



**GUIDELINES
FOR FOOD VENDORS
AT
TEMPORARY EVENTS**

**New Brunswick Department of Health
Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health**

January 2024

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1. INTRODUCTION

The mission of the Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health (OCMOH) is to improve, promote, and protect the health of the people of New Brunswick.

The “Guidelines for Food Vendors at Temporary Events” has been prepared to provide guidance to individuals (food vendors) who wish to sell food at a Temporary Event. These guidelines outline the requirements for compliance with the *Food Premises Regulation* under the *Public Health Act* (See [Appendix A – Legislation and Authority](#); and [Appendix B – Definitions](#)).

By following these guidelines, individuals selling food at a Temporary Event can make a significant contribution to keeping those attending safe and healthy. Safe food handling practices help to eliminate, reduce and control foodborne illness (food poisoning) in a community.

This document provides a guideline for food vendors. A separate stand-alone document titled “Temporary Events, A Guide for Event Organizers” has been developed for Event Organizers.

2. WHAT IS A TEMPORARY EVENT

The Department of Health considers a “Temporary Event”, a sponsored or community organized event, lasting less than 14 days that may have food and/or liquor service. A temporary event does not include those operations that open multiple weekends in a row.

Examples would include events or celebrations such as Canada Day, fairs or exhibitions that last for a period of no more than 14 consecutive days.

3. FOOD SERVICE AT A TEMPORARY EVENT

Food vendors at a temporary event must be approved by Health Protection Services. In most cases, food vendors attending a temporary event will require a Temporary Food Premises Licence. The Gaming, Liquor and Security Licensing Branch requires food vendors to submit their application 15 days prior to the event in order to process their application.

Applications and corresponding documentation can be forwarded to the Gaming, Liquor and Security Licensing Branch ([See Appendix C](#)).

4. SHARED SERVICES

A Temporary Event may have an organizer that takes responsibility for the overall event set up and operation.

The event organizer may choose to provide shared services to help assist food vendors in meeting the requirements for licensing and to help reduce the risk of injury, illness, or the creation of a health hazard. Some examples of shared services include:

- Provision of electricity
- Provision of potable (drinkable) water
- Provision on waste water collection and disposal
- Provision of solid waste handling and disposal
- Communal clean-up area e.g. a common kitchen where food vendors can clean and sanitize their utensils.
- Communal facilities for frozen and refrigerated food storage

In addition to the above, some other important services the event organizer may provide include:

- Overall site planning
- Selection/approval process for a food vendor to be located at the event. Some vendors are exempt from licensing under the *Public Health Act* ([See Appendix A](#)). However, an event organizer could require all Temporary Event Food Premises to have Health Protection Services approval.

For each event, it is suggested that event organizers provide a copy of any applicable agreements between the event organizer and the food vendor(s) to the Gaming, Liquor and Security Licensing Branch to support the licensing information requirements.

Notwithstanding the fact that an event organizer may supply communal services, it is the full responsibility of the food vendor to be in compliance with the *Public Health Act* and *Regulations* at all times. The Public Health Inspector will hold the food vendor accountable and not intervene with the event organizer on behalf of the food vendor.

5. LICENSING

Temporary food premises shall be issued a Class 3 or 4 Temporary Food Premises Licence.

Although most food vendors will require a Temporary Food Premises Licence, some food premises may be exempted from requiring a Temporary Food Premises Licence ([See Appendix A](#)). Even if exempted from licensing, food vendors are encouraged to consult with a Public Health Inspector on their intended operation to prevent health hazards from occurring. The *Public Health Act* allows Public Health Inspectors the authority to inspect and take action on **any** food premises if a potential health hazard is identified.

Food vendors must complete both the “Application for Food Premises Licence” and the “Mandatory Information Form for Temporary Food Premises”, as described in [Section 7](#) of this Guideline. Food vendors must also refer to the “*Public Health Inspector Guide to Food Premises Inspections*” to ensure they meet the criteria of Health Protection Services ([See Section 9](#)).

A licence to operate a Temporary Food Premise is for a specific event, location and time period. This means that licences are non-transferable, and a new application for a licence must be submitted should the vendor wish to operate at another event.

5.1 CLASS 3

A Class 3 food premise is where potentially hazardous food is stored, handled, displayed, distributed, sold or offered for sale **without any processing or preparing** on the premises.

5.2 CLASS 4

A Class 4 food premise is where food is **prepared or processed** for sale or consumption on or off the premises.

