federal act, if its labeling and advertising contained the same representations concerning the conditions of its use.
- (b) Any drug that is licensed under the Public Health Service Act of July 1, 1944 (58 Stats. 682, as amended; 42 U.S.C. Sec. 201 et seq.) or under the eighth paragraph of the heading of Bureau of Animal Industry of the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 832-833; 21 U.S.C. Sec. 151 et seq.), commonly known as the "Virus-Serum-Toxin Act."

ARTICLE 6. Licenses

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111615. No person shall manufacture any drug or device in this state unless he or she has a valid license from the department. The license is valid for two calendar years from the date of issue, unless it is revoked. The license is not transferable.

The department may require any manufacturer, wholesaler, or importer of any prescription ophthalmic device in this state to obtain a license.

111620. A separate license is required for each place of manufacture.

111625. A license application shall be completed biennially and accompanied by an application fee as prescribed in Section 111630. This fee is not refundable if the license is refused.

111630. The department shall by regulation establish the application form and set the fee for licensure and renewal of a license. The penalty for failure to apply for renewal of a license within 30 days after its expiration is ten dollars (\$10) and shall be added to the renewal fee and be paid by the applicant before the renewal license may be issued. All moneys collected as fees shall be expended when appropriated by the Legislature in the carrying out of the provisions of this part and the regulations adopted pursuant to this part.

Any person licensed pursuant to this section shall immediately notify the department of any change in the information reported in the license application.

111635.

- (a) Prior to issuing a license required by Section 111615 to any place of business where a drug or device is manufactured, the department shall receive from each place of business documentation that evidences ownership and any of the following:
- (1) The place of business is operating pursuant to a valid biologics license issued by the United States Food and Drug Administration in compliance with Section 351 of the federal Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 262).
 - (2) The place of business is operating with a valid establishment registration pursuant to Section 510 of the federal act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 360). This documentation shall include an attestation from an officer of the place of business that a federal inspection was completed within the two years prior to the date of the attestation.
 - (3) The place of business is operating in compliance with audits conducted pursuant to the International Standards Organization (ISO) 9000 series, ISO 13485:2003 quality management systems standards, ISO 15378:2006 quality management systems standards, pursuant to Parts 210 and 211 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or pursuant to Part 820 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - (4) The place of business is operating pursuant to an approved investigational new drug issued by the federal Food and Drug Administration pursuant to Section 312.20 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations or pursuant to an approved investigational device exemption issued by the federal Food and Drug Administration pursuant to Section 812.20 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (b) If the department receives documentation that satisfies the requirements of subdivision (a), the department shall not inspect the place of business prior to issuing a license required by Section 111615. If the department does not receive the documentation required, the department shall inspect the place of business prior to issuing a license required by Section 111615.
- (c) Upon request by a place of business licensed under Section 111615, the department shall provide an official copy of the valid license to the place of business in accordance with Sections 110230 and 110235.
- (d) Notwithstanding Section 111640, for any place of business where a drug or device is manufactured and the manufacturer has received a license pursuant to this section, the department shall make investigations or inspections authorized by Article 2 (commencing with Section 110140) of Chapter 2 only when any of the following occur:
- (1) The department becomes aware of an issue and makes a determination that the health and safety of the public is at risk.
 - (2) A complaint has been registered with the department and the department makes a determination that the health and safety of the public is at risk.
 - (3) A notification has been sent by the United States Food and Drug Administration to the department that requests assistance regarding any Class I or II recall action memorandum.

- (4) The United States Food and Drug Administration has requested assistance for enforcement activities, including, but not limited to, embargoes, seizures, or injunctions.
- (e) Inspections made pursuant to subdivision (d) shall be limited to inspections for compliance with, or violations of, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 110290) or this chapter.

111640. The department shall make investigations or inspections authorized by Article 2 (commencing with Section 110410) of Chapter 2 as it deems necessary to carry out this chapter.

111645. Any violation of any provision of this part or any regulation adopted pursuant to this part shall be grounds for denying a license or for suspending or revoking a license. Proceedings for the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license shall be conducted pursuant to Section 100171.

111650. Drug manufacturers who have obtained a license or who are applying for a license pursuant to this article shall submit to the California State Board of Pharmacy information as the Board of Pharmacy deems reasonably necessary to carry out its drug distribution responsibilities including, but not limited to, information on drug inventories or restricted dangerous drugs. Failure of any manufacturer to report the information to the Board of Pharmacy in a timely fashion shall be grounds for the department to deny, suspend, or revoke the manufacturer's license. The California State Board of Pharmacy may adopt regulations that are reasonably necessary to implement this section.

111655. The licensing provisions of this chapter shall not apply to any of the following:

- (a) Any pharmacy that maintains establishments in conformance with provisions of the Pharmacy Law, Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, regulating the practice of pharmacy, and that is regularly engaged in dispensing prescription drugs or devices, upon prescriptions of any person licensed to administer the drugs or devices to patients under the care of the person in the course of his or her professional practice, and that does not manufacture, prepare, propagate, compound, or process drugs or devices for sale other than in the regular course of his or her business of dispensing or selling drugs or devices at retail.
- (b) Any pharmacy that solely engages in providing drugs or devices to a person licensed by law to administer the drug or device for his or her use in the course of his or her professional practice.
- (c) Any pharmacy that solely provides drugs or devices to another pharmacy in order to meet a temporary inventory shortage.
- (d) Any person who is licensed by law to prescribe or administer drugs or devices and who manufactures, prepares, propagates, compounds, or processes drugs or devices solely for use in the course of his or her professional practice.
- (e) Any person who manufactures, prepares, propagates, compounds, or processes any drug or device solely for use in nonclinical research, teaching, or chemical analysis and not for sale.
- (f) Any wholesaler, as defined in Section 4038 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (g) Any such other class of persons as the department may by regulation exempt from the application of this article upon a finding that licensing by a class of persons in accordance with this article is not necessary for the protection of the public health.
- (h) Any registered dispensing optician licensed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 2550) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, who is regularly engaged in dispensing or selling prescription lenses and frames, and not engaged in the manufacture, preparation, processing or assembling of lenses or frames for sale other than in the regular course of his or her business of dispensing or selling lenses or frames at retail.

