LAW 9 OF 1979

(January 24)
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IMPORTANT NOTE

<NOTE: This Law does not include analysis of validity due to modifications regulations, nor analysis of validity by constitutional jurisprudence.>

Because it was published incomplete in issue number 35193 on Monday

February 5, 1979, Law 9 of 1979 is duly corrected and inserted in the present edition.

by which Sanitary Measures are dictated

THE COLOMBIAN CONGRESS

DECREE:

TITLE I.
OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Object.

ARTICLE 1. For the protection of the Environment, this Law establishes:

a) The general standards that will serve as the basis for the provisions and regulations necessary to preserve, restore or improve the necessary conditions in relation to human health;

b) The procedures and measures that must be adopted for the regulation, legalization and control of the discharge of waste and materials that affect or may affect the sanitary conditions of the Environment.

PARAGRAPH. For the purposes of applying this Law, environmental sanitary conditions will be understood as those necessary to ensure human well-being and health.

ARTICLE 2. When this Law or its regulations refer to water, both public and private waters will be understood.

The standards for the protection of water quality will apply to both.

Of sanitary control of water uses.

ARTICLE 3. For the sanitary control of water uses, the following options will be taken into account, without their enunciation indicating order of priority.

a) Human consumption;

b) Domestic;

c) Preservation of flora and fauna;

d) Agricultural and livestock;

e) Recreational;

f) Industrial;

g) Transport.

ARTICLE 4. The Ministry of Health will establish which uses that produce or may produce water pollution will require authorization prior to the concession or permit granted by the competent authority for the use of the resource.

ARTICLE 5. The Ministry of Health is empowered to establish the desirable and admissible characteristics that waters must have for the purposes of sanitary control.

ARTICLE 6. In determining the desirable and admissible characteristics of waters, at least one of the following criteria must be taken into account:

a) The preservation of its natural characteristics;

b) The conservation of certain limits in accordance with the needs of consumption human and with the degree of development expected in its area of influence.

c) The improvement of its characteristics until reaching the qualities for human consumption and the proposed goals for convenient development in the area of influence.

ARTICLE 7. Every water user must comply, in addition to the provisions established by the authority in charge of managing natural resources, with the special ones established by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 8. The discharge of waste into waters must comply with the regulations established by the Ministry of Health for receiving sources.

ARTICLE 9. The waters may not be used as a final disposal site for solid waste, except in cases authorized by the Ministry of Health.

Liquid waste.

ARTICLE 10. All discharge of liquid waste must be subject to the requirements and conditions established by the Ministry of Health. taking into account the characteristics of the sewage system and the corresponding receiving source.

ARTICLE 11. Before installing any industrial establishment, the interested person must request and obtain from the Ministry of Health or the entity to which it delegates, authorization to dump liquid waste.

ARTICLE 12. Every building, concentration of buildings or urban development, located outside the radius of action of the public sewage system, must be equipped with a private sewage system or another appropriate waste disposal system.

ARTICLE 13. When, due to the storage of raw or processed materials, there is a possibility that they may reach sewage systems or water, the persons responsible for the establishment must take the specific measures necessary to comply with this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 14. The discharge of liquid waste into streets, roadways, canals or rainwater sewage systems is prohibited.

ARTICLE 15. Once the water treatment systems are built, the interested person must inform the Ministry of Health or the delegated entity, in order to verify the quality of the tributary.

If when constructing a water treatment system it does not reach the preset limits, the interested person must make the necessary changes or additions to meet the required requirements.

ARTICLE 16. When carrying out urban planning plans, the following aspects must be taken into account for the location of industrial zones:

a) Incidences of liquid industrial waste discharges in municipal sewage systems;

b) Degree of treatment required according to the characteristics of liquid industrial waste and the classification of receiving sources and their impact on municipal treatment systems;

c) Possible effects on the current or future use of waters;

d) Possibility of construction of a treatment and sewage system for wastewater and rainwater;

e) Convenience of zoning the industrial area according to the characteristics of the waste produced in the different establishments, in order to facilitate or complement the required treatment processes;

f) Flow regime of the receiving source.

ARTICLE 17. The Ministry of Health or the delegated entity will carry out research that allows quantifying the real concentration levels of substances and determining their biodegradability scales.

ARTICLE 18. The Ministry of Health or the delegated entity will carry out, when it deems appropriate, biodegradability tests on products sold in the country.

ARTICLE 19. The Ministry of Health will regulate the use of non-biodegradable products.

ARTICLE 20. The Ministry of Health or the entity that it delegates may require the modification, removal or reduction of a specific substance and even prohibit the manufacture, import and consumption of any substance due to its danger to health and the environment.

ARTICLE 21. For the purposes of the preservation and conservation of water quality, the Ministry of Health will take into account, in addition to the standards established in this Law, articles 134 to 145 of Decree-Law 2811 of 1974 as regards to the protection of water for human consumption.

Solid waste.

ARTICLE 22. Economic activities that cause solid waste to be carried into existing or future waters or sewage systems will be regulated by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 23. The separation and classification of garbage cannot be carried out on public roads. The Ministry of Health or the delegated entity will determine the sites for this purpose.

ARTICLE 24. No establishment may store waste coming from its facilities in an open field or without protection, without prior authorization from the Ministry of Health or the delegated entity.

ARTICLE 25. Only properties expressly authorized by the Ministry of Health or the delegated entity may be used as garbage disposal sites.

ARTICLE 26. Any container placed on public roads for garbage collection must be used and maintained in such a way as to prevent the proliferation of insects, the production of odors, the dragging of waste and any other phenomenon that threatens the health of the residents or the aesthetics of the place.

ARTICLE 27. Cleaning companies must collect garbage with a frequency such that it prevents accumulation or decomposition in the place.

ARTICLE 28. Garbage storage must be done in containers or for periods that prevent the proliferation of insects or rodents and prevent the appearance of conditions that affect the aesthetics of the place. For this purpose, the regulations indicated in Title IV of this Law must be followed.

ARTICLE 29. When due to the location or volume of the garbage produced, the entity responsible for cleaning cannot carry out the collection, the collection, transportation and final disposal will be the responsibility of the producing person or establishment.

ARTICLE 30. Garbage or solid waste with characteristics
Infectious and contagious substances must be incinerated in the establishment where they originate.