5.3 FOOD PREMISES LICENSED OUTSIDE NB

Licences are **not** transferrable from another jurisdiction.

If an operator comes from another province (e.g. Nova Scotia) where they are licensed, they are still **required** to apply for, and obtain, a Temporary Food Premises Licence in New Brunswick.

Currently the one exception is for mobile vending machines (e.g. food trucks) licensed in another Province. They do not require relicensing in NB.

5.4 FOOD PREMISES IN NB LICENSED OUTSIDE THE EVENT

A food premises at a Temporary Event that has a Class 4 or 5 licensed premises outside of the event is permitted to do the following at the temporary event location under the same licence:

- Transport food
- Hold foods hot or cold
- Re-heat previously cooked foods (i.e., lasagna, soups, stews, meat pies, etc.)
- Divide food into portions or assemble multiple foods onto a plate for the purpose of serving
- Dishwashing
- Any Class 3 type of activity, for example, a Class 4 licensee who peddles fish to the event or a Class 5 cheese-making plant that brings blocks of cheese and subdivides into smaller portions for sale at the event

However, if the same Class 4 or 5 licensee wants to cook, mix food or food ingredients, cut and/or chop at the event location, the Class 4 or 5 licensee will require an additional Class 4 licence for the temporary event location. This would not apply to mobile food premises that are licensed in New Brunswick to prepare food directly in the unit, unless the mobile food premises decides to branch off into “satellite” booths at the same event.

5.5 TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Food vendors may have terms and conditions attached to the licence when it is issued. For example, this could include a specific list of potentially hazardous foods that a vendor is permitted to prepare and/or sell at the event.

Any change to the “Terms and Conditions” will require a new application for a licence. **Given the short timeframe of a temporary event, approval of additional potentially hazardous food products may not be possible.** Therefore, it is very important for the food vendor to include a list of all food products they plan to sell at the very beginning of their application.

The “Terms and Conditions” can relate to topics including, but not restricted to:

- Type of food
- Type of preparation
- Degree of handling
- Equipment and utensils
- Hours of operation (e.g. daylight only)
- Arrangements with an off-site Class 4 or 5 Food Premises being used as part of their operation and any associated areas of concern (e.g. food transportation)

6. FOODS NOT PERMITTED TO BE SOLD OR OFFERED FOR SALE AT A TEMPORARY EVENT

Some **examples of foods not permitted** are:

- All milk and milk products made with raw milk unless they are from a provincially licensed Class 5 Dairy Plant or federally registered/licensed establishment
- Low acid canned/bottled food unless produced in a licensed facility, examples include vegetables not acidified in vinegar (asparagus, beets, corn, garlic, green beans, peppers), mushrooms, chicken and chicken livers, ham, liver pate, sausage, salted and fermented fish products, chicken or beef stew, bottled fish or shellfish (bar clams, oysters, clam fricot, lobster), and bottled meat
- Smoked fish, shellfish and seafood products unless produced in an approved/licensed facility.

- Meat and poultry or their products from animals that have not been slaughtered at a provincially licensed or federally registered/licensed establishment
- Wild foraged mushrooms
- Foods prepared in a kitchen in a private home where meals or foods are prepared for family members, non-paying guests or boarder under private arrangement;

This list is not meant to include all prohibited foods. If in doubt about your product you should consult a Public Health Inspector.

7. APPLICATION PROCESS

7.1 COMPLETING THE APPLICATION

In order to be approved as a food vendor, the food vendor must complete the following:

- [Appendix D - Application for Food Premises Licence](#) – Page 1.
 - The “Application for Food Premises Licence” can also be found:
 - At any Service New Brunswick (SNB) office
 - Online at www.snb.ca (more specifically <https://www.pwx1.snb.ca/snb7001/b/1000/CSS-FOL-35-1762B.pdf>)
 - At Gaming, Liquor and Security Licensing Branch regional office ([See Appendix C](#)).
- [Appendix E- Mandatory Information Form for Temporary Food Premises](#)

Applications and corresponding documentation can be forwarded to the Gaming, Liquor and Security Licensing Branch office ([See Appendix C](#)).

NOTE: A food vendor application will not be deemed complete until both the *Application for Food Premises Licence* and the *Mandatory Information Form for Temporary Food Premises*, containing all the required information, have been submitted to the Gaming, Liquor and Security Licensing Branch. The Gaming, Liquor and Security Licensing Branch requires food vendors submit their application 15 days prior to the event in order to process the application for a Temporary Food Premise Licence.