111656.

- (a) No person shall conduct a home medical device retail facility business in the State of California unless he or she has obtained a license from the department. A license shall be required for each home medical device retail facility owned or operated by a specific person. A separate license shall be required for each of the premises of any person operating a home medical device retail facility in more than one location. The license shall be renewed annually and shall not be transferable. The licensee shall be responsible for assuring compliance with all requirements of this article pertaining to home medical device retail facilities.

- (b) Applications for a home medical device retail facility license shall be made on a form furnished by the department. The department may require any information it deems reasonably necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.
- (c) A warehouse owned by a home medical device retail facility the primary purpose of which is storage, not dispensing of home medical devices to patients, shall be licensed at a fee one-half of that for a home medical device retail facility. There shall be no separate or additional license fee for warehouse premises owned by a home medical device retail facility that are physically connected to the retail premises or that share common access.
- (d) The department may, at its discretion, issue a temporary license when the ownership of a home medical device retail facility is transferred from one person to another upon any conditions and for the periods of time as the department determines to be in the public interest. A temporary license fee shall be established by the department at an amount not to exceed the annual fee for renewal of a license to conduct a home medical device retail facility.
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a licensed home medical device retail facility may furnish a prescription device to a licensed health care facility for storage in a secured emergency pharmaceutical supplies container maintained within the facility in accordance with facility regulations of the State Department of Health Services set forth in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.
- (f) The licensure requirements of this section shall not apply to the following entities or practitioners, unless the entities or practitioners furnish home medical devices or home medical device services through a separate entity including, but not limited to, a corporate entity, division, or other business entity:
 - (1) Home health agencies that do not have a Part B Medicare supplier number.
 - (2) Hospitals, excluding providers of home medical devices that are owned or related to a hospital.
 - (3) Manufacturers and wholesale distributors, if not selling directly to the patient.
 - (4) Health care practitioners authorized to prescribe or order home medical devices or who use home medical devices or who use home medical devices to treat their patients.
 - (5) Licensed pharmacists and pharmacies. Pharmacies that sell or rent home medical devices shall be governed by the provisions of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code and any rules and regulations adopted by the California State Board of Pharmacy.
 - (6) Licensed hospice programs.
 - (7) Licensed nursing homes.
 - (8) Licensed veterinarians.
 - (9) Licensed dentists.
 - (10) Emergency medical services provider.
 - (11) Breast feeding support programs.

111656.1.

- (a) After January 1, 2002, prior to issuing a license required by Section 111656, the department shall inspect each place of business to determine ownership, adequacy of facilities, and personnel qualifications. The department shall inspect each licensee at least annually thereafter. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the department from inspecting any medical device retail facility prior to January 1, 2002.
- (b) The annual license fee for a home medical device retail facility shall be eight hundred fifty dollars (\$850) until adjusted pursuant to subdivision (c).
- (c) The annual license fee required by Sections 111656 and 111630 shall be adjusted annually, commencing July 1, 2003, by the department so that license fee revenues cover the estimated licensing program costs. Adjusted fee amounts shall take into account the resources required for inspections and other activities to support licensing during the previous year and shall take into account projected workload and changes in department overhead costs during the upcoming year.
- (d) Commencing July 1, 2003, the department shall by July 30 of each year, publish the amount of fees to be charged as adjusted pursuant to this section. This adjustment of fees shall not be subject to the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

- (e) Commencing January 1, 2003, the department shall, on or before January 10 of each year, provide the Legislature with a report recommending fee rates. The report shall describe the estimated licensing program costs for the next fiscal year to carry out the licensing, regulating, inspecting, and other duties and responsibilities of the department in carrying out the provisions of this article. The department shall describe the projected license fee amount so that license fee revenues cover the estimated licensing program costs. Projected fee amounts shall take into account the resources required for inspections and other activities to support licensing during the previous year and shall take into account projected workload and changes in department overhead costs during the upcoming year.
- (f) The Drug and Device Safety Fund is hereby created as a special fund in the State Treasury. All moneys collected by the department under this section and Sections 111656.7, 111656.8, 111656.12, and 111630, and fines and penalties collected by the department in the enforcement of this article, shall be deposited in the fund for use by the department upon appropriation by the Legislature for the purposes of providing funds necessary to carry out and implement the provisions of this article relating to drugs and devices.

111656.2.

- (a) The following standards shall apply to all home medical device retail facilities:
 - (1) Each retail facility shall store prescription devices in a manner that does not allow a customer direct access or self-service.
 - (2) Each retail facility shall maintain the premises, fixtures, and equipment in a clean and orderly condition.
 - (3) Each retail facility shall maintain the premises in a dry, well-ventilated condition, free from contamination or other conditions that may render home medical devices unfit for their intended use.
- (b) The department may by regulation impose any other standards pertaining to the acquisition, storage, and maintenance of prescription devices or other goods or to the maintenance or condition of the licensed premises of any home medical device retail facility as the department determines are reasonably necessary.

111656.3.

- (a) Each home medical device retail facility shall have written policies and procedures related to home medical device handling and, if authorized by the department pursuant to Section 111656.4, the dispensing of prescription devices. Those written policies and procedures shall be adequate to assure compliance with this article and shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (1) Training of staff, patients, and caregivers.
 - (2) Cleaning, storage, and maintenance of home medical devices necessary to prevent damage or contamination and to assure their operation in accordance with manufacturer specifications.
 - (3) Emergency services. If home medical device malfunction may threaten a patient's health, access to emergency services 24 hours per day, 365 days per year shall be available for device maintenance or replacement.
 - (4) Maintaining all records required by this article and any regulations adopted pursuant to the provisions of this article.
 - (5) Storage and security requirements to assure that prescription devices are dispensed in accordance with this article.
 - (6) Quality assurance.
- (b) The home medical device retail facility shall make consultation available to the patient or primary caregiver about the proper use of devices and related supplies furnished by the home medical device retail facility. The home medical device retail facility shall notify the patient or primary caregiver that this consultation is available.
- (c) Each home medical device retail facility shall ensure all personnel who engage in the taking of orders for, the selling of, or the fitting of prescription devices, if authorized by the department pursuant to Section 111656.4, shall have training and demonstrate initial and continuing competence in the order-taking, fitting, and sale of prescription devices that the home medical device retail facility furnishes pursuant to Section 111656.4.