ARTICLE 31. Those who produce garbage with special characteristics, in the terms established by the Ministry of Health, will be responsible for its collection, transportation and final disposal.

ARTICLE 32. For the purposes of articles 29 and 31, the services of a third party may be contracted, which must comply with the requirements established by the Ministry of Health or the delegated entity for this purpose.

ARTICLE 33. Vehicles intended for the transportation of garbage will meet the technical specifications regulated by the Ministry of Health.

Preferably, they should be closed, waterproof and load-bearing at low height. Only waste that, due to its special characteristics, cannot be carried by the wind, may be transported in open-type vehicles.

PARAGRAPH. For existing vehicles when this Law comes into force, the Ministry of Health will establish a convenient period that allows them to be adapted to the requirements indicated in this article.

ARTICLE 34. It is prohibited to use the open-air burning system as a method of garbage disposal, without prior authorization from the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 35. The Ministry of Health will regulate everything related to the collection, transportation and final disposal of garbage throughout the Colombian territory, also taking into account the provisions of articles 34 to 38 of Decree-Law 2811 of 1974.

From the disposal of excreta.

ARTICLE 36. Every building or concentration of these, located in areas or sectors that lack public or private sewage, must be equipped with a sanitary excreta disposal system.

ARTICLE 37. Sewage and excreta disposal systems must be subject to the standards, design specifications and other requirements established by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 38. It is prohibited to place latrines directly over water sources.

ARTICLE 39. Waste from the cleaning of excreta disposal systems with drag will comply with those established for liquid waste.

ARTICLE 40. The Ministry of Health will regulate everything related to the management and disposal of excreta of animal origin.

Of atmospheric emissions.

ARTICLE 41. The Ministry of Health will set the standards on air quality taking into account the postulates in this Law and in articles 73 to 76 of Decree-Law 2811 of 1974.

ARTICLE 42. The Ministry of Health will establish, in accordance with the provisions of article 41, the emission standards for polluting substances, either for individual sources or for a set of sources.

ARTICLE 43. The emission standards for atmospheric polluting substances refer to the permitted discharge rate of polluting agents, taking into account the topographical, meteorological factors and other characteristics of the region.

ARTICLE 44. It is prohibited to discharge pollutants into the air in concentrations and quantities higher than those established in the regulations established in this regard.

ARTICLE 45. When emissions into the atmosphere from a source exceed or may exceed the limits established in the standards, treatment systems will be applied that allow it to comply with them.

ARTICLE 46. For the operation, expansion or modification of any installation, which due to its characteristics constitutes or may constitute a fixed emission source, authorization must be requested from the Ministry of Health or the entity to which it delegates. This authorization does not exempt from responsibility for the pollution effects produced by the operation of the system.

ARTICLE 47. In the case of non-compliance with the requirements established in the authorization, the Ministry of Health will apply the sanctions provided for in this Code and in Law 23 of 1973.

ARTICLE 48. In compliance with the regulations on atmospheric emissions, the Ministry of Health may:

a) Demand the change, modification or addition of the elements that in their opinion contribute to improving the quality of downloads from mobile sources;

b) Prevent the circulation of mobile sources, when due to the characteristics of the model, fuel or any factor, there is the possibility of any corrective measure being inoperative;

c) Condition the circulation of mobile sources, when necessary, taking into account the atmospheric and urban characteristics of the transit areas;

d) Prevent the transit of mobile sources whose operating characteristics produce noise, directly or by removing any mechanical part.

ARTICLE 49. The use in the national territory of fuels that contain substances or additives in a degree of concentration such that the

resulting atmospheric emissions exceed the limits set in this regard by the Ministry of Health.

The Ministry of Health is empowered to confiscate fuel that violates the provisions of this article when it is deemed necessary for reasons of potential contamination.

Catchment areas.

ARTICLE 50. For the purposes of the conservation and preservation of water intended for human consumption and food manufacturing, the Ministry of Health will be competent to regulate water collection, storage or treatment systems. Likewise, it may prohibit, condition or limit activities in these areas in accordance with articles 70 and 137 letter a) of Decree-Law 2811 of 1974.

Title II.
WATER SUPPLY

Object.

ARTICLE 51. To eliminate and avoid contamination of water for human consumption, this Law establishes:

a) Regulations on water intake and the conditions of places near the site where this activity is carried out;

b) Regulations on channels or pipes that give way to water from the supply source to the purification plant or, failing this, to the storage tank;

c) Regulations on pumping stations and equipment intended to lift water from the supply source or any other part of the supply system;

d) Regulations on water storage and its transportation to the user, with the exception of aspects corresponding to plumbing or interior installation;

e) Regulations for compliance with the requirements established in this Title.

General disposition.

ARTICLE 52. For the design, construction, operation and maintenance of water supply systems, the regulations of the Ministry of Health must be followed.

ARTICLE 53. The entities responsible for the delivery of drinking water to the user must establish:

a) Rules for operation and maintenance of works, equipment and auxiliary facilities, including statistical records.

b) Safety and hygiene standards, regarding which staff will be instructed.

ARTICLE 54. The elements and compounds that are added to water intended for human consumption and the way they are used must comply with the standards and other regulations of the Ministry of Health.

From surface waters.

ARTICLE 55. The establishment of urban centers, buildings or concentrations of these, near the sources that provide water for human consumption, must comply with the regulations dictated in title I of this Law.

ARTICLE 56. Occasional human concentrations will not be allowed near sources of water for human consumption, when they cause or may cause contamination.

ARTICLE 57. The entities in charge of delivering drinking water to the user will ensure the conservation and control of the use of the supply source, to avoid inappropriate growth of organisms, the presence of animals and possible contamination from other causes.

From groundwater.

ARTICLE 58. To avoid contamination of groundwater by: brackish sea water, waste or contaminated water, excessive extraction of water that reduces the purifying effect when passing through permeable strata or other causes, the necessary hygiene and surveillance measures must be taken. for the correct use of wells for drinking water.

ARTICLE 59. The entities in charge of delivering drinking water to the user must exercise sanitary control on the surface located above the aquifer stratum and on the recharge areas to avoid contamination.

ARTICLE 60. All wells must be sealed to prevent the infiltration of surface water and water from formations above the aquifer that may be of undesirable quality.

