Compliance Document for New Zealand Building Code Clause G3 Food Preparation and Prevention of Contamination

Prepared by the Department of Building and Housing

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Defined words (italicised in the text) and classified uses are explained in Clauses A1 of the Building Code and in the Definitions at the start of this Compliance Document.

G3: Document History					
	Date	Alterations			
First published	July 1992				
Amendment 1	1 July 2001	p. 2, Document History, Status p. 9, Definitions			

Note: Page numbers relate to the document at the time of Amendment and may not match page numbers in current document.

Document Status

The most recent version of this document, as retailed in the Document His pry a same very by the Chief Executive of the Department of Building and Injury ig. It is effective from 1 July 20 Y and appearable all previous versions of this document.

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New Zealand Building Code Clause G3 Food Preparation and Prevention of Contamination

This Clause is extracted from the New Zealand Building Code contained in the First Schedule of the Building Regulations 1992.

FIRST SCHEDULE-continued

Clause G3-FOOD PREPARATION AND PREVENTION OF CONTAMINATION

Provisions

OBJECTIVE

G3.1 The objective of this provision is to:

- (a) Safeguard people from illness due to contamination,
- (b) Enable hygienic food preparation without loss of amenity, and
- (c) Ensure that people with disabilities are able to carry out normal activities and processes within buildings.

FUN TI NAL POUT ME

G3. A Bu ding shall be provided with space and acilities for the hydenic storing preparation and cooking of food, that are adequate for the intended use of the building.

G3.2.2 Buildings used for the storage, manufacture or processing of food, including animal products, shall be constructed to safeguard the contents from contamination.

G3.2.3 Buildings used for the medical treatment of humans or animals, or the reception of dead bodies, shall be constructed to avoid the spread of contamination from the building contents.

PERFORMANCE

G3.3.1 Food preparation facilities shall be hygienic and include:

(a) Space for a refrigerator, or a perishable food storage area capable of being cooled and protected from vermin and insects.

Limits on application

Objective G3.1 (c) shall apply only to those *buildings* to which section 25 of the Disabled Persons Community Welfare Act 1974 applies.

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centres, and where appropriate shall also apply to Commercial and Industrial buildings whose intended uses include the manufacture, preparation, packaging or storage of food.

Performance G3.3.1 (a) and (b) shall apply to *Housing*, work camps, old people's homes, early childhood centres and *Commercial* or *Industrial buildings* whose *intended uses* include the handling of perishable food.

FIRST SCHEDULE-continued

Provisions

- (b) Means for food rinsing, utensil washing and waste water disposal.
- (c) Means for cooking food, and
- (d) Space and a surface for food preparation.

G3.3.2 Spaces for food preparation and utensil washing shall have:

- (a) Interior linings and work surfaces shall be *impervious* and easily cleaned,
- (b) All building elements
 constructed with materials
 which are free from hazardous
 substances which could cause
 contamination to the building
 contents, and
- (c) Exposed *quilding lengths* located and shaped to avoid the accumulation of dirt.
- **G3.3.3** An *adequate* energy supply shall be provided, appropriately located for use by cooking and refrigeration appliances.
- **G3.3.4** Space and facilities shall be provided within each *household unit*, or grouped elsewhere in a convenient location.
- **G3.3.5** Where facilities are provided for *people with disabilities* they shall be *accessible*.

Limits on application

Performance G3.3.1 (c) shall apply to *Housing*, work camps, old people's homes and early childhood centres.

Performance G3.3.1 (d) shall apply to *Housing*, work camps, old people's homes and early childhood centres.

Performance G3.3.2 (b) shall apply to *Housing*, work camps, old people's homes and early childhood centres, and where appropriate shall also apply to *Commercial* and *Industrial* buildings whose intended uses iclude the manufacture,

food prokaging or age

erformance G332 (c) hall ot

Performance G3.3.5 shall apply only to camping grounds and *accessible* accommodation units in *Communal Residential buildings*.

FIRST SCHEDULE-continued

Provisions

G3.3.6 Spaces in *buildings* shall be protected from the likelihood of contamination or vermin entering areas used for the storage, processing or preparation of food, and shall have a means of preventing contamination spreading from these areas to other spaces.

Limits on application

Performance G3.3.6 shall apply to Commercial or Industrial buildings whose intended uses include the handling of perishable food, the medical treatment of humans or animals, the slaughter of animals or the reception of dead bodies.