- (d) Each home medical device retail facility shall prepare and maintain records of training and demonstrated employee competence required under this article for employees of the home medical device retail facility. The records shall be maintained for three years from and after the last date of employment.
- (e) Each home medical device retail facility shall have an ongoing, documented quality assurance program that includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1) Monitoring personnel performance to assure compliance with this article.
 - (2) Storage, maintenance, and dispensing of prescription devices to assure that prescription devices are dispensed in accordance with this article.
- (f) The records and documents specified in subdivisions (a) and (e) shall be maintained for three years from the date of making. The records and documents described in subdivisions (a), (d), and (e), shall be open to inspection at all times during business hours by authorized agents of the department or an inspector from the California State Board of Pharmacy for the purpose of investigating a pharmacist.

111656.4. Section 4051 of the Business and Professions Code shall not prohibit a home medical device retail facility from selling or dispensing prescription devices if the department finds that sufficient qualified supervision is employed by the home medical device retail facility to adequately safeguard and protect the public health. Each person applying to the department for this exemption shall meet the following requirements to obtain and maintain the exemption:

- (a) A licensed pharmacist or an exemptee who meets the requirements set forth in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, and whose license of exemption is currently valid, shall be in charge of the home medical device retail facility.
 - (1) He or she shall be a high school graduate or possess a general education development equivalent.
 - (2) He or she shall have a minimum of one year of paid work experience related to the distribution or dispensing of dangerous drugs or dangerous devices.
 - (3) He or she shall complete a training program that addresses each of the following subjects that are applicable to his or her duties:
 - (A) Knowledge and understanding of state and federal laws relating to the distribution of dangerous drugs and dangerous devices.
 - (B) Knowledge and understanding of state and federal laws relating the distribution of controlled substances.
 - (C) Knowledge and understanding of quality control systems.
 - (D) Knowledge and understanding of the United States Pharmacopoeia standards relating to the safe storage and handling of drugs.
 - (E) Knowledge and understanding relating to the safe storage and handling of home medical devices.
 - (F) Knowledge and understanding of prescription terminology, abbreviations, and format.
 - (4) The department may, by regulation, require training programs that include additional material.
 - (5) The department shall not issue an exemptee a license until the applicant provides proof of completion of the required training that the department determines is adequate to fulfill these requirements.
- (b) The licensed pharmacist or exemptee shall be on the premises at all times that prescription devices are available for sale or fitting unless the prescription devices are stored separately from other merchandise and are under the exclusive control of the licensed pharmacist or exemptee. A licensed pharmacist or an exemptee need not be present in the warehouse facility of a home medical device retail facility unless the department establishes that requirement by regulation based upon the need to protect the public.
- (c) The department may require an exemptee to complete a designated number of hours of coursework in department-approved courses of home health education in the disposition of any disciplinary action taken against the exemptee.
- (d) Each premises maintained by a home medical device retail facility shall have a license issued by the department and shall have a licensed pharmacist or exemptee on the premises if prescription devices are furnished, sold, or dispensed.

- (e) A home medical device retail facility may establish locked storage (a lock box or locked area) for emergency or after working hours furnishing of prescription devices. Locked storage may be installed or placed in a service vehicle of the home medical device retail facility for emergency or after hours service to patients having prescriptions for prescription devices.
- (f) The department may by regulation authorize a licensed pharmacist or exemptee to direct an employee of the home medical device retail facility who operates the service vehicle equipped with locked storage described in subdivision (e) to deliver a prescription device from the locked storage to patients having prescriptions for prescription devices. These regulations shall establish inventory requirements for the locked storage by a licensed pharmacist or exemptee to take place shortly after a prescription device has been delivered from the locked storage to a patient.

111656.5.

- (a) A person other than a licensed pharmacist, an intern pharmacist, an exemptee, as specified in Section 111656.4, or an authorized agent of the department or a person authorized to prescribe, may not be permitted in that area, place, or premises described in the license issued by the department wherein prescription devices are stored, possessed, prepared, manufactured, or repacked, except that a licensed pharmacist or exemptee shall be responsible for any individual who enters the medical device retail facility for the purposes of receiving, fitting, or consultation from the licensed pharmacist or exemptee or any person performing clerical, inventory control, housekeeping, delivery, maintenance, or similar functions relating to the home medical device retail facility. The licensed pharmacist or exemptee shall remain present in the home medical device retail facility any time an individual is present who is seeking a fitting or consultation. However, a licensed pharmacist or an exemptee need not be present on the premises of a home medical device retail facility at all times of its operation and need not be present in a warehouse facility owned by a home medical device retail facility unless the department establishes that requirement by regulation based upon the need to protect the public. The exemptee need not be present if the prescription devices are stored in a secure locked area under the exclusive control of the exemptee and unavailable for dispensing. This subdivision shall apply only to prescription devices.
- (b) A “warehouse” as used in this section, is a facility owned by a home medical device retail facility that is used for storage only. There may not be fitting, display, or sales at that location. A licensed pharmacist or exemptee shall be designated as “in charge” of a warehouse but need not be present during its operation. The licensed pharmacist or exemptee may permit others to possess a key to the warehouse.
- (c) Notwithstanding the remainder of this section, a home medical device retail facility may establish a locked facility, meeting the requirements of Section 111656.4, for furnishing prescription devices to patients having prescriptions for prescription devices in emergencies or after working hours.
- (d) The department may establish reasonable security measures consistent with this section as a condition of licensing in order to prevent unauthorized persons from gaining access to the area, place, or premises, or to the prescription devices therein.
- (e) The department may by regulation establish labeling requirements for prescription devices sold, fitted, or dispensed by a home medical device retail facility as it deems necessary for the protection of the public.