ARTICLE 61. Every well must be disinfected before giving it to the public service, according to the regulations of the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 62. Every groundwater use concessionaire will be subject to the sanitary standards established in this chapter and its regulations.

From the rainwater.

ARTICLE 63. When rainwater is used for human consumption, it must meet the potability requirements established by the Ministry of Health or the competent authority.

Of driving.

ARTICLE 64. In any water conduction system, the conduits, accessories and other works must be sufficiently protected so that the quality of the water is not deteriorated. If possible, the conduit should be closed and pressurized.

ARTICLE 65. The pipes must be provided with drains at low points when there is a possibility of sediment production.

ARTICLE 66. The pipe and materials used for conduction must comply with the standards of the Ministry of Health.

From the pumping stations.

ARTICLE 67. In water lifting installations, the following must be taken into account: Take the necessary precautions to avoid cross connections. If pressurized air is used to raise the water, the installation must be located so that the air used does not deteriorate its quality.

ARTICLE 68. In pumping stations the following must be taken into account:

a) There must be no flooding and the building must not be provided with adequate drainage for cleaning;

b) The accumulation of sediment in the suction wells must be avoided;

c) The water must not suffer deterioration in quality;

d) Free access of strangers should not be allowed;

e) There must be devices to extinguish fires, placed in appropriate places and perfectly marked;

f) Manholes of suction wells must be protected against contamination;

h) The final disposal of waste must be done without the risk of contaminating the water pumped by the station and other sources, following the regulations established in this Law and its regulations.

Of water purification.

ARTICLE 69. All water for human consumption must be drinkable regardless of its origin.

ARTICLE 70. It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health to dictate the provisions on the purification of water.

ARTICLE 71. After the water has been made drinkable, it must be conducted in such a way as to avoid contamination.

ARTICLE 72. In construction and expansion projects of water treatment plants, the regulations issued in this regard by the Ministry of Health must be complied with.

ARTICLE 73. The Ministry of Health is responsible for approving water fluoridation programs for human consumption, as well as the compounds used to carry it out, their transportation, handling, storage and application of waste disposal methods.

PARAGRAPH. In all water treatment plants, hygiene and safety standards regarding operation and maintenance will be met.

ARTICLE 74. The substances used in the purification processes must be transported, handled and stored in accordance with the regulations established in Title III of this Law and other regulations on the matter.

ARTICLE 75. Home connections will be designed and installed in accordance with the standards established by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 76. The aqueduct managing entities will periodically check the good sanitary conditions of the distribution networks.

with water analysis samples taken from tanks, hydrants, service connections and pipes.

ARTICLE 77. Hydrants and dead ends of water distribution networks must be opened with the necessary frequency to eliminate sediments.
Periodically check that the hydrants are working properly.

ARTICLE 78. The Ministry of Health is responsible for regulating the storage and distribution of water for human consumption.

ARTICLE 79. The Ministry of Health is authorized to issue the rules that regulate the aspects not specifically contemplated in this Title.

TITLE III.
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Object.

ARTICLE 80. To preserve, conserve and improve the health of individuals in their occupations, this Law establishes norms aimed at:

a) Prevent all damage to people's health, derived from working conditions;

b) Protect the person against risks related to physical, chemical, biological, organic, mechanical and other agents that may affect individual or collective health in the workplace;

c) Eliminate or control agents harmful to health in the workplace;

d) Protect the health of workers and the population against the risks caused by radiation;

e) Protect workers and the population against health risks arising from the production, storage, transportation, sale, use or disposal of substances dangerous to public health.

General disposition.

ARTICLE 81. The health of workers is an essential condition for the socio-economic development of the country; Its preservation and conservation are activities of social and health interest in which the Government and individuals participate.

ARTICLE 82. The provisions of this title are applicable in every workplace and to all types of work, regardless of the legal form of its organization or provision, they regulate actions aimed at promoting and protecting people's health.

All employers, contractors and workers will be subject to the provisions of this title and its regulations.

PARAGRAPH. Contractors who employ workers for this sole reason acquire the status of employers for the purposes of this title and its regulations.

ARTICLE 83. The Ministry of Health is responsible for:

a) Establish, in cooperation with other State agencies that are related to these matters, the technical and administrative regulations intended to protect, preserve and improve the health of workers in the national territory, supervise their execution and enforce the provisions of the this title and the regulations issued in accordance with it;

b) Promote and carry out research, control, surveillance and protection of the health of working people, as well as the corresponding educational actions, in cooperation with other State agencies, private institutions, employers and workers;

c) Determine the requirements for the sale, use and handling of substances, equipment, machinery and devices that may affect the health of the people who work. In addition, it may prohibit or limit any of these activities if they represent a serious danger to the health of workers or the population in general.

ARTICLE 84. All employers are obliged to:

a) Provide and maintain a work environment in adequate conditions of hygiene and safety, establish work methods with the minimum of health risks within the production process;

b) Comply with and enforce the provisions of this Law and other legal regulations related to Occupational Health;

c) Be responsible for a permanent program of medicine, hygiene and safety at work aimed at protecting and maintaining the health of workers in accordance with this Law and its regulations;

d) Adopt effective measures to protect and promote the health of workers, through the efficient installation, operation and maintenance of the control systems and equipment necessary to prevent diseases and accidents in the workplace;

e) Record and notify accidents and illnesses that occur in the workplace, as well as the activities carried out to protect the health of workers;

f) Provide the competent authorities with the facilities required to carry out inspections and investigations that they deem necessary within facilities and work areas;

g) Carry out educational programs on the health risks to which workers are exposed and on their prevention and control methods.

PARAGRAPH. Independent workers are obliged to adopt, during the execution of their jobs, all preventive measures aimed at adequately controlling the risks to which their own health or that of third parties may be exposed, in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its regulations. .

ARTICLE 85. All workers are obliged to:

a) Comply with the provisions of this Law and its regulations, as well as with the rules of the medicine, hygiene and safety regulations that are established;

b) Properly use and maintain risk control devices and personal protective equipment and keep the workplace in order and cleanliness;

c) Collaborate and participate in the implementation and maintenance of health risk prevention measures adopted in the workplace.