7.2 LICENCE FEES

There is no fee required for a Temporary Food Premise Licence.

8. PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION

Public Health Inspectors at Health Protection Services of the Department of Public Safety enforce the *Public Health Act* on behalf of the Department of Health.

When deemed necessary by a Public Health Inspector, a food vendor at a Temporary Food event may require an inspection prior to a licence being issued and prior to the premises beginning operation. Public Health Inspectors may conduct routine inspections of licensed temporary food premises during the event.

Routine inspections are unannounced and are a full assessment of the premises including its facilities, operating practices and on-site documentation required by the Regulations. Any violations of the regulations or Terms and Conditions of the licence will be recorded and discussed with the licensed food vendor or the person in charge at the time of the inspection.

NOTE: Given the short duration of temporary events, premises with critical or major deficiencies that cannot be immediately corrected may have their licence revoked. Additionally, if the Public Health Inspector is of the opinion that any food is an immediate health hazard, that food will be seized and destroyed.

There may not be sufficient time to carry out correction, re-application, training or other required actions. Therefore, if a temporary food premises has been closed, it is possible that it will remain closed for the rest of the event.

9. CRITERIA USED BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS IN DETERMINING COMPLIANCE

Please refer to the “*Public Health Inspector Guide to Food Premises Inspections*” online at:

<https://www2.gnb.ca/content/dam/gnb/Departments/h-s/pdf/en/HealthyEnvironments/FoodPremisesInspections.pdf>

In order to help food vendors verify their level of compliance, food vendors can start by referring to the criteria listed in [Appendix F - Checklist for Temporary Food Premises](#).

10. ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE FOR FOOD VENDORS

10.1 Water Testing

As part of the licensing process, food vendors must demonstrate that they have a safe and adequate supply of potable water.

Prior to operation:

- The water source must be tested at the expense of the sponsoring agency, organizer or food premises. This would not apply to public water supplies that have water sampling plans and are monitored by Health Protection Services.
- If the event is being supplied by a private well, at least one (1) or more acceptable bacteriological water sample results is required before commencing the operation, with the sample taken no sooner than 2 weeks prior to the event.
- All results must be forwarded to Health Protection Services no later than 1 week prior to the event.
- Health Protection Services may recommend additional testing for the duration of the event.

10.2 Water Infrastructure (if required)

In some instances food vendors may require the installation of temporary water lines to connect to the event's potable water supply. In other larger events, connections to the event's potable water supply may be more extensive (e.g. temporary lines may have to be connected to drinking water stations, comfort stations - washrooms with toilets and handwashing sinks, etc.).

In each case the event organizer must ensure that water infrastructure work is coordinated and managed in a manner that meets the requirements of Health Protection Services. This may require the event organizer to obtain the services of an engineer or municipal water operator.

If water infrastructure is necessary, the following steps shall be followed:

- National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standards for materials that come in contact with potable water must be met.
- Written disinfection procedures must be submitted to Health Protection Services and approved by Health Protection Services prior to work being completed. The following disinfection procedure is an example of how a food vendor can disinfect their hose when connecting to the temporary events water source:
 - Step 1: Use a National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) approved hose.
 - Step 2: Wash the inside and outside of the house with dish detergent solution, and then rinse with potable water.
 - Step 3: Plug hose at one end.
 - Step 4: Prepare a disinfectant solution by mixing 2 ¼ teaspoons of household bleach to 4.5 liters of water (100 mg/l).
 - Step 5: Pour the solution into the hose and fill the hose with the solution. Once filled, plug the remaining end and let stand for 3 hours. Note: when disinfecting the hose, ensure it is not connected to the distribution line (this will prevent unplanned exposure to highly chlorinated water).
 - Step 6: Once 3 hours is up, drain the hose and then flush the hose with potable water. Continue to flush until chlorine odor can no longer be smelled.
- American Water Works Association (AWWA) drinking water standards must be followed before commissioning of the water infrastructure.
- All connections must be disinfected in accordance with the best management practices outlined in AWWA standards prior to connecting to a potable water supply.
- Testing and documentation of chlorine residuals is required at all extremities of distribution lines. These results may be requested by the Public Health Inspector, who may also determine the timeline for submission of this data.
- If continuous disinfection is required, ultraviolet (UV) treatment may be the best option for this type of event; however, pretreatment of the water supply may be required.
- Consultation with the provincial plumbing inspector concerning backflow preventers should be considered. The Public Health Inspector may request a copy of the plumbing inspector's report.