111656.6. Home medical devices for rental purposes shall at all times while under the control of the home medical device retail facility, be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition and in good working order following, where available, manufacturer specifications.

111656.7.

- (a) Without registering as an out-of-state home medical device retail facility, an out-of-state home medical device retail facility shall not sell or distribute prescription devices in this state through any person or media other than a wholesaler who is licensed pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (b) Applications for an out-of-state home medical device retail facility registration shall be made on a form furnished by the department. The department may require any information it deems reasonably necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

- (c) The Legislature by enacting this section does not intend a registration issued to any out-of-state home medical device retail facility pursuant to this section to change or affect the tax liability imposed by Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 23501) of Part 11 of Division 2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code on any out-of-state home medical device retail facility.
- (d) The Legislature by enacting this section does not intend a registration issued to any out-of-state home medical device retail facility pursuant to this section to serve as any evidence that the out-of-state home medical device retail facility is doing business within this state.

111656.8.

- (a) No person acting as principal or agent for any out-of-state home medical device retail facility who has not obtained a registration from the department pursuant to this article and who sells or distributes prescription devices in this state that are not obtained through a wholesaler who has obtained a license pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, or that are not obtained through a selling or distribution outlet of an out-of-state manufacturer that is licensed as a wholesaler pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, shall conduct the business of selling or distributing prescription devices within this state without registering with the department pursuant to this article.
- (b) Registration of persons under this section shall be made on a form furnished by the department. The department may require any information as the department deems reasonably necessary to carry out the purposes of this section including, but not limited to, the name and address of the registrant and the name and address of the manufacturer whose prescription devices he or she is selling or distributing.
- (c) The department may deny, revoke, or suspend the registration of persons registered under this article for any violation of this article or Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code or for any violation of Part 5 (commencing with Section 109875) of Division 104. The department may deny, revoke, or suspend the person's registration if the manufacturer whose prescription devices he or she is selling or distributing violates this article or Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 4000) of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code or Part 5 (commencing with Section 109875) of Division 104.
- (d) Registration under this section shall be renewed annually.

111656.9. When, in the opinion of the department, a high standard of patient safety, consistent with good patient care, can be provided by the licensure of a home medical device retail facility that does not meet all of the requirements for licensure as a home medical device retail facility, the department may waive any licensing requirements for that medical device retail facility.

111656.10.

- (a) The department may void the license of a home medical device retail facility, if the licensed premises remain closed, as defined in subdivision (e), other than by order of the department. For good cause shown, the department may void a license after a shorter period of closure. To void a license pursuant to this subdivision, the department shall make a diligent, good faith effort to give notice by personal service on the licensee. If no written objection is received within 10 days after personal service is made or a diligent, good faith effort to give notice by personal service on the licensee has failed, the department may void the license without the necessity of a hearing. If the licensee files a written objection, the department shall file an accusation based on the licensee remaining closed. Proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and the department shall have all the powers granted in that chapter.
- (b) In the event that the license of a home medical device retail facility is voided pursuant to subdivision (a) or revoked or a home medical device retail facility notifies the department of its intent to remain closed or to discontinue business, the licensee shall, within 10 days thereafter, arrange for the transfer of all prescription devices to another licensee authorized to possess the prescription devices. The licensee transferring the prescription devices shall immediately confirm in writing to the department that the transfer has taken place.

- (c) If a home medical device retail facility fails to comply with subdivision (b), the department may seek and obtain an order from the superior court in the county in which the home medical device retail facility is located, authorizing the department to enter the home medical device retail facility and inventory and store, transfer, sell, or arrange for the sale of, prescription devices found in the home medical device retail facility.
- (d) In the event that the department sells or arranges for the sale of any prescription devices pursuant to subdivision (c), the department may retain from the proceeds of the sale an amount equal to the cost to the department of obtaining and enforcing an order issued pursuant to subdivision (c), including the cost of disposing of the prescription devices. The remaining proceeds, if any, shall be returned to the licensee from whose premises the prescription devices were removed.
 - (1) The licensee shall be notified of his or her right to the remaining proceeds by personal service or by certified mail, postage prepaid.
 - (2) Where a statute or regulation requires the licensee to file with the department his or her address, and any change of address, the notice required by this subdivision may be sent by certified mail, postage prepaid, to the latest address on file with the department, and service of notice in this manner shall be deemed completed on the 10th day after the mailing.
 - (3) If the licensee is notified as provided in this subdivision, and the licensee fails to contact the department for the remaining proceeds within 30 calendar days after the personal service has been made or service by certified mail, postage prepaid, is deemed completed, the remaining proceeds shall be deposited by the department into the Drug and Device Safety Fund. These deposits shall be deemed to have been received pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 1500) of Title 10 of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure and shall be subject to claim or other disposition as provided in that chapter.
- (e) For the purposes of this section, "closed" means not engaged in the ordinary activity for which a license has been issued for at least one day each calendar week during any 120-day period.
- (f) Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring a home medical device retail facility to be open seven days a week.

111656.11.

- (a) It is unlawful for any person who is neither a licensed pharmacist nor an exemptee to take charge of a home medical device retail facility or to furnish prescription devices except as otherwise provided in this article.
- (b) It is unlawful for any person who has obtained a license to conduct a home medical device retail facility to fail to place a licensed pharmacist or exemptee in charge of that home medical device retail facility or for any person to, by himself or herself, or by any other person, permit the compounding or dispensing of prescriptions, except by a licensed pharmacist or exemptee or as otherwise provided in this article.

111656.12.

- (a) The fee for examination and investigation for an exemptee license under Section 111656.4 shall be one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (b) The fee for an exemptee license and annual renewal under Section 111656.4 shall be one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).
- (c) The fee for registration as an out-of-state home medical device retail facility or as the principal or agent of an out-of-state home medical device retail facility shall be one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

111656.13.