ARTICLE 86. The Government will issue complementary regulations aimed at guaranteeing the safety of workers and the population in the production of substances, equipment, instruments and vehicles, to prevent the risks of accidents and illness.

ARTICLE 87. People who provide occupational health services to employers or workers will be subject to the supervision and surveillance of the Ministry of Health or the entity to which it delegates.

ARTICLE 88. Any person who enters any workplace must comply with the hygiene and safety standards established by this Law, its regulations and the medicine, hygiene and safety regulations of the respective company.

ARTICLE 89. For the operation of work centers, a license issued in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its regulations is required.

Of buildings intended for workplaces.

ARTICLE 90. Permanent or temporary buildings that are used as workplaces will comply with the provisions on location and construction established in this Law, its regulations and with the urban zoning standards established by the competent authorities.

ARTICLE 91. Industrial establishments must have an adequate distribution of their premises, with specific areas for different uses and activities, clearly separated, delimited or demarcated and, when the activity requires it, they will have independent spaces for deposits of finished products and others. sections required for hygienic and safe operation.

ARTICLE 92. The floors of the patio work premises must be, in general, waterproof, solid and non-slip; They should be kept in good condition and, if possible, dry. When wet processes are used, sufficient inclination and channeling must be provided for the complete drainage of the liquids; If necessary, platforms or false floors will be installed that allow dry work areas and that do not in themselves present risks to the safety of workers.

ARTICLE 93. The circulation areas must be clearly demarcated, have sufficient width for the safe movement of people and be provided with adequate signage and other necessary measures to avoid accidents.

ARTICLE 94. All openings in walls and floors, forums, stairs, elevators, platforms, terraces and other elevated areas where there may be a risk of falls, must have the signage, protection and other characteristics necessary to prevent accidents.

ARTICLE 95. In multi-level buildings there will be fixed stairs or ramps with the appropriate technical specifications and safety standards established by the regulations of this Law.

ARTICLE 96. All work premises will have exit doors in sufficient number and with appropriate characteristics to facilitate the evacuation of personnel in case of emergency or disaster, which may be kept obstructed or locked during work days. Access routes to emergency exits will be clearly marked.

ARTICLE 97. Companies dedicated to extractive, agricultural, transportation activities and those that by their nature require work sites other than buildings, must submit to the requirements established in the regulations of this Law in this regard.

From environmental conditions.

ARTICLE 98. In any workplace where procedures, equipment, machines, materials or substances are used that give rise to environmental conditions that may affect the health and safety of workers or their normal work capacity, hygiene and safety measures must be adopted. security necessary to effectively control harmful agents, and apply the corresponding prevention and control procedures.

ARTICLE 99. In workplaces where it is not possible to keep harmful agents within the limit values referred to in article 110, once the appropriate medicine, hygiene and safety measures have been applied, complementary methods of personal protection must be adopted. limitation of human labor and others determined by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 100. The Ministry of Health will establish sampling methods. measurement, analysis and interpretation to evaluate environmental conditions in workplaces.

Of chemical and biological agents.

ARTICLE 101. In all workplaces, the necessary measures will be adopted to avoid the presence of chemical and biological agents in the air with concentrations, quantities or levels such that they represent risks to the health and well-being of the workers or the population in general.

ARTICLE 102. The risks derived from the production, handling or storage of dangerous substances will be subject to disclosure among potentially exposed personnel, including clear titling of the products and demarcation of the areas where they are operated, with information on preventive and emergency measures in cases of environmental contamination or poisoning.

ARTICLE 103. When biological agents or materials that usually contain them are processed, handled, or investigated, all necessary control measures will be adopted to prevent health alterations derived from them.

ARTICLE 104. The control of chemical and biological agents and, in particular, their disposal must be carried out in such a way that it does not cause environmental contamination even outside the workplace, in accordance with the provisions of Title I of this Law.

Of physical agents.

ARTICLE 105. In all workplaces there will be sufficient lighting, in quantity and quality, to prevent harmful effects on the health of workers and to guarantee adequate visibility and safety conditions.

ARTICLE 106. The Ministry of Health will determine the levels of noise, vibration and pressure changes to which workers may be exposed.

ARTICLE 107. Methods or working conditions with overload or excessive heat loss that may cause harmful effects to the health of workers are prohibited.

ARTICLE 108. In workplaces where there are conditions or methods that may affect the health of workers due to cold or heat, all necessary measures must be adopted to control and maintain the color exchange factors between the environment and the worker's body. within limits established by the regulations of this Law.

ARTICLE 109. All workplaces must have ventilation to guarantee the supply of clean and fresh air, permanently and in sufficient quantity.

Limit values in workplaces.

ARTICLE 110. The Ministry of Health will set the acceptable limit values for concentrations of substances, in the air or for environmental conditions in the workplace, the maximum exposure levels to which workers may be subject.

About the organization of occupational health in the workplace.

ARTICLE 111. An Occupational Health program will be established in every workplace, within which activities are carried out to prevent accidents and diseases related to work. It is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health to dictate the regulations on the organization and operation of occupational health programs. The creation of medicine, hygiene and industrial safety committees with representation of employers and workers may be required.

Of industrial safety.

Machinery, equipment and tools.

ARTICLE 112. All machinery, equipment and tools must be designed, built, installed, maintained and operated in a way that prevents possible causes of accidents and illnesses.

Boilers and pressure vessels.

ARTICLE 113. Boilers, cylinders for compressed gases and other pressure vessels, their accessories and attachments must be designed, built and operated in accordance with the technical and safety standards and regulations established by the competent authorities.

ARTICLE 114. In every workplace there must be trained personnel, methods, equipment and materials suitable and sufficient for the prevention and extinguishing of fires.

ARTICLE 115. For compliance with the provisions of this chapter in the manufacture, storage, handling, transportation and trade of flammable or explosive substances, the Ministry of Health, in accordance with the competent authorities, will issue the pertinent regulations.

ARTICLE 116. Fire extinguishing equipment and devices must be designed, built and maintained so that they can be used immediately with maximum efficiency. Manufacturers, distributors and maintenance agencies of such equipment will be subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Health or the authority to whom it delegates and must guarantee the effectiveness of the equipment.

Electrical risks.

ARTICLE 117. All equipment, tools, installations and electrical networks must be designed, built, installed, maintained, operated and marked in a way that prevents fire risks and avoids contact with elements under tension.