10.3 Water Containers

- Food vendors must ensure the containers used to store water in are food grade and have been properly cleaned and sanitized prior to use. The following procedure is an example of how food vendors can clean and sanitize their water containers:
 - Step 1: Wash container by filling with a clean hot detergent solution
 - Step 2: Rinse container with clean warm water
 - Step 3: Sanitize container by filling with clean warm water with 100 ppm of chlorine or 200 ppm quats. Note: food vendors are required to have sanitizer test strips to check the sanitizer solution to ensure it is mixed to the proper strength.
 - Step 4: Drain container and let air dry

10.4 Ice

- Ice must be from an approved source. Ice used for consumption in drinks must be stored in a way that it is protected from contamination.

10.5 Sanitary Facilities

- Grey water which is not discharged into a sewerage system shall be stored in water-tight containers with tight-fitting covers while waiting for pick up and disposal. Grey water containers must be at least 15% larger than the water reservoir. Containers should be emptied daily or as often as required to prevent the creation of a health hazard.
- Food vendors are prohibited from running wastewater lines to catch basins, or from dumping wastewater down a catch basin.
- Liquid waste that is not discharged into a sewerage system is to be stored, transported and disposed of, in such a manner, as not to create a health hazard.

10.6 Solid Waste

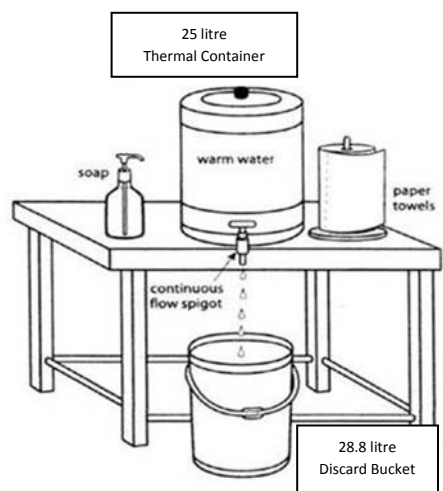
- Solid waste shall be kept in water-tight, non-absorbent, washable containers with tight-fitting covers or other approved water-tight receptacles.
- They shall be removed daily or as often as required to prevent a health hazard.
- Solid waste shall be disposed of in a place and manner acceptable to the Department of Environment and Local Government.
- Each food vendor must have its own solid waste container(s). Solid waste must be removed from the food vendor's area and its immediate environment on a regular basis to prevent accumulation that may lead to a health hazard.

10.7 Handwashing Stations

For the purpose of the "TE Guidelines for Food Vendors" warm water in lieu of hot water will be accepted given that hot water will be difficult to provide at many outdoor temporary events.

Alternative equipment to plumbed-in sinks may be used; however, water still needs to be running, warm (at a minimum) and from a known potable source. Sinks must be of a size that allows for proper hand washing.

If using a jug as the water reservoir, the jug must be a thermal container with a minimum size of 25 litres. The grey water container (discard bucket) must be at least 15% larger than the water reservoir. The grey water container should be emptied daily or as often as required to prevent the creation of a health hazard. See Photo: Upside Down Jug Method.



Appendix A – Legislation and Authority

- Section 3(1),(e),(f),(j) and (k) of the *Food Premises Regulation* states: “*This Regulation does not apply to:*
 - (e) a produce stand that offers only whole, uncut fresh fruits or vegetables,*
 - (f) a premises where only non-potentially hazardous food is stored, displayed, distributed, transported, sold or offered for sale, without any preparation, manufacturing or processing of food on the premises,*
 - (j) a food premises of a not-for-profit organization where food is prepared for a single-day event,*
 - (k) a food premises where food is prepared and sold on an occasional basis to raise money for a not-for-profit organization, or*
 - (l) a stand where only hard ice cream and ice cream toppings are sold but not produced or processed.*
 - Section 5 of the *Public Health Act* states: “*Where a medical officer of health or public health inspector has reasonable grounds to believe that a health hazard may exist in or on any premises, the medical officer of health or public health inspector shall investigate or cause an investigation to be carried out to determine whether a health hazard exists.*”
 - Section 6 (1-12) of the *Public Health Act* provides authority to issue orders once there is reasonable grounds that a health hazard exists.
 - Section 7 (1) of the *Public Health Act* states: “*A medical officer of health or a public health inspector who is of the opinion upon reasonable and probable grounds, that a condition or any substance, thing, plant or animal other than man is a health hazard, may seize or cause the seizure of the substance, thing, plant or animal*”.
- Section 12(1) of the *Public Health Act* states: “*No person shall operate a food premises unless the person is the holder of a licence issued in accordance with this Act and the regulations.*”
- Section 16 of the *Public Health Act* states: “*No person shall sell or offer for sale any food that is unfit for human consumption by reason of disease, adulteration, impurity or other cause.*”
 - Section 43(1) of the *Public Health Act* states: “*A medical officer of health or a public health inspector may, for the purpose of this Act, for the purpose of ensuring compliance with any provision of this Act or the regulations or for the purpose of*

exercising a power or carrying out of a duty under this Act or the regulations, do any of the following:

(a) enter and have access to, through or over any premises;

(b) make inspections, examinations, tests and inquiries;

(c) make or require the making of copies or extracts of documents or records related to an examination, inspection, test or inquiry;

(d) take or require the taking of samples related to an inspection, examination, test or inquiry;

Appendix B - Definitions

“Abattoir” includes slaughterhouses and any place where cattle, sheep, swine, poultry or other animals are killed for use as food.

“Class 3 food premises” means food premises where potentially hazardous food is stored, handled, displayed, distributed, sold or offered for sale without any processing or preparing on the premises.

“Class 4 food premises” means a food premises where food:

- a) is prepared or processed without killing or pasteurizing or, if meat or fish is being prepared or processed, without thermal processing, and
- b) is for sale and is consumed on or off the premises, but is not distributed wholesale.

“Class 5 food premises” means a food premises where food is processed for direct sale or wholesale or where food is prepared for wholesale distribution.

“Container” means a receptacle or covering used to package, wrap, contain or cover food.

“Contamination”, with respect to food, means conditions that permit

- a) the introduction of foreign matter,
- b) the introduction or multiplication of disease-causing microorganisms or parasites, or
- c) the introduction or production of toxins.

“Equipment” means any appliance, apparatus or device that is used in the operation of a food premises, but does not include utensils.

“Event Organizer” means the person or organization responsible for oversight of the entire event.

“Fish” means any fish, including mollusks, crustaceans and echinoderms, and any of their parts, products or byproducts.

“Food” means food or drink, including milk, for human consumption and includes an ingredient of food or drink for human consumption.

“Food contact surface” means the surface of equipment or utensils with which food normally comes into contact, and includes counter surfaces.

“Food premises” means a premises where food or milk is manufactured, processed, prepared, stored, handled, displayed, distributed, transported, sold or offered for sale, and includes a food vending machine and an abattoir but does not include premises exempted by the regulations.

“Handling” means subdividing and/or repackaging only of potentially hazardous food.

“Hand washing station” means a hand basin that is provided with hot and cold running potable water and that has in its immediate vicinity a dispenser for the provision of liquid or powder soap and a method of hand drying that uses paper towels in a dispenser or that uses forced air.

“Health hazard” means

- a) a condition of a premises,
 - b) a substance, thing or plant or animal other than man,
 - c) a solid, liquid, gas or combination of any of them, or
 - d) a noise, vibration or radiation
- that has or is likely to have an adverse effect on the health of a person.

“Licence” means a licence to operate a food premises.

“Licensee” means a person to whom a licence has been issued to operate a food premises.

“Milk” means milk originating from any animal other than man and intended for human consumption.

“On-site sewage disposal system” means a septic tank with subsurface disposal field and all other on-site sewage disposal systems that are not connected to a wastewater treatment facility approved by the Minister of Environment under the Clean Water Act.

“Pest” means any animal or arthropod that may contaminate food or food contact surfaces, and includes rats, mice, cockroaches and flies.

“Potable water” means water that is suitable, on the basis of health considerations, for cooking or drinking by humans.

“Potentially hazardous”, with respect to food, means a form or state that is capable of supporting the growth of pathogenic microorganisms or the production of toxins. These foods are generally characterized by a water activity of greater than 0.85 and a pH of greater than 4.6. These include high and medium risk foods that are ready-to-eat when served or sold to the consumer. Examples of potentially hazardous foods include:

- meat and meat products
- fish, shellfish and seafood products
- poultry
- eggs
- cream-filled pastries and pies
- cut fruits and vegetables

“Process” includes killing, eviscerating, thermal processing, smoking, salting, pickling, pasteurizing and processing of previously processed food.

“Public health inspector” means a public health inspector appointed under Section 62 of the Public Health Act.