- (a) Any entity that prior to July 1, 2001, held a current, valid license as a medical device retailer pursuant to Section 4130 of the Business and Professions Code, shall be deemed to be a licensed home medical device retail facility until the expiration of that license if the entity is in compliance with all applicable criteria for obtaining a license as a home medical device retail facility.
- (b) Any entity that was not required to obtain a license as a medical device retailer in order to provide equipment or services prior to July 1, 2001, and that is required to obtain a license as a home medical device retail facility pursuant to Section 111656, shall apply for a license as a home medical device retail facility by July 1, 2001; however, the requirement for licensure shall only apply to those entities on and after January 1, 2002.

ARTICLE 1. General Provisions and Definitions

111660. As used in this chapter, “hair dye” does not include any eyelash dye or eyebrow dye.

111665. Any color additive shall be considered unsafe for use with respect to any cosmetic unless there is in effect a regulation adopted pursuant to Section 110090 that prescribes its use in cosmetics.

ARTICLE 2. Adulterated Cosmetics

111670. A cosmetic is adulterated if it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render it injurious to users under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or advertisement of the cosmetic, or under conditions of use as are customary or usual.

111675. Section 111670 shall not apply to coal tar hair dye, that is conspicuously labeled as follows: “Caution—this product contains ingredients that may cause skin irritation on certain individuals and a preliminary test according to accompanying directions should first be made. This product must not be used for dyeing the eyelashes or eyebrows; to do so may cause blindness.” The labeling shall also bear adequate directions for such preliminary testing.

111680. Any cosmetic is adulterated if it consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance.

111685. Any cosmetic is adulterated if it has been produced, prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health.

111690. Any cosmetic is adulterated if its container is composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render the contents injurious to health.

111695. Any cosmetic is adulterated if it is not a hair dye and it is, or it bears or contains, a color additive that is unsafe within the meaning of Section 111665.

111700. It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, deliver, hold, or offer for sale any cosmetic that is adulterated.

111705. It is unlawful for any person to adulterate any cosmetic.

111710. It is unlawful for any person to receive in commerce any cosmetic that is adulterated or to deliver or proffer for delivery any such cosmetic.

111715. While any regulation relating to any color additive referred to in Section 111665 is in effect, any cosmetic that bears or contains a color additive in accordance with these regulations shall not be considered adulterated.

111720. Any cosmetic intended for export shall not be deemed to be adulterated under this part if it satisfies all of the following requirements:

- (a) It accords to the specifications of the foreign purchaser.
- (b) It is not in conflict with the laws of the importing country.
- (c) It is labeled on the outside of the shipping package to show that it is intended for export.

If the article is sold or offered for sale in domestic commerce, this section shall not exempt it from any of the provisions of this part.

111725. A cosmetic is deemed adulterated under the laws of this state if it is subject to regulations issued by the United States Food and Drug Administration relating to tamper-resistant packaging, as set forth in Part 700 of Volume 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, but is not in compliance therewith.

ARTICLE 3. Misbranded Cosmetics

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111730. Any cosmetic is misbranded if its labeling is false or misleading in any particular.

111735. Any cosmetic is misbranded if its labeling or packaging does not conform to the requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 110290).

111740. Any cosmetic is misbranded if it is in package form and it does not bear a label containing all of the following information:

- (a) The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor.
- (b) An accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count.

Reasonable variations shall be permitted from the requirements of subdivision (b) of this section. Requirements for placement and prominence of the information and exemptions as to small packages shall be established by regulations adopted pursuant to Section 110380.

111745. A cosmetic is misbranded if any word, statement, or other information required pursuant to this part to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed upon the label or labeling with conspicuousness, as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices, in the labeling, and in terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

111750. Any cosmetic is misbranded if its container is so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

111755. A cosmetic is misbranded if it is a color additive, unless its packaging and labeling are in conformity with the packaging and labeling requirements applicable to color additives prescribed under the provisions of Section 110090. This section does not apply to packages of color additives that, with respect to their use for cosmetics, are marketed and intended for use only in or on hair dyes.

111760. Any cosmetic is misbranded if its packaging or labeling is in violation of an applicable regulation issued pursuant to Section 108685 or 108700.

111765. It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, or sell any cosmetic that is misbranded.

111770. It is unlawful for any person to misbrand any cosmetic.

111775. It is unlawful for any person to receive in commerce any cosmetic that is misbranded, or to deliver or proffer for delivery any cosmetic.

111780. It is unlawful for any person to alter, mutilate, destroy, obliterate, or remove the label or any part of the labeling of any cosmetic if the act results in the cosmetic being misbranded, while held for sale.

111785. Any cosmetic intended for export shall not be deemed to be misbranded under this part if it satisfies all of the following requirements:

- (a) It accords to the specifications of the foreign purchaser.
- (b) It is not in conflict with the laws of the country to which it is intended for export.
- (c) It is labeled on the outside of the shipping package to show that it is intended for export.

If the article is sold or offered for sale in domestic commerce, this section shall not exempt it from any of the provisions of this part.

111790. A cosmetic is deemed misbranded under the laws of this state if it is subject to regulations issued by the United States Food and Drug Administration relating to tamper-resistant packaging, as set forth in Part 700 of Volume 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, but is not in compliance therewith.

ARTICLE 3.5. Chronic Health Effects of Cosmetics

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111791. This article shall be known, and may be cited, as the California Safe Cosmetics Act of 2005.