ARTICLE 118. Workers who, due to the nature of their work, may be exposed to electrical risks will be provided with appropriate work materials and personal protective equipment to prevent such risks.

Furnaces and combustion equipment.

ARTICLE 119. Combustion furnaces and equipment must be designed, built, installed, maintained and operated in such a way that accidents and possible health risks are controlled.

Handling, transportation and storage of materials.

ARTICLE 120. Vehicles, lifting equipment, conveyor belts and other elements for handling and transporting materials must be maintained and operated safely.

ARTICLE 121. The storage of materials and objects of any nature must be done without creating risks for the health or well-being of community workers.

Personal protection items.

ARTICLE 122. All employers are obliged to provide each worker, at no cost to them, personal protection elements in quantity and quality in accordance with the real or potential risks existing in the workplace.

ARTICLE 123. Personal protective equipment must comply with official standards and other technical and safety regulations approved by the Government.

ARTICLE 124. The Ministry of Health will regulate the provision, use and conservation of personal protective equipment.

Of preventive medicine and basic sanitation.

Preventive medicine.

ARTICLE 125. Every employer must be responsible for preventive medicine programs in workplaces where activities that may cause risks to the health of workers are carried out. Such programs will have as their objective the promotion, protection, recovery and rehabilitation of the health of workers, as well as the correct placement of the worker in an occupation adapted to their physiological and psychological constitution.

ARTICLE 126. Preventive medicine programs may be exclusive to one company or carried out jointly with others. In any case, its organization and operation must be subject to the regulations established by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 127. Every workplace will have the facilities and resources necessary to provide first aid to workers.

Basic sanitation.

ARTICLE 128. The supply of food and water for human use, the processing of industrial water, excreta and waste in workplaces, must be carried out in such a way as to guarantee the health and well-being of workers and the population in general. .

ARTICLE 129. The treatment and disposal of waste that contains toxic substances must be carried out by procedures that do not produce risks to the health of workers and contamination of the environment, in accordance with the standards contained in this Law and other provisions on the subject.

Of dangerous substances - pesticides - pyrotechnic articles.

Hazardous substances.

ARTICLE 130. In the import, manufacture, storage, transportation, trade, handling or disposal of dangerous substances, all necessary measures and precautions must be taken to prevent damage to human, animal or environmental health, in accordance with the regulations of the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 131. The Ministry of Health may prohibit the use or establish restrictions for the import, manufacturing, transportation, storage, trade and use of a substance or product when it is considered highly dangerous for public health reasons.

ARTICLE 132. The people under whose responsibility transport, employment or disposal of dangerous tendencies are carried out during which damage to public health or the environment occurs, will be responsible for the damages.

ARTICLE 133. The Ministry of Health will regulate matters related to the classification of dangerous substances, the requirements on information, packaging, packaging, transportation, labeling and other standards required to prevent the damage that these substances may cause.

ARTICLE 134. The Ministry of Health will determine the dangerous substances that must be registered.

ARTICLE 135. The Ministry of Health must carry out, promote and coordinate the educational, research and control actions that are necessary for adequate protection of individual and collective health against the effects of dangerous substances.

Pesticides.

ARTICLE 136. The Ministry of Health will establish standards for the protection of the health and safety of people against risks arising from the manufacture, storage, transportation, trade, use or disposal of pesticides.

ARTICLE 137. For the import, manufacture or trade of any pesticide, registration issued in accordance with those established in this Law and its regulations will be required. This registration may only be issued by the competent authority when, in the opinion of the Ministry of Health, the pesticide in question does not represent a serious risk to human health or the environment and its adequate replacement by less dangerous products is not possible.

PARAGRAPH. Pesticides that, on the effective date of this Law, have a license from the ICA and a certificate of use from Public Health are considered registered but will be subject to the renewal of said registration within the period established by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 138. The registration approved by the Ministry of Health for pesticides intended for agricultural use does not exempt interested parties from compliance with the provisions established by the agricultural authorities for such products.

ARTICLE 139. The Ministry of Health may authorize the import or manufacture of pesticide samples for research, experimentation or registration purposes. When experimentation with these products may cause damage to the health of workers, the population or the environment, such activity must be subject to the surveillance of the health authorities, which will require the adoption of necessary measures to prevent or remedy such damage.

ARTICLE 140. In any activity that involves handling pesticides, any situation that allows contact or proximity within the same premises or vehicle of these products with food, drugs, medications, or with any other substance or object whose use, once contaminated, is prohibited , represents a risk to human health.

ARTICLE 141. Advertising of pesticides must be in accordance with the characteristics indicated in the application that served as the basis for obtaining the registration of the product. The terminology referring to toxicity for human beings must adhere to that used in toxicological classification.

ARTICLE 142. In the application of pesticides, all appropriate measures must be adopted in order to avoid risks to the health of the people employed in that activity and the occupants of the treated areas or spaces, as well as the contamination of products for human consumption or of the

environment in general, in accordance with the regulations issued by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 143. People who apply pesticides for commercial purposes must have an operating license issued by the health authorities.

ARTICLE 144. Waste from establishments where pesticides are manufactured, formulated, packaged or handled, as well as waste from application operations, should not be discharged directly into water courses or reservoirs, into the ground or into the air. They must be treated and disposed of so that health risks do not occur.

Pyrotechnic items.

ARTICLE 145. The manufacture of the following pyrotechnic articles will not be permitted:

a) Those whose composition uses white phosphorus and other substances prohibited for this purpose by the Ministry of Health;

b) Detonators whose main purpose is the production of noises without lighting effects.

The Ministry of Health may exempt from compliance with the provisions of this section those articles that, after compliance with the safety requirements, are used for sports or other specific purposes.

ARTICLE 146. The sale to the public and use of pyrotechnic articles other than those mentioned in the previous article requires authorization from the Ministry of Health, which may only be issued with compliance with the safety requirements and other requirements established for this purpose in the regulations of this Law.

ARTICLE 147. For the location, construction and operation of establishments intended for the manufacture of pyrotechnic articles, compliance with the regulations established by the Government is required.

ARTICLE 148. Pyrotechnic articles that are imported or manufactured in the country must comply with current technical safety standards.

Health radiophysics.