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References

For the purposes of New Zealand Building Code compliance, referenced documents shall be deemed to include any amendments issued prior to the date of the Approved Document as displayed at the foot of the page on which the references are listed.

		Where quoted		
Building Research Association of New Zealand				
BRANZ Technical Paper P36: 1983 W.R. Sharman	Food processing floors, a guide to design, materials and construction.	AS1 2.1.5		
New Zealand Government Departments				
Ministry of Agricul	ture and Fisheries			
MQ1: 1988	Qual approvals manual	AS1 2.1.5		



Definitions

This is an abbreviated list of definitions for words or terms particularly relevant to this Approved Document. The definitions for any other italicised words may be found in the New Zealand Building Code Handbook.

Accessible Having features to permit use by people with disabilities.

Adequate Adequate to achieve the objectives of the building code.

Building has the meaning ascribed to it by the Building Act 1991.

Contaminant has the meaning ascribed to it by the Resource Management Act 1991.

Hazardous Creating an unreasonable risk to people of bodily injury or deterioration of health.

Household unit means any building or group of buildings, or part of any building or group of buildings, used or intended to be used solely or principally for residential purposes and occupied or intended to be occupied exclusively as the home or residence of not more than one household; but does not include a household; but does not specialised accommodation.

Impervious That which does not above the passage of moisture.

Intended use of a building includes:

- a) Any reasonably foreseeable occasional other use that is not incompatible with the *intended use*; and
- b) Normal maintenance; and
- c) Activities taken in response to fire or any other reasonably foreseeable emergency – but does not include any other maintenance and repairs or rebuilding.

People with disabilities means any *person* who suffers from physical or mental disability to such a degree that he or she is seriously limited in the extent to which he or she can engage in the activities, pursuits, and the processes of everyday life.

Amend 1



Verification Method G3/VM1

No specific test methods have been adopted for verifying compliance with the Performance of NZBC G3.

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Acceptable Solution G3/AS1

1.0 Domestic Appliances and Facilities

1.0.1 This part of the acceptable solution applies only to *Housing*, work camps, old people's homes, and early childhood centres.

1.1 Sink and preparation surface

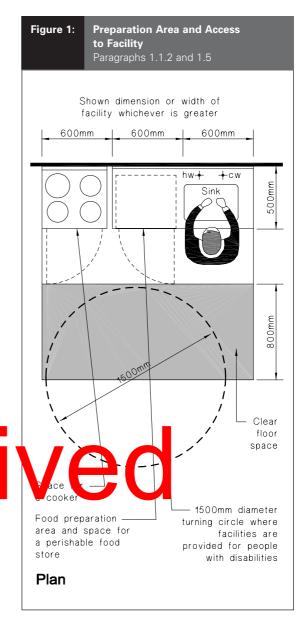
- **1.1.1** Utensil washing and food rinsing facilities shall have a sink with free draining surfaces with continuous falls to the outlet. The sink shall be capable of fully containing a solid cylinder of 300 mm diameter and 125 mm depth.
- **1.1.2** The food preparation surface shall have the minimum dimensions shown in Figure 1. A drainer integral with and draining to the sink is acceptable.
- **1.1.3** Food preparation surfaces shall be easily maintained in a hygienic condition. Stainless steel, decorative high pressure laminate, and tiles are examples of suitable materials for these surfaces.
- 1.1.4 Hot and oblig water supply shall be provided to the silv as equired by AZ C G "Water Supplies .
- **1.1.5** Plumbing and drainage for waste water from the sink shall be provided as required by NZBC G13 "Foul Water".

1.2 Cooker

1.2.1 A cooker with an oven and a hot plate, or a wall oven and a separate hob, shall be provided for cooking.

1.3 Perishable food store

- **1.3.1** The food store shall have a minimum capacity of:
 - 0.5 m³ for use by up to 2 people
 - 1.0 m³ for use by 3 to 5 people
 - 1.0 m³ + 0.2 m³ per additional person over 5 people
- **1.3.2** The food storage space shall provide for either refrigeration, or ventilation to the outside air.



- **1.3.3** Ventilation may be by mechanical or natural means. Where natural air flow is used, wall vents to the exterior shall be installed near both the top and bottom of the storage area.
- **1.3.4** Ventilation openings shall be fly and vermin proof.

1.4 Energy source

1.4.1 Where a *building* is connected to a reticulated energy source, cooking and refrigeration appliances shall be permanently connected to a gas supply, complying with NZBC G11, or provided with connections to electrical outlets complying with NZBC G9.

