SANITATION GUIDANCE FOR DENVER MARIJUANA CULTIVATORS

HANDLING
Handle all plant material with gloved hands or clean and sanitized equipment such as tongs. Gloves should be changed between tasks and when gloves are contaminated. Do not sell material that has been previously stored in display jars that customers may have soiled.

SANITIZING
An EPA-registered sanitizer, which commonly include quaternary ammonium or chlorine, should be used for sanitizing all equipment and utensils that come into contact with plant material. This sanitizer should be of the proper concentration according to the manufacturer’s label.

HANDWASHING
Employees should properly wash hands in the designated sink prior to donning new gloves and between glove changes. Hand sanitizer may not be used in place of a hand wash.

CLEANING
All equipment and utensils that come into contact with marijuana (including buckets, sifters, colanders, scissors, grinders, etc.) should be properly cleaned (washed, rinsed, and sanitized) between each use and batch. Cleaning should be completed in a designated warewashing sink. A facility may consider installing a commercial dish washing machine that is capable of sanitizing wares at 50-200 ppm chlorine or elevating the surface of the wares to 160°F or above.

RECOMMENDED

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EQUIPMENT
All equipment and utensils that contact plant material should be constructed of a food grade material, be smooth and non-absorbent, and be easy to clean.

FACILITY
Floors, walls, and ceilings should be cleaned and sanitized routinely. Any visible mold on walls, ceilings, and floors should be immediately cleaned with a strong concentration of bleach and adequately dried. Porous walls should be replaced with an easily cleanable surface or apply a smooth, durable coating.

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CURING
Cure plants until water activity is between 0.55-0.65 aw. Lab testing for water activity helps ensure microbial growth is minimized while plant material is in storage. Humidity in the curing or drying room(s) should be monitored.

RECOMMENDED

STORAGE
Avoid storing plant material or edible products in warm or moist conditions. All plant material should be stored in clean containers that are breathable or that should be opened regularly for ventilation. All equipment should be stored in an area that is regularly cleaned.

REMEDIATION
If plant material fails microbial testing and remediation is chosen, you must ensure that products are safe for consumer use. Patterns of failed microbial tests should result in a hazard analysis. Upon request, investigators will conduct a hazard analysis of a facility at no cost to assist in assessment of potential microbial issues.

MONITORING
Visually inspect all marijuana products and plant material, and dispose of anything that is visibly moldy, contaminated, adulterated, or unhealthy. Selling harmful cannabis could result in enforcement actions.

RECOMMENDED