111791.5. For purposes of this article, the following terms have the following meanings:

- (a) "Authoritative body" means any agency or formally organized program or group recognized pursuant to Section 12306 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations as being authoritative for the purpose of identifying chemicals that cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.
- (b) "Chemical identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity" means a chemical identified pursuant to Section 25249.8 or identified by an authoritative body as any of the following:
 - (1) A substance listed as known or reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen in a National Toxicology Report on carcinogens.
 - (2) A substance given an overall carcinogenicity evaluation of Group 1, Group 2A, or Group 2B by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.
 - (3) A substance identified as a Group A, Group B1, or Group B2 carcinogen, or as a known or likely carcinogen by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
 - (4) A substance identified as having some or clear evidence of adverse developmental, male reproductive, or female reproductive toxicity effects in a report by an expert panel of the National Toxicology Program's Center for the Evaluation of Risks to Human Reproduction.
- (c) "Division" means the Division of Environmental and Occupational Disease Control within the State Department of Health Services.
- (d) "Ingredient" has the same meaning as that term is defined in subdivision (e) of Section 700.3 of Part 700 of Chapter 1 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations and does not include any incidental ingredient as defined in subdivision (l) of Section 701.3 of Part 701 of Chapter 1 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
- (e) "Manufacturer" means any person whose name appears on the label of a cosmetic product pursuant to the requirements of Section 701.12 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

111792.

- (a) Commencing January 1, 2007, the manufacturer of any cosmetic product subject to regulation by the federal Food and Drug Administration that is sold in this state shall, on a schedule and in electronic or other format, as determined by the division, provide the division with a complete and accurate list of its cosmetic products that, as of the date of submission, are sold in the state and that contain any ingredient that is a chemical identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity, including any chemical that meets either of the following conditions:
 - (1) A chemical contained in the product for purposes of fragrance or flavoring.
 - (2) A chemical identified by the phrase "and other ingredients" and determined to be a trade secret pursuant to the procedure established in Part 20 and Section 720.8 of Part 720 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Any ingredient identified pursuant to this paragraph shall be considered to be a trade secret and shall be treated by the division in a manner consistent with the requirements of Part 20 and Part 720 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Any ingredients considered to be a trade secret shall not be subject to the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code) for the purposes of this section.
- (b) Any information submitted pursuant to subdivision (a) shall identify each chemical both by name and Chemical Abstract Service number and shall specify the product or products in which the chemical is contained.
- (c) If an ingredient identified pursuant to this section subsequently is removed from the product in which it was contained, is removed from the list of chemicals known to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity published under Section 25249.8, or is no longer a chemical identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity by an authoritative body, the manufacturer of the product containing the

ingredient shall submit the new information to the division. Upon receipt of new information, the division, after verifying the accuracy of that information, shall revise the manufacturer's information on record with the division to reflect the new information. The manufacturer shall not be under obligation to submit subsequent information on the presence of the ingredient in the product unless subsequent changes require submittal of the information.

- (d) This section shall not apply to any manufacturer of cosmetic products with annual aggregate sales of cosmetic products, both within and outside of California, of less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000), based on the manufacturer's most recent tax year filing.

111792.5.

- (a) In order to determine potential health effects of exposure to ingredients in cosmetics sold in the state, the division may conduct an investigation of one or more cosmetic products that contain chemicals identified as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity or other ingredients of concern to the division.
- (b) An investigation conducted pursuant to subdivision (a) may include, but not be limited to, a review of available health effects data and studies, worksite health hazard evaluations, epidemiological studies to determine the health effects of exposures to chemicals in various subpopulations, and exposure assessments to determine total exposures to individuals in various settings.
- (c) If an investigation is conducted pursuant to subdivision (a), the manufacturer of any product subject to the investigation may submit relevant health effects data and studies to the division.
- (d) In order to further the purposes of an investigation, the division may require manufacturers of products subject to the investigation to submit to the division relevant health effects data and studies available to the manufacturer and other available information as requested by the division, including, but not limited to, the concentration of the chemical in the product, the amount by volume or weight of the product that comprises the average daily application or use, and sales and use data necessary to determine where the product is used in the occupational setting.
- (e) The division shall establish reasonable deadlines for the submittal of information required pursuant to subdivision (d). Failure by a manufacturer to submit the information in compliance with the requirements of the division shall constitute a violation of this part.

111793.

- (a) If the division determines pursuant to an investigation that an ingredient in a cosmetic product is potentially toxic at the concentrations present in the product or under the conditions used, the division shall immediately refer the results of its investigation to the Division of Occupational Safety and Health in the Department of Industrial Relations and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.
- (b) Within 180 days after it receives the results of an investigation pursuant to subdivision (b), the Division of Occupational Safety and Health shall, pursuant to Section 147.1 of the Labor Code, develop and present one or more proposed occupational health standards to the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board in the Department of Industrial Relations, unless the Division of Occupational Safety and Health affirmatively determines, in a written finding within 90 days, that a standard is not necessary to protect the health of an employee who has regular exposure to the hazard for the period of his or her working life. The written finding shall identify the reasons for determining the standard is not necessary and the factual basis for the finding.

111793.5.

- (a) The Legislature finds and declares the following:
 - (1) The Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) panel is a nongovernmental body established and funded by the cosmetics industry to review the safety of cosmetic ingredients.
 - (2) According to a 2004 analysis of the 2003 CIR Compendium by the Environmental Working Group, 54 cosmetic products violate the CIR's own safe use recommendations to manufacturers by containing an ingredient that the CIR has found is not safe for the specific use indicated on the product's label.
 - (3) Federal regulations (21 C.F.R. 740.10) require every ingredient in a cosmetic product and every finished cosmetic product to be adequately substantiated for safety prior to marketing, and state that any ingredient or product whose safety has not been adequately substantiated

prior to marketing is misbranded unless it displays a warning statement declaring, "The safety of this product has not been determined."

- (b) The division may, as early as feasible within existing resources, determine whether the products identified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) have been adequately substantiated for safety pursuant to Section 740.10 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations. For any product adequately substantiated for safety, the division shall determine if the product contains any ingredient that the CIR has found is not safe for the specific use indicated on the product's label.
- (c) If the division finds that a product has been adequately substantiated for safety despite containing an ingredient that the CIR has found is not safe for the specific use indicated on the product's label, the division shall refer its findings to the Attorney General and the federal Food and Drug Administration for possible enforcement action pursuant to this part and the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 301 et seq.).