“Public water supply system” means a water supply system that is owned or operated by a municipality, a rural community or the Crown in right of the Province and includes such other water supply systems owned or operated by other persons as are prescribed by the regulations.

“Sanitize” means to treat by a process that destroys most microorganisms, including all pathogens.

“Single service articles” means any article such as cups, plates, knives, forks, spoons, straws or other items that are designed or intended to be used only once and discarded for the serving and consumption of food.

“Temporary food premises” means a food premises that operates for a period of no more than 14 consecutive days in conjunction with a single event or celebration.

“Utensils” includes kitchenware, tableware, glasses, cutlery or other similar items used in the handling, preparation, processing, displaying, serving, dispensing, storing, containing or consuming of food.

“Water supply system” means a works that conveys or is able to convey water for human consumption.

Appendix C – Gaming, Liquor and Security Licensing Branch Contact Information

For applications that do not require a fee, applications and corresponding documentation may be submitted by email, mail, or fax to the Gaming, Liquor and Security Licensing Branch.

Department of Justice and Public Safety
Gaming, Liquor and Security Licensing Branch
P.O. Box 6000
20 McGloin Street, 3rd floor
Fredericton, NB E3A 5T8
Telephone: (506) 453-7472
Fax: (506) 453-3044
Email: foodlicencenb.licencealimentairenb@gnb.ca

Email Addresses:	
Central / centrale	FoodLicenceCentral.LicenceAlimentsCentrale@gnb.ca
East / est	FoodLicenceEast.LicenceAlimentsEst@gnb.ca
North / nord	FoodLicenceNorth.LicenceAlimentsNord@gnb.ca
South / sud	FoodLicenceSouth.LicenceAlimentsSud@gnb.ca

Appendix D – Application for Food Premises Licence

APPLICATION FOR FOOD PREMISES LICENCE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

I hereby make application for a licence to operate a Food Premises in accordance with Section 12(1) under the *Public Health Act*.

Please fill in all information requested to avoid a processing delay.

DEMANDE DE LICENCE POUR EXPLOITER DES LOCAUX DESTINÉS AUX ALIMENTS

MINISTÈRE DE LA SANTÉ

Par la présente, je demande une licence d'exploitation des locaux destinés aux aliments conformément à l'article 12(1) en vertu de la *Loi sur la santé publique*.

Veillez fournir tous les renseignements demandés afin d'éviter de retarder l'évaluation.

Name of Food Premises (Store Front Name)/ Nom de l'établissement (Nom du marché) :					
Name of applicant and any authorized representative/ Nom du demandeur et de l'agent ou du représentant autorisé :					
Business corporation name and number/ Nom et numéro de la société :					
Email / Courriel :			Telephone / Téléphone :		
Mailing address of Food Premises / Adresse postale des locaux destinés aux aliments :			Fax (if available / si disponible) :		
			Postal Code / Code postal :		
Location of Food Premises (if different) / Lieu des locaux destinés aux aliments (si différent) :					
Seating capacity / Nombre de places assises :		Number of employees / Nombre d'employés :		NBGIC Parcel identification No. (PID)/Numéro d'identification de parcelle de la CIGNB (NID) :	
Is this a licence renewal? / S'agit-il d'un renouvellement de licence? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / Oui <input type="checkbox"/> No / Non			If Yes, please indicate licence number / Si oui, veuillez indiquer votre numéro de licence :		
Type of Food Premises (Check one of the following) / La classe des locaux à exploiter (Cocher une des classes suivante)			<input type="checkbox"/> Class/Classe 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Class/Classe 4	<input type="checkbox"/> Class/Classe 5

<input type="checkbox"/> Day Care or Community Placement Residential Facility / Garderie ou placement communautaire de type résidentiel (3 – 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Event / Locaux temporaires (3 - 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Not-for-Profit / Organisme à but non lucratif (3 – 5)	Public Market / Marché publique (3 – 4) : <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 160 days/yr / Moins de 160 jours/an <input type="checkbox"/> 160 or more days/yr / 160 ou plus jours/an	<input type="checkbox"/> Dairy Plant / Laiterie (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Abattoir (5) <input type="checkbox"/> Maple Syrup / Produits acéricoles (5)						
Water Supply / Approvisionnement d'eau : <input type="checkbox"/> Communal/Municipal – Collectif/Municipal <input type="checkbox"/> Private (Drilled Well) / Privé (puits foré) *Note : If private, has a water sample been tested? (attach results) / Dans le cas d'une source d'eau privé, a-t-on analysé un échantillon d'eau? (attacher le résultat)								
Type of Sewage Disposal / Par quoi les eaux usées sont évacuées : <input type="checkbox"/> Communal/Municipal – Collectif/Municipal <input type="checkbox"/> Private (Septic System) / Privé (système d'égout)								
Organization or Individual to receive Annual Renewal Notice / Organisation ou particulier recevant l'avis de renouvellement annuel:								
Mailing Contact Person / Personne ressource pour la correspondance :								
Address to where Renewal Notice is to be mailed / Adresse où l'avis de renouvellement doit être envoyé :		Postal code / Code postal <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:15%; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width:15%; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width:15%; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width:15%; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width:15%; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width:15%; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>						
Telephone / Téléphone :		Fax / Téléc. (if available / si disponible) :						
Correspondence / correspondance <input type="checkbox"/> English / Anglais <input type="checkbox"/> French / Français								

