

CHAPTER 28

COLD STORAGE

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28.01 DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Terms.** Unless the language or context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended, the following terms shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be given the meanings subjoined to them.

Subd. 2. **Cold storage.** "Cold storage" means the storing or keeping of articles of food in a cold storage warehouse or in any refrigerated space leased for public use other than an individual locker.

Subd. 3. **Cold storage warehouse.** The term "cold storage warehouse" means and includes every place other than an individual locker, whether a single room or enclosed space, or a group of rooms that is cooled, mechanically or by any artificial means, including the cooling by use of ice, in which articles of food are placed and held for 30 days or more. Any room in a cold storage warehouse leased, controlled, and operated apart from the general storage business of such warehouse and to which the general public has not access for storage purposes, is hereby declared a separate cold storage warehouse, subject to licensing and supervision under this chapter. Refrigerator cars and ships, when used solely for the transportation, as distinguished from the storage, of foods shall not be regarded as cold storage warehouses, nor shall the ice boxes of retail food establishments, private homes, hotels, or restaurants, and chill-rooms used only for the holding of food for periods of less than 30 days be so regarded. The commissioner shall, for the proper enforcement of this chapter, have the right of inspection of such chill-rooms and as well of the food held therein.

Subd. 4. **Articles of food.** "Articles of food" mean every article used for, entering into the consumption of, or used or intended for use in the preparation of, food, drink, confectionery, or condiment, whether simple, mixed, or compound for either human or animal consumption.

Subd. 5. **Commissioner.** "Commissioner" means the commissioner of the department of agriculture.

History: (6207) 1921 c 310 s 1; 1923 c 233 s 1; 1943 c 232 s 1; 1961 c 113 s 1; 1961 c 128 s 10; 1969 c 319 s 1

28.02 [Repealed, 1971 c 339 s 27]

28.03 [Repealed, 1971 c 339 s 27]

28.04 RECORDS; REPORTS.

Every person, firm or corporation operating a cold storage warehouse under sections 28.01 to 28.15 shall keep accurate records of the articles of food received in, and of the articles of food withdrawn from, the cold storage warehouse and the commissioner shall have free access to such records at any time. Said person, firm or corporation shall submit a monthly report to the commissioner setting forth its itemized particulars and the quantity and kinds of articles of food in the cold storage warehouse. These monthly reports shall be filed pursuant to the rules of the commissioner and a summary only of these reports if prepared by the commissioner be open to public inspection.

History: (6210) 1921 c 310 s 4; 1923 c 233 s 4; 1969 c 319 s 3; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444

28.05 INSPECTION.

The commissioner shall inspect and supervise all cold storage warehouses and make such inspection of articles of food therein as the commissioner may deem necessary to secure

the proper enforcement of this chapter, and the commissioner shall have access to all cold storage warehouses, together with all related offices, toilet, wash and locker rooms, egg-candling rooms, power houses or rooms, loading and unloading platforms, passageways, approaches, and other spaces, the state of sanitation of which may affect the sanitary conditions of the cold storage foods, or which may require visitation or inspection for the enforcement of any of the provisions of this chapter, at all reasonable times. The commissioner may appoint such persons as the commissioner deems qualified to make any inspection under this chapter.

History: (6211) 1921 c 310 s 5; 1923 c 233 s 5; 1986 c 444

28.06 FOOD WHICH MAY BE PLACED IN COLD STORAGE.

No article of food intended for human consumption shall be placed, received, or kept in any cold storage warehouse unless the same is in an apparently pure and wholesome condition. A food will be deemed "wholesome" only when it is in all respects fit for human consumption. The commissioner may seize and condemn any articles of food in cold storage warehouses which are found to be unfit for human consumption, and these articles of food shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of under such conditions as the commissioner shall prescribe.