ARTICLE 149. All forms of radiant energy, other than ionizing radiation that originate in workplaces, must

undergo control procedures to avoid exposure levels harmful to the health or efficiency of workers. Whenever the means of environmental control are not sufficient, the necessary personal protection and medical protection measures must be applied.

ARTICLE 150. For the development of any activity that involves handling or possession of sources of ionizing radiation, employers, holders or users must adopt all necessary measures to guarantee the protection of the health and safety of people directly or indirectly. indirectly exposed and the population in general.

ARTICLE 151. Any person who possesses or uses equipment made of materials that produce ionizing radiation must have a license issued by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 152. The Ministry of Health must establish the standards and regulations required for the protection of the health and safety of people against the risks derived from ionizing radiation and adopt the necessary measures for compliance.

ARTICLE 153. The issuance of regulations related to the import, exploitation, processing or use of radioactive materials and radio isotopes must be carried out after consulting the national technical organizations in nuclear matters.

ARTICLE 154. A license from the Ministry of Health is required to import X-ray producing equipment.

TITLE IV.
BUILDING SANITATION

Object.

ARTICLE 155. This title of this Law establishes the health standards for the prevention and control of biological, physical or chemical agents that alter the characteristics of the external environment of buildings to the point of making them dangerous to human health.

Classification of buildings.

ARTICLE 156. For the purposes of sanitation of buildings, they are classified as:

a) Permanent housing;

b) Transitional housing establishments;

c) Educational establishments and barracks;

d) Public entertainment establishments;

e) Public entertainment establishments;

f) Industrial establishments;

g) Commercial establishments;

h) Prison establishments;

i) Hospital and similar establishments.

PARAGRAPH. When this chapter states: building or buildings, reference is made to all those previously classified.

ARTICLE 157. The Ministry of Health or the entity delegated by it may establish the classification of buildings in which multiple activities are carried out.

Of the Location.

ARTICLE 158. All buildings will be located in places that do not present pollution problems, with the exception of industrial establishments. To facilitate compliance with this measure, the existing zoning guidelines in each city will be followed, as long as they do not contravene the regulations established in this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 159. In the location of industrial establishments, the rules on environmental protection established in this Law and its regulations will be applied.

ARTICLE 160. The buildings must be located on land that allows the drainage of rainwater, naturally or through drainage systems.

ARTICLE 161. Before constructing buildings in places that receive water drained from higher lands, the necessary defenses must be erected to prevent flooding.

ARTICLE 162. The buildings will be located in places away from ditches, ravines, swampy lands, or those that are flooded by river water.
mar.

ARTICLE 163. Buildings will not be built on land filled with garbage, which may cause hygienic-sanitary problems, unless these lands have been adequately prepared.

ARTICLE 164. Buildings will be built in places that do not present danger due to natural accidents or due to conditions inherent to human activities. If these conditions cannot be avoided, the necessary defenses will be built to guarantee the safety of the buildings.

ARTICLE 165. Buildings must be built in places that have adequate home and complementary public services for water supply. In the event that the service is insufficient, other services may be used that comply with the provisions of this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 166. Buildings must be built in places that have adequate systems for the evacuation of waste, in accordance with the regulations given in Title I of this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 167. Any building that does not have a home garbage collection system must be provided with a means of final disposal, in accordance with the provisions of Title I of this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 168. Before beginning the construction of any building, the chosen land will be cleared. If there is an infestation by rodents or other pests, they will be exterminated and the necessary defenses will be built to guarantee the safety of the building against this type of risk.

Of the basic scheme for buildings.

ARTICLE 169. The Ministry of Health or the delegated entity will establish the minimum areas and volumes of the spaces that make up the buildings.

ARTICLE 170. Only those spaces below ground level that comply with the regulations established in this Law and its regulations are considered habitable.

Bedrooms.

ARTICLE 171. The number of people per bedroom will be in accordance with its conditions and capacity.

Kitchen.

ARTICLE 172. In kitchens, all facilities must comply with the safety standards required by the Ministry of Health or the delegated entity.

ARTICLE 173. The area and equipment of the kitchen must guarantee compliance with the minimum health requirements and will be in accordance with the services provided by the building.

ARTICLE 174. The storage of dangerous substances in kitchens or spaces where food is stored, handled or served is prohibited.

Of the structure of the buildings.

Fontaneria.

ARTICLE 175. The interior facilities of the buildings must be designed and constructed in a way that preserves the quality of the water and guarantees its supply without noise, in sufficient quantity and pressure at the points of entry.
consumption.

ARTICLE 176. The provision of water for buildings must be calculated based on the needs to be satisfied and the services to be provided and must guarantee compliance with minimum sanitary requirements.

ARTICLE 177. Drainage systems must be designed and built in a way that allows rapid drainage of liquid waste, avoids obstructions, prevents the passage of gases and animals from the public network to the interior of buildings, does not allow emptying, liquid escape or the formation of deposits inside the pipes, and, finally, prevent water pollution. No drain will have connection or interconnection with drinking water tanks and systems.

ARTICLE 178. Every building located within an area served by a public water supply system will be obligatorily connected to it, within the period and under the conditions established by the entity in charge of control.

ARTICLE 179. No sanitary device may produce pollution due to backflow during its operation.

ARTICLE 180. The pipes used for the interior installations of the buildings will comply with the quality and identification requirements established by the entity in charge of control.

ARTICLE 181. The entity managing water and/or drainage services for buildings will build the corresponding home connections.

ARTICLE 182. The conservation of the internal sanitary installation, based on the registry or regulation device, corresponds to the user of the same. The use of this registry or regulation device will be mandatory.

ARTICLE 183. Each of the floors that make up a building will be equipped with equipment to interrupt the water supply and distribution system. Additionally, the entity in charge of control may establish the obligation to install additional equipment in those spaces on the same floor that require it.

ARTICLE 184. It is prohibited to make a connection between a private system and a public drinking water supply system unless prior approval is obtained from the entity in charge of control.

ARTICLE 185. All sanitary devices must be equipped with a trap with a hydraulic seal and will be covered with waterproof, smooth and easy-to-wash material.

ARTICLE 186. Toilets must operate in such a way as to ensure their permanent cleanliness with each flush. Sanitary devices will comply with the requirements established by the entity in charge of control.

