OSDH Process

- Food must be manufactured in a commercial kitchen or food processing plant. The rules regarding commercial kitchens can be obtained by visiting our Food Manufacturing pages at chs.health.ok.gov or calling the Consumer Health Service at 405-271-5243.
- If you are building a new food processing plant or commercial kitchen, your plans must be submitted to and approved by the Oklahoma State Department of Health (OSDH). There is a plan review fee which varies by county.
- After your plans are approved and the facility constructed, your facility must be inspected by an OSDH Manufacturing Inspector prior to opening.
- When your facility has been approved to open, the Manufacturing Inspector will issue a license application to you. You must submit the license application plus a check or money order for the indicated fee to:

 Consumer Protection Division.

Consumer Protection Division PO Box 268815 Oklahoma City, OK 73126



Disclaimer: This pamphlet includes summarized information and key points. For more details, visit our Food Manufacturing pages at http://chs.health.ok.gov.



Consumer Health Service

1000 NE 10th Street Oklahoma City, OK 73117

Phone: 405-271-5243 Fax: 405-271-5286

E-mail: CHSLicensing@health.ok.gov



START-UP PRODUCTION: ACIDIFIED FOODS



Consumer Health Service

Phone: 405-271-5243 http:\\chs.health.ok.gov

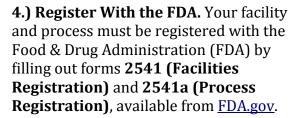


STARTING PRODUCTION

What you need to do before starting production of acidified foods.

- **1.) Determine pH.** Send a sample of your product to a certified process authority* so they can determine the pH (degree of acidity). To be classified as an acid or acidified food, the food must have a pH of 4.6 or less.
- 2.) Acquire a Production Facility. Home kitchens are not approved for commercial food manufacturing. Therefore, a facility will need to be located that meets the requirements for a commercial kitchen. You can buy, build, rent or lease a facility that meets the requirements for a commercial kitchen. Another option is to locate a licensed food manufacturer who is willing to produce, or "co-pack" the product for you. Using a co-packer is sometimes a good alternative for a beginning food manufacturer because there are no costs associated with building an approved facility.
- 3.) Better Process Control School. At least one person on each shift must have attended a Better Process Control School, such as is periodically offered through OSU Food and Agricultural Products Center.

ACIDIFIED FOODS



- *FDA forms must be signed by a "certified process authority" who can be found through the Association of Food and Drug Officials at http://www.afdo.org/foodprocessing
- You must contact the process authority to find out their requirements for evaluating your process.



Salsa Production

- **5) Develop a Label.** All labels must include five required items:
- On the Front Principle Display Panel:
- 1. Name of Product
- 2. Net Weight
- On the Back or Side Information Panel:
 - 3. Nutrition Label
 - 4. Ingredients List
 - 5. Allergen List

Finished products must also include some sort of coding system such as a "use by" date which would permit a recall should the need ever arise.

REGULATIONS



Regulations for Acidified Foods:

- Oklahoma Chapter 260; Good Manufacturing Practice Regulations
- CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Title 21; Part 113; Thermally Processed Low-Acid Foods Packaged in Hermetically Sealed Containers
- **CFR Title 21; Part 114;** Acidified Foods
- CFR Title 21; Part 108;
 Emergency Permit Control
- **CFR Title 21; Part 110;** Current Good Manufacturing Practice
- **CFR Title 21; Part 117;** CGMPs, Risked Based Preventative Controls

These and the most recent **FDA Guidance Document on Acified Foods** can be found at FDA.gov.

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