☐ I hereby declare that I will abide fully by the requirements of the **Food Premises Regulation** under the **Public Health Act.** / Je déclare que je me conformerai en tout temps aux exigences du **règlement sur les locaux destinés aux aliments** pris en vertu de la **Loi sur la santé publique.**

Signature of Applicant/
Signature du demandeur: _____

Date : _____ 20 ____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY / POUR UTILISATION DU BUREAU SEULEMENT							
<u>PAYMENT:</u> <i>To be completed and returned to a Service New Brunswick Office accompanied by the required fee.</i>			<u>PAIEMENT :</u> <i>Remplir et faire parvenir au bureau de Services Nouveau-Brunswick avec les droits prescrits.</i>				
CLASS 3	PLU 351670	\$50		CLASSE 3	PLU 351670	50 \$	
CLASS 4	PLU 351671	\$265		CLASSE 4	PLU 351671	265 \$	
CLASS 5	PLU 351672	\$350		CLASSE 5	PLU 351672	350 \$	
CLASS 5 MAPLE SYRUP	PLU 351675	\$50		CLASSE 5 PRODUITS ACÉRIQUES	PLU 351675	50 \$	
CLASS 5 ABATTOIR	PLU 351676	\$475		CLASSE 5 ABATTOIR	PLU 351676	475 \$	
CLASS 5 DAIRY PLANT	PLU 351677	\$1050		CLASSE 5 LAITERIE	PLU 351677	1050 \$	

Appendix E - Mandatory Information Form for Temporary Food Premises

Name of Temporary Food Premises:		
A. Event Information		
Name of Event (if applicable)	Proposed location (Number, Street, City)	
Operation starts: Date: Time:	Operation ends: Date: Time:	Set up and ready for Inspection by: Date: Time:
Coordinator of Event: Name: Phone Number:	Is there a written agreement on the provision of services by the coordinator? If yes, Please attach a copy (note the Coordinator may provide one copy on behalf of all Temporary Food Premises).	
B. Facility Information		
Water and Hand Washing Facilities		
Identify the source of potable water and how water will be supplied. Provide evidence that the water is potable.	Describe the number, location and set up of hand washing facilities to be used by food handlers.	
What is the size of the water tank(s), if applicable?		
Sewage and Waste Water		
Describe the sewage and waste water disposal methods.	Describe how and where wastewater from utensil/dish washing and hand washing will be collected, stored and disposed.	
What is the size of the waste water tank(s), if applicable?	Describe the toilet facilities and their location in relation to your temporary food premises. What type of handwashing is provided for these facilities?	

Other Facility Information	
Describe the floors, walls, ceiling surfaces and lighting:	Describe how electricity will be provided. Will it be provided 24 hours/day?
C. Staffing and Employee Safety and Training and Experience	
Indicate how many staff will be involved in the food vending operation of your booth. Describe their level of experience in food preparation. List any food safety training session/courses they have attended and when they attended.	
D. Hygienic Practices and Procedures	
Indicate staff health policies and personal hygiene practices to be expected and monitored by supervisory staff.	
E. Floor plan	
Provide a drawing of the temporary food premises. Identify and describe all equipment (including cooking and cold and hot holding equipment), hand washing facilities, work tables, dishwashing facilities, food and single service storage, garbage containers, equipment for customer self-serving and dispensing of condiments.	

F. Cleaning and Waste Handling

Describe how and where utensil washing will take place.

List the type and strength of sanitizer you will use (Test strips are required to test sanitizer strength).

How will cleaners and other chemicals be stored in relation to food supplies and utensils?

Describe the number, location and type of garbage disposal containers.