ARTICLE 187. Laundries and dishwashers must be provided with adequate devices that prevent the passage of solids into the drainage systems.

ARTICLE 188. In every building, the number and type of sanitary devices will be in accordance with the number and requirements of the people served in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 189. It is prohibited to connect waste grinding units to plumbing systems, without prior approval from the entity in charge of control.

ARTICLE 190. When the waste contains solids or liquids that may affect the operation of the building collectors or public collectors, separators will be installed in places that allow their cleaning.

ARTICLE 191. The Ministry of Health or the entity to which it delegates may regulate the conditions of the effluent of entities whose special characteristics require it to protect the health of the community.

ARTICLE 192. Every waste disposal unit must be provided with an adequate ventilation system to prevent siphoning.

Floors.

ARTICLE 193. The use of the spaces will determine the area to be covered, the type and quality of the materials to be used on each floor according to the criteria determined for this purpose by the competent authority.

ARTICLE 194. The floors will be provided with systems that facilitate the drainage of liquids that may accumulate in them, when required.

Walls and ceilings.

ARTICLE 195. The use of each space will determine the area that must be covered on the walls and ceilings, according to the criteria determined for this purpose by the competent authority.

Lighting and ventilation.

ARTICLE 196. The lighting and ventilation of the building spaces will be appropriate for their use, following the criteria of the corresponding regulations.

ARTICLE 197. All health services will have adequate ventilation systems.

From the garbage.

ARTICLE 198. Every building will be equipped with a garbage storage system that prevents the access and proliferation of insects, rodents and other pests.

ARTICLE 199. Garbage storage containers will be made of waterproof material, provided with a lid and light enough to be handled easily.

ARTICLE 200. The Ministry of Health or the delegated entity will regulate the methods of incineration of garbage in buildings.

Protection against rodents and other pests.

ARTICLE 201. The Ministry of Health or the delegated entity will regulate the control of rodents and other pests.

Of noise protection.

ARTICLE 202. The intensity of sounds or noises in buildings will be governed by the provisions of this Law and its regulations.

Of protection against accidents.

ARTICLE 203. All buildings will be built with structures, materials, facilities and services that reduce any danger of accidents.

ARTICLE 204. When all or part of a building is in danger of collapsing, the competent authority will order its demolition, adaptation, and other measures it deems appropriate.

ARTICLE 205. All buildings must be equipped with the necessary elements to control and combat fire accidents in accordance with the regulations that exist in this regard.

ARTICLE 206. Any building or space that may present danger to people must be provided with adequate signage.

General cleaning of buildings.

ARTICLE 207. All buildings must be kept in a good state of presentation and cleanliness, to avoid hygienic-sanitary problems.

ARTICLE 208. The use of any unoccupied building requires prior sanitary conditioning for its use in the terms of this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 209. In all buildings, it is prohibited to carry out activities that affect or may affect the well-being or health of the neighbors or the community to which they belong.

ARTICLE 210. The Ministry of Health or the delegated entity will regulate aspects related to health protection in all types of establishments.

From educational establishments and barracks.

ARTICLE 211. The total area of the buildings in the educational establishments and barracks will be in accordance with the number of people they are projected to house regularly.

ARTICLE 212. Buildings for educational establishments and barracks must have complete and sufficient sanitary services, according to their use.

ARTICLE 213. In buildings intended for educational establishments and barracks, the systems used to take water must not present a danger of contamination.

ARTICLE 214. In every educational establishment and barracks there must be an adequate space for the provision of first aid.

Of establishments for public shows.

ARTICLE 215. The buildings of establishments for public performances must have a sufficient number of entrances and exits, which guarantee their regular operation. In addition, they will have a sufficient number of doors or emergency exits according to their capacity, which will allow the easy and quick evacuation of the public and will be properly signposted.

ARTICLE 216. The circulation areas of buildings for public shows must be built and maintained in a manner that allows their easy and rapid evacuation.

PARAGRAPH. These establishments will have an independent and automatic lighting system for all doors, corridors or hallways of general and emergency exits.

ARTICLE 217. The temporary facilities of buildings for public shows must duly protect spectators and actors from the risks inherent to the show.

ARTICLE 218. Every establishment for public entertainment must have a first aid kit and, when required, it will be provided with an adequate space with the necessary nursing supplies.

Of public entertainment establishments.

ARTICLE 219. The areas of the buildings for public entertainment establishments must be built and maintained in a manner that allows their easy and rapid evacuation.

ARTICLE 220. Prior to using swimming pools or similar, every person must undergo a general body bath.

ARTICLE 221. The Ministry of Health or the delegated entity will regulate everything related to the construction and maintenance of swimming pools and similar.

ARTICLE 222. The water used in swimming pools must comply with the physical-chemical and bacteriological characteristics established by the Ministry of Health or the entity in charge of control.

ARTICLE 223. The buildings of all public entertainment establishments will have a sufficient number of doors or emergency exits according to their capacity, which will allow easy and quick evacuation and will be duly signposted.

ARTICLE 224. Every swimming pool will have marks placed on both sides, visibly, indicating the minimum depth, the maximum depth and the place where the slope changes.

ARTICLE 225. The jumping platforms of the swimming pools will be provided with stairs protected by railings. The surfaces of stairs and trampolines must not present a slipping hazard for users.

ARTICLE 226. Every swimming pool will be provided with stairs that allow access and exit for users.

ARTICLE 227. Every establishment with swimming pools or similar for public entertainment must have people trained in providing first aid and rescue of users, and will also have a first aid kit for emergencies.

ARTICLE 228. Both the personnel who provide service in the swimming pools and similar, as well as the users, must not suffer from diseases that may be transmitted to other people, through direct or indirect contact through water or elements in common use.

ARTICLE 229. Every swimming pool will have the necessary equipment for water control.

ARTICLE 230. Every building for a public entertainment establishment with a swimming pool must keep a daily operating log book that will be presented to the competent authorities when they request it and in which the following will be noted:

a) Number of users;

b) Volume of water recirculated or supplied to the pool;

c) Types and quantities of disinfectants applied to water;

d) Results of disinfectant determinations at least every two hours;

e) Expiration dates, cleaning and start-up of the pool;

f) Date of washing and disinfection of the floors;

g) Dates of application of pesticides in dressing rooms, cloakrooms and other facilities;

h) Additionally, in pools with recirculation, the dates and times of washing the filters and quantities of coagulants used will be indicated.