History: (6212) 1921 c 310 s 6; 1923 c 233 s 6

28.07 MARKING ARTICLES OF FOOD.

No person, firm, or corporation shall place, receive, or keep in any cold storage warehouse in this state, articles of food unless the same shall be plainly marked, stamped, or tagged, either upon the container in which they are packed, or upon the articles of food itself, with a lot number; and no person, firm, or corporation shall remove or allow to be removed such articles of food from any cold storage warehouse unless the same shall be plainly marked, stamped, or tagged, either on the container in which it is enclosed or upon the article of food itself, with the lot number, and such marks, stamps, and tags shall be prima facie evidence by which to trace the receipt, and removal, and of the date thereof. It shall be unlawful to remove, deface, add to, alter, or change any mark, or marks placed upon the container, wrapper, or upon the articles of food itself, or upon the label or tag attached thereto, which marks are required under the provisions of this chapter, or in compliance with rules adopted by the commissioner or under the provisions of the Cold Storage Act of any other state, without permission or under the direction of the commissioner.

If the articles of food are stored by the lessee of a room or rooms in a cold storage warehouse, the lessee shall be responsible for the goods placed by the lessee or the lessee's employees in said leased space, and also for the placing upon them of the required marks. Cold storage products may be removed from one container to another for the purpose of grading or repacking into more convenient commercial form, either during cold storage or at the time of withdrawal therefrom providing that the old container was properly marked; the lot number or numbers, shall be marked also upon the new container.

History: (6213) 1921 c 310 s 7; 1923 c 233 s 7; 1943 c 232 s 2; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444

28.08 LENGTH OF STORAGE PERIOD.

No person, firm, or corporation shall keep or permit to remain in any cold storage warehouse any article of food which has been held in cold storage either within or without the state for a longer aggregate period than 12 months, except with the consent of the commissioner, as herein provided.

The commissioner upon written application made and presented during the 12-month period may extend the allowable storage period for any particular article of food, provided the same upon examination is found to be in proper condition for further cold storage. If the commissioner shall grant the application for such further cold storage period the commissioner shall enter an order specifying the period for which such additional storage may be permitted. The commissioner shall make written report on each case in which such extension

of storage is granted, including therein the information relating to the reason for the action taken, specifying the kinds and amounts of the articles of food covered by such extension order and the length of time for which the extension is granted, and this report and the order based thereon shall be kept on file in the office of the commissioner at all times open to the public.

In case the owner of any article of food in storage in a cold storage warehouse fails or refuses to remove the same before the expiration of the period of time within which the storage may lawfully be continued, then and in such case the commissioner may sell or order the same to be sold under a procedure specified by the commissioner.

History: (6214) 1921 c 310 s 8; 1923 c 233 s 8; 1943 c 232 s 3; 1986 c 444

28.09 SHORTENING STORAGE PERIOD.

When, in the opinion of the commissioner, the market condition of food articles, resulting from hoarding or deterioration is such as to require the release for immediate sale of food stuffs held in cold storage, so that there is immediate market therefor at fair and reasonable prices, the commissioner, by order, may shorten the 12 months storage period herein provided for as to any particular article of food and may, by order, fix and establish a shorter storage period for the article of food, and thereupon the article covered by the order shall, upon the expiration of the shortened period, be released from storage and removed from the storage warehouse.

History: (6215) 1921 c 310 s 9; 1923 c 233 s 9; 1986 c 444

28.12 RETURNING FOOD TO COLD STORAGE; TRANSFER.

After food has been withdrawn from a cold storage warehouse, for the purpose of placing it on the market for sale, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to return such food, or any portion thereof, to that cold storage warehouse, or to any similar warehouse. Subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the commissioner, food may be transferred from one cold storage warehouse or refrigerating plant to another. The total length of time this food shall remain in such cold storage for the purpose of sale shall not exceed the time specified in section 28.08.

History: (6218) 1921 c 310 s 12; 1923 c 233 s 12; 1985 c 248 s 70

28.13 RULES.

In the manner provided by law, the commissioner shall make and publish uniform rules for the purpose of protecting the public health and interest and may make and publish uniform rules to make public current tariff rates and cold storage holdings.

History: (6219) 1921 c 310 s 13; 1923 c 233 s 13; 1961 c 128 s 11; 1969 c 319 s 4; 1985 c 248 s 70

28.14 [Repealed, 1971 c 339 s 27]

28.15 PENALTIES.

Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this chapter relating to cold storage warehousing shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor and, upon conviction, punished for the first offense by a fine of not to exceed \$700 or by imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a period of not more than three months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and for the second or subsequent offense by a fine of not to exceed \$3,000 or by imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a period of not to exceed one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History: (6220) 1921 c 310 s 14; 1923 c 233 s 14; 1984 c 628 art 3 s 11