



## Who Requires a Food Licence?

The Food Act 2006 defines a licensable food business. A licensable food business is a food business that:

- Involves the manufacture of food; or
- Involves the retail sale of unpackaged food (café/ restaurant, takeaway food bar) and is not a non-profit organisation; or
- Is carried on by a non-profit organisation and involves the sale of meals on at least 12 days each financial year.

The following industry sectors are examples of licensable food business:

### Food manufacturers:

- Manufacturer of food products

### Sale of unpackaged food by retail, including but not limited to:

- a restaurant or delicatessen
- a catering business
- a takeaway food shop such as a pizza shop
- a motel providing meals with accommodation
- a food business that involves selling food such as hamburgers, from a motor vehicle or unpackaged food from a vending machine
- private hospital
- private school tuckshop
- temporary food stalls

### Non-profit organisations that sell meals on at least 12 days each financial year, including but not limited to:

- a restaurant, open daily to the public, operated by a sporting club to raise revenue for the club
- the provision of meals for a fee to homeless persons at a homeless persons' hostel

- the preparation of meals by Meals on Wheels

### The following food businesses may also be a licensable food business:

- child care centres/services
- private residential facilities
- food vans, itinerant vendors
- bed and breakfasts
- charter vessels

Food premises are any premises, including temporary structures and mobile food vehicles, where food is handled. If you own or operate more than one premises you will need to hold a licence for each food premises.

ALL food businesses which handle potentially hazardous food are required to have a probe thermometer (similar to the one pictured) in order to monitor temperatures.

### Who does not require a licence?

The Food Act 2006 exempts certain food business from requiring a licence. Although these operations are exempt from licensing, they still need to comply with the requirements of the Food Safety Standards. A food business may apply to council for a design assessment without applying for a licence.

### Examples of businesses which are exempt from licensing requirements include:

- The production of primary produce under an accreditation granted under the Food Production (Safety) Act 2000 – including meat, dairy, seafood and egg schemes
- The sale of unpackaged snack food such as biscuits, cakes, confectionary, nuts, potato chips that are not potentially hazardous food.
- The sale of whole fruit or vegetables

- The sale of seeds, spices, dried or glazed fruit, dried herbs, tea leaves, coffee beans or ground coffee
- The grinding of coffee beans
- The sale of drinks (other than fruit or vegetable juice processed at the place of sale) including, for example, tea, coffee, soft drinks and alcohol
- The sale of ice, including flavoured ice, such as slurpees and snow cones or bags of party ice
- The provision of meals by a non-profit organisation that are prepared by someone other than the organisation and are stored and heated or otherwise prepared by the organisation in accordance with the directions of the meals manufacturer.
- Home Businesses- Under the current advice provided from Queensland Health, a food business operated from a private residence (not including Bed and Breakfast type facilities), where the food is provided at the residence, no license is required under the Food Act 2006.

#### How can you contact us?



(07) 4970 0700

STD CALLS: 1300 733 343

For those residents who currently incur STD call rates when contacting their local customer service centre



(07) 4975 8500



[info@gladstone.qld.gov.au](mailto:info@gladstone.qld.gov.au)



[www.gladstone.qld.gov.au](http://www.gladstone.qld.gov.au)