1.5 Accessibility

- **1.5.1** The minimum clear space, adjacent to the facilities, shall be as shown in Figure 1. The space may be common to two facilities where one is to be located above the other, and shall extend at least 800 mm on the operational side of the facility.
- **1.5.2** Where facilities are provided for *people* with disabilities, space to allow a turning circle of 1500 mm shall be provided in front of those facilities.

1.6 Wall linings

Wall linings adjacent to appliances and facilities shall have surface that packet ilv maintained in a hygier a collitio. Statiless steel, decorative high pressure la ninate tile wallboards with painted or applied *impervious* coatings or films, are examples of suitable materials for these surfaces.

2.0 Commercial and Industrial Facilities

2.0.1 This part of the acceptable solution applies only to *Commercial* or *Industrial buildings*.

2.1 Interior linings for food processing areas

2.1.1 Walls of concrete, cement plaster, or concrete block shall be sealed with a synthetic coating which provides an *impervious*, easily cleaned surface.

COMMENT:

 Particular care is required in selecting suitable surface finishes for food processing areas. Concrete floors in particular which have not been specially treated or protected, may suffer deterioration from chemical attack.

- The interior surfaces of food processing areas should be light in colour. This makes the presence of dirt obvious and facilitates effective cleaning.
- Food processing spaces include all spaces, or spaces immediately surrounding or supportive to the space, where animals are slaughtered or dressed, or where any food product is processed, conveyed, held, refrigerated or packed.
- **2.1.2** Porous materials such as wood and plasterboard are not acceptable ceilings or wall linings.
- **2.1.3** Exposed trusses, service ducts and similar *building elements* in food processing areas shall be completely enclosed with a material which is non-absorbent and easily cleaned.
- **2.1.4** Surface finishes shall be protected from likely impact and not be subject to chipping or flaking.

COMMENT:

Wherever practical it is advisable to use materials which do not require repainting.

2.1.5 Lining materials, surface coalings and palants complying the MAP Approvals Nanual M 21 or clasific applications, are a percapile.

COMMENT:

BRANZ Technical Paper P36 is a useful reference document for food processing floors.

2.2 Interior linings in other areas

- **2.2.1** Examples of other types of *buildings* needing special attention, are factories where electroplating or the processing of lead products is carried out, and mortuaries.
- **2.2.2** Specific attention shall be given to protection from free water used for washing down premises, products or *building elements*, and from contaminating vapours or liquids which could form unhygienic or *hazardous* deposits on *building elements*.
- **2.2.3** The surfaces of floors, walls, ceilings and other *building elements*, as well as any joints in their *construction*, shall be *impervious* and easily cleaned. The following are acceptable surface materials:

- a) Polyvinylchloride sheet
- b) Ceramic tiles with waterproof grouted joints
- c) Concrete with steel trowel finish.

COMMENT:

In the case of floors the requirement for a smooth surface must be balanced against the need to provide reasonable slip resistance for *building* users.

- **2.2.4** Wall/floor junctions which are coved, shall have any floor covering carried vertically to at least 75 mm above floor level.
- **2.2.5** Construction methods shall avoid ledges, recesses, cracks or other areas where moisture or *contaminants* could accumulate and be difficult to remove.

2.3 Wash-down areas

- **2.3.1** *Buildings* where wash-down is used for cleaning (e.g. abattoirs or dairy process areas), shall also be constructed to avoid the accumulation of water.
- **2.3.2** Horizonta II dges shall be sloped at no less than 45° b provent accumulation of din and moistural Staircand walk vays shall be graded towards drailing points.
- **2.3.3** Floors shall be graded to remove all effluent and water to a disposal system complying with NZBC G13 or G14.
- **2.3.4** Floors shall be self-draining and evenly graded to fall to *adequately* sized floor outlets or an open channel. In food processing areas slopes shall be no less than 1 in 60 for monolithic type floors, or 1 in 50 for tiled floors.
- **2.3.5** In equipment wash-down areas, floor gradients shall be no less than 1 in 25.

- **2.3.6** Where floor-drain outlets are used, they shall be installed so that each outlet serves a floor area of no more than:
- a) 20 m² in dairy process areas,
- b) 40 m² in other areas.
- **2.3.7** Open channels shall be spaced no more than 10 m apart, be deep enough to avoid overflowing, and have a gradient to their outlet of no less than 1 in 60.



Index G3/VM1 & AS1

All references to Verification Methods and Acceptable Solutions are preceded by VM or AS respectively.

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