ARTICLE 4. Voluntary Registration

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111795.

- (a) Any person who manufactures a cosmetic in this state may register with the department. Any registration issued under this article shall be valid for one calendar year from the date of issue, unless it is suspended or revoked. The registration shall not be transferable.
- (b) A separate registration shall be required for each place of manufacture.

111800. A registration application form provided by the department shall be completed annually and accompanied by an application fee of three hundred fifty dollars (\$350). This fee shall not be returnable if the registration is denied. The fee amount shall be adjusted annually pursuant to Section 100425. All fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited into the Export Document Program Fund established by Section 110240.

111805. Any person registered pursuant to this article shall immediately notify the department of any change in the information reported in the registration application.

111810.

- (a) Prior to issuing a registration under Section 111795, the department shall inspect each place of business to determine ownership, adequacy of facilities, personnel qualifications, and compliance with this part. The department shall annually inspect each registrant.
- (b) The department shall provide to each registrant a validated copy of the completed registration application form, sent to the mailing address shown on the form, as evidence of valid registration.

111815. The department shall make any investigations or inspections authorized by Article 2 (commencing with Section 110410) of Chapter 2 as it deems necessary to carry out this article.

111820. Any violation of this part or any regulation adopted pursuant to this part shall be grounds for denying a registration or for suspending or revoking a registration. Proceedings for the denial, suspension, or revocation of the registration shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and the department shall have all the powers granted in that chapter.

CHAPTER 8. PENALTIES AND REMEDIES

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ARTICLE 1. Penalties

111825.

- (a) Any person who violates any provision of this part or any regulation adopted pursuant to this part shall, if convicted, be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year in the county jail or a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both the imprisonment and fine.

- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any person who violates Section 111865 by removing, selling, or disposing of an embargoed food, drug, device, or cosmetic without the permission of an authorized agent of the department or court shall, if convicted, be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year in the county jail or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both the fine and imprisonment.
- (c) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any person who purchases or sells a foreign dangerous drug or medical device, an illegitimate product, as defined in Section 360eee(8) of Title 21 of the United States Code, that is not approved or otherwise authorized by the United States Food and Drug Administration or that is obtained outside of the licensed supply chain regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration, California State Board of Pharmacy, or State Department of Public Health is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to imprisonment for not more than one year in a county jail, a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per occurrence, or both the imprisonment and fine.
 (2) This subdivision does not apply to those individuals determined by the United States Food and Drug Administration to have acted in compliance with the requirements under Part H (commencing with Section 360eee) of Subchapter V of Chapter 9 of Title 21 of the United States Code with regard to the illegitimate or suspect products.
- (d) If the violation is committed after a previous conviction under this section that has become final, or if the violation is committed with intent to defraud or mislead, or if the person committed a violation of Section 110625 or 111300 that was intentional or that was intended to cause injury, the person shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year in the county jail, imprisonment in the state prison, or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both the imprisonment and fine.
- (e) This section does not preclude punishment under any other law that provides for a greater punishment.

111830. Upon conviction of any violation of this part, or any regulation adopted pursuant to this part, the court may require, as a condition of probation under Section 1203.1 of the Penal Code, that the defendant pay to the department the reasonable costs incurred by the department in investigating and prosecuting the action, including, but not limited to, the costs of storage and testing. This payment shall be in addition to any other costs that a court is authorized to require a defendant to pay under Section 1203.1 of the Penal Code.

111835. One-half of all fines collected by any court or judge for any violation of any provision of this part shall be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of the General Fund.

ARTICLE 2. Proceedings

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111840. The Attorney General, any district attorney, or any city attorney to whom the department reports any violation of this part shall begin appropriate proceedings in the proper court.

111845. The department is not required to institute proceedings under this part for minor violations of this part, if the department believes that the public interest will be adequately served in the circumstances by a suitable written notice or warning.

111850. When the state asserts a violation of this part, the state need not negate any exemption or exception from the requirements of this part in any pleading or in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding. The burden of proof with respect to any exemption or exception rests upon the person claiming its benefit.

111855.

- (a) If any person violates any provision of this part, or any regulation adopted pursuant to this part, the department may assess a civil penalty against that person as provided by this section.
- (b) The penalty may be in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per day unless the penalty is for a violation of Section 111825, in which case the penalty may be in an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per day. Each day a violation continues shall be considered a separate violation.

- (c) If, after examination of a possible violation and the facts surrounding that possible violation, the department concludes that a violation has occurred, the department may issue a complaint to the person charged with the violation. The complaint shall allege the acts or failures to act that constitute the basis for the violation and the amount of the penalty. The complaint shall be served by personal service or by certified mail and shall inform the person so served of the right to a hearing.
- (d) Any person served with a complaint pursuant to subdivision (c) of this section may, within 20 days after service of the complaint, request a hearing by filing with the department a notice of defense. A notice of defense is deemed to have been filed within the 20-day period if it is postmarked within the 20-day period. If a hearing is requested by the person, it shall be conducted within 90 days after the receipt by the department of the notice of defense. If no notice of defense is filed within 20 days after service of the complaint, the department shall issue an order setting the penalty as proposed in the complaint unless the department and the person have entered into a settlement agreement, in which case the department shall issue an order setting the penalty in the amount specified in the settlement agreement. When the person has not filed a notice of defense or where the department and the person have entered into a settlement agreement, the order shall not be subject to review by any court or agency.
- (e) Any hearing required under this section shall be conducted pursuant to the procedures specified in Section 100171, except to the extent they are inconsistent with the specific requirements of this section.
- (f) Orders setting civil penalties under this section shall become effective and final upon issuance thereof, and payment shall be made within 30 days of issuance. A copy of the order shall be served by personal service or by certified mail upon the person served with the complaint.
- (g) Within 30 days after service of a copy of a decision issued by the director after a hearing, any person so served may file with the superior court a petition for writ of mandate for review of the decision. Any person who fails to file the petition within this 30-day period may not challenge the reasonableness or validity of the decision or order of the director in any judicial proceeding brought to enforce the decision or order or for other remedies. Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall govern any proceedings conducted pursuant to this subdivision. In all proceedings pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall uphold the decision of the director if the decision is based upon substantial evidence in the whole record. The filing of a petition for writ of mandate shall not stay any corrective action required pursuant to this part or the accrual of any penalties assessed pursuant to this section. This subdivision does not prohibit the court from granting any appropriate relief within its jurisdiction.
- (h) The remedies under this section are in addition to, and do not supersede, or limit, any and all other remedies, civil or criminal.