G. Food Safety (Note: Home preparation of foods is not permitted)

Approved Source:

All foods must be purchased from an approved or regulated source with the exception of fresh fish, fruits and vegetables bought directly from a primary producer, or as approved through the MOH Approved source process. A public health inspector may request receipts.

Describe (be specific) how foods will be stored and transported if an off-site location is used.

Describe how food temperatures will be monitored during the event.

Describe (be specific) how frozen, cold and hot foods will be transported.

Will all foods be prepared at the site?

- ☐ No (Complete Section A)
- ☐ Yes (Complete Section B)

Section A: Food Preparation at Other Location

Name of Food Premises used for food preparation:

Licence No.:

Date(s) and time(s) of preparation:

Signature of Food Premises Licensee:

Phone No.:

Food Menu Items*

Ingredients used in the preparation of the food menu item are not required to be listed. Only list the food menu items. When listing a food menu item ensure specific details are provided E.g. if making "pepperoni and cheese pizza" ensure it is listed as "pepperoni and cheese pizza " not just "pizza" or if making "chicken burgers" ensure it is listed as "chicken burgers" not just "burgers".

Food Preparation and Handling

For each food menu item listed, describe how the food will be handled and prepared including thawing, washing/cutting, cooking, hot holding, cold storage, transporting and re-heating. Also, indicate if foods used are precooked frozen or frozen only.

*Make additional copies if more space is needed

Section B: FOOD PREPARATION AT THE TEMPORARY FOOD PREMISES	
Food Menu Items* Ingredients used in the preparation of the food menu item are not required to be listed. Only list the food menu items. When listing a food menu item ensure specific details are provided E.g. if making “pepperoni and cheese pizza” ensure it is listed as “pepperoni and cheese pizza “ not just “pizza” or if making “chicken burgers” ensure it is listed as “chicken burgers” not just “burgers”.	Food Preparation and Handling For each food menu item listed, describe how the food will be handled and prepared including thawing, washing/cutting, cooking, hot holding, cold storage, transporting and re-heating. Also, indicate if foods used are precooked frozen or frozen only.

*Make additional copies if more space is needed

Appendix F – Checklist for Temporary Food Premises

Supplies and Equipment

- ☐ Food probe thermometer(s) to check the internal temperature of hot and cold potentially hazardous foods
- ☐ Thermometer for each cooler / refrigerator
- ☐ Platforms / shelves for elevating food at least 15 cm (6 inches) off the ground
- ☐ New or clean, food grade container(s) for food storage
- ☐ Plastic wrap or aluminum foil for protecting food
- ☐ Adequate number of tables with washable surfaces
- ☐ Wiping cloths / sponges for cleaning and sanitizing preparation areas
- ☐ Adequate supply of hot and cold potable running water for hand washing, food preparation and equipment cleaning
- ☐ Temporary water lines are disinfected
- ☐ Leak proof containers / tanks for the storage of wastewater
- ☐ Ice containers and ice scoops
- ☐ Detergent, sanitizer, sanitizer test strips, bucket and spray bottle with labels
- ☐ Sufficient back-up supplies of serving spoons, spatulas, tongs, etc. and wrapped supplies of utensils so that they may be changed every 2 hours (if no dishwashing available)
- ☐ Liquid soap in a dispenser and paper towel for hand washing
- ☐ Adequate supply of large plastic garbage bags
- ☐ Power source / backup supply, i.e., generator, propane burner, etc.
- ☐ Grey water collection system is at least 15% larger than the water reservoir

Food Handling

- ☐ Cold potentially hazardous foods transported, stored and displayed at a temperature of 4°C (40°F) or less
- ☐ Hot potentially hazardous foods transported, stored and displayed at a temperature of 60°C (140°F) or greater
- ☐ Logs for recording temperature checks for hot and cold holding of potentially hazardous foods

Staff Hygiene and Training ↑

- ☐ Staff health policy developed to ensure: all personnel who come in contact with food are free from any symptoms of illness or communicable disease that is transmissible through food; and that personal hygiene practices are followed to prevent contamination of food and transmitting illness to consumers.
- ☐ Clean clothes and aprons to be worn at all times in the preparation area
- ☐ Hair nets, caps or other hair restraint to be worn at all times while handling food
- ☐ No eating, drinking, smoking is allowed in any food preparation area
- ☐ Staff are adequately trained in food safety to ensure they are knowledgeable of food safety issues pertaining to their responsibilities.
- ☐ Proof of food safety training is available for Inspector review