ARTICLE 3. Seizure and Embargo

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111860. Whenever an authorized agent of the department finds, or has probable cause to believe, that any food, drug, device, or cosmetic is adulterated, misbranded, or falsely advertised within the meaning of this part, or the sale of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic would be in violation of this part, that agent shall affix to the food, drug, device, cosmetic, or component thereof, a tag or other appropriate marking. He or she shall give notice that the food, drug, device, or cosmetic is, or is suspected of being, adulterated, misbranded, falsely advertised, or the sale of which would be in violation of this part and has been embargoed, and that no person shall remove or dispose of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic by sale or otherwise until permission for removal or disposal is given by an authorized agent of the department or the court.

111865. It is unlawful for any person to remove, sell, or dispose of a detained or embargoed food, drug, device, or cosmetic without permission of an authorized agent of the department or the court.

111870. When an authorized agent of the department has found that a food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is embargoed, is not adulterated, misbranded, falsely advertised, or the sale of which is not otherwise in violation of this part, that agent shall remove the tag or other marking.

111875. When an authorized agent of the department finds, or has reasonable cause to believe, that the embargo will be violated, that agent may remove the embargoed food, drug, device, or cosmetic to a place of safekeeping.

111880. If a food, drug, device, or cosmetic is alleged to be adulterated, misbranded, falsely advertised, or the sale of which is otherwise in violation of this part, the department shall commence proceedings in the superior court in whose jurisdiction the food, drug, device, or cosmetic is located, for condemnation of the article.

111885. If the court finds that an embargoed food, drug, device, or cosmetic is adulterated, misbranded, falsely advertised, or the sale of which is otherwise in violation of this part, the food, drug, device, or cosmetic shall, after entry of the judgment, be destroyed at the expense of the claimant or owner, under the supervision of an authorized agent of the department. All court costs and fees and all reasonable costs incurred by the department in investigating and prosecuting the action, including, but not limited to, the costs of storage and testing, shall be taxed against the claimant or owner of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic or his or her agent. When the adulteration or misbranding can be corrected by proper labeling or processing of the food, drug, device, or cosmetic, or when the false advertisement can be corrected and when all provisions of this part can be complied with, then, after entry of the judgment and after costs, fees, and expenses have been paid and a good and sufficient bond, conditioned that the food, drug, device, or cosmetic will be brought into compliance, the court may, by order, direct that the food, drug, device, or cosmetic be delivered to the claimant or owner to be brought into compliance by labeling, processing, or other means under the supervision of an authorized agent of the department. The expense of the supervision shall be paid by the claimant or owner. The bond shall be discharged when the court finds that the food, drug, device, or cosmetic is no longer held for sale in violation of this part and that all of the expenses of supervision have been paid.

111890. Whenever an authorized agent of the department finds any meat, meat products, seafood, poultry, vegetable, fruit, or other food that is unsound, or that contains any filthy, decomposed, or putrid substance, or that may be poisonous or deleterious to health, or otherwise unsafe, that agent may declare the food to be a nuisance and the department, or its authorized agent, shall condemn or destroy it, or render it unsalable as human food by decharacterization.

111895. Any superior court of this state may condemn any food, drug, device, or cosmetic under provisions of this part. In the absence of an order, the food, drug, device, or cosmetic may be destroyed under the supervision of an authorized agent of the department who has the written consent of the owner, his or her attorney, or authorized representative.

ARTICLE 4. Injunctions

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111900. The Attorney General or any district attorney, on behalf of the department, may bring an action in superior court and the court shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for cause shown, to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating any provision of this part. Any proceeding under the provisions of this section shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 525) of Title 7 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, except that the department shall not be required to allege facts necessary to show, or tending to show, lack of adequate remedy at law, or to show, or tending to show, irreparable damage or loss.

111905. In addition to the injunctive relief provided in Section 111900, or as a nonpunitive alternative to Section 111915, the court, after finding any person has violated this part, shall award to the department all reasonable costs incurred by the department in investigating and prosecuting the action, including, but not limited to, the costs of storage and testing, as determined by the court. The award shall be paid to the department by the person found by the court to have violated this part.

111910.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 111900 or any other provision of law, any person may bring an action in superior court pursuant to this section and the court shall have jurisdiction upon hearing

and for cause shown, to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating any provision of Article 7 (commencing with Section 110810) of Chapter 5. Any proceeding under this section shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 525) of Title 7 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, except that the person shall not be required to allege facts necessary to show, or tending to show, lack of adequate remedy at law, or to show, or tending to show, irreparable damage or loss, or to show, or tending to show, unique or special individual injury or damages.

- (b) In addition to the injunctive relief provided in subdivision (a), the court may award to that person, organization, or entity reasonable attorney's fees as determined by the court.
- (c) This section shall not be construed to limit or alter the powers of the department and its authorized agents to bring an action to enforce this chapter pursuant to Section 111900 or any other provision of law.

111912. Notwithstanding any provision of this part, or any other provision of law, the department shall have no affirmative obligation to administer, regulate, or enforce state law relating to organic foods except Section 110850, relating to the registration of persons who certify processors of organic foods, and Section 110875, relating to the registration of processors of organic foods.

111915. In addition to injunctive relief, the court may impose as a civil penalty, damages in the maximum sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day the violation is continued. Damages shall be paid one-half to this state and one-half to the county in which the action is brought if brought by the Attorney General, or entirely to the county if brought by a district attorney.