From industrial establishments.

ARTICLE 231. When, due to the nature of the liquid waste produced in an industrial establishment, its disposal in public collectors is not permitted, systems must be built to guarantee its final disposal.

PARAGRAPH. Waste resulting from industrial processes will be suitably treated before final disposal when its special characteristics require it.

ARTICLE 232. Establishments dedicated to the maintenance of animals will be provided with adequate facilities for the storage of waste, when this is used for feeding. Both unconsumed waste and animal excrement will be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Title I of this Law.

From commercial establishments.

ARTICLE 233. The provisions of this Law applicable to buildings for commercial establishments will also apply to the areas of other establishments that do commerce in one way or another.

ARTICLE 234. The circulation areas of buildings for commercial establishments will be built and maintained in a way that allows easy and quick evacuation of the establishment.

ARTICLE 235. The Ministry of Health or the entity that it delegates will regulate the number and location of health services in commercial establishments.

ARTICLE 236. Every commercial establishment will have a sufficient number of doors or emergency exits, according to its capacity, which

They must allow easy and quick evacuation and must be properly marked.

Garbage storage.

ARTICLE 237. In all design and construction of market places, specific sites will be left adequately equipped for the storage of the garbage that is produced.

ARTICLE 238. In the market places that, when this Law comes into force, do not have what is established in the previous article, they will be adapted in the terms and deadlines indicated by the entity in charge of control.

From prison establishments.

ARTICLE 239. The total area of the buildings for prison establishments will be in accordance with the number of people that are planned to be housed on a regular basis and must have complete and sufficient sanitary services, according to the needs.

ARTICLE 240. Every prison establishment must have a first aid kit and have an adequate space with the necessary nursing supplies.

Of hospital and similar establishments.

ARTICLE 241. The Ministry of Health will regulate matters related to the sanitary conditions that buildings for hospital and similar establishments must meet, to guarantee that the health of its workers, users and the population in general is protected.

ARTICLE 242. The Ministry of Health will regulate the final disposal of waste in hospitals, when it considers it necessary due to its special characteristics.

TITLE V.
FOODS

Object.

ARTICLE 243. This title establishes the specific rules to which the following must be subject:

a) The corresponding foods, additives, beverages or raw materials or the same that are produced, manipulated, prepared, transformed, divided, preserved, stored, transported, sold, consumed, imported or exported;

b) The industrial and commercial establishments in which any of the activities mentioned in this article are carried out, and

c) Personnel and transportation related to them.

PARAGRAPH. The term beverages includes alcoholic beverages, non-food non-alcoholic beverages, stimulants and others determined by the Ministry of Health.

Operating requirements.

ARTICLE 244. For the installation and operation of industrial or commercial establishments, related to food or beverages, a health license issued in accordance with the provisions of this Law will be required.

ARTICLE 245. Commercial and industrial establishments will simultaneously comply with the regulations established for both.

ARTICLE 246. Only establishments that have a health license may prepare, produce, transform, divide, manipulate, store, sell, import or export food or beverages.

ARTICLE 247. To carry out in the same establishment activities of production, preparation, transformation, fractionation, conservation, storage, sale, consumption of food or beverages and other products other than these, prior authorization from the Ministry of Health or the authority is required. delegated for this purpose.

PARAGRAPH. Each area intended for one of the activities mentioned in this article will comply with the standards indicated for the activity it carries out.

ARTICLE 248. Industrial establishments must be located in places isolated from any source of unhealthiness and conveniently separated from housing complexes.

ARTICLE 249. The industrial or commercial establishments referred to in this title will comply with the requirements established in this Law, and, in addition, the following:

a) Have sufficient space to allow its proper functioning and maintain the rooms and products in a hygienic manner;

b) The floors of the production or packaging areas will be made of waterproof, washable, non-porous or absorbent material, the walls will be covered with materials of similar characteristics up to an adequate height;

c) The union of the walls with the floors and ceilings will be done in such a way that allows cleaning;

d) Each of the areas will have adequate ventilation and lighting and will have sanitary services, dressing rooms and other related facilities, in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 250. The Ministry of Health will establish the deadlines for the existing industrial and commercial establishments referred to in this title to comply with the requirements established in this Law and its regulations.

Of the equipment and utensils.

ARTICLE 251. The material, design, finish and installation of the equipment and utensils must allow easy cleaning, disinfection and hygienic maintenance of them, and of the adjacent areas. Both equipment and utensils will be kept in a good state of hygiene and conservation and must be disinfected as many times as necessary to avoid hygienic-sanitary problems.

ARTICLE 252. All surfaces that are in direct contact with food or drinks must be non-toxic and unalterable under conditions of

applications.

ARTICLE 253. The connections and mechanisms of equipment that require lubrication will be constructed so that the lubricant does not come into contact with food or beverages or with the surfaces that are in contact with them.

ARTICLE 254. The cleaning, washing and disinfection of equipment and utensils that come into contact with food or drinks will be done in such a way and with implements or products that do not generate or leave dangerous substances during their use.

PARAGRAPH. The use of lubricants, utensils, equipment and cleaning, washing and disinfection products will comply with the standards established for this purpose by the Ministry of Health.

Of the preparation, processing and sale operations.

ARTICLE 255. For the production of food and beverages, raw materials whose hygienic-sanitary conditions allow their correct processing must be used. The raw materials will comply with the provisions of this Law, its regulations and other current regulations.

ARTICLE 256. Raw materials, containers, packaging, wrappers and finished products for food and beverages will be stored in a way that prevents contamination and ensures their correct conservation.

PARAGRAPH. The warehouses of raw materials and finished products for food and beverages will occupy independent spaces, except in those cases in which, in the opinion of the Ministry of Health or the delegated authority, there are no dangers of contamination for the products.

ARTICLE 257. The areas where raw materials are received or stored will be separated from those used for preparation or packaging of the final product. The competent health authority may exempt establishments in which there is no danger of contamination of the products from compliance with this requirement.

ARTICLE 258. Reusing food, drinks, leftover brine, juices, sauces, oils or similar will not be permitted, except in those cases that the Ministry of Health or the delegated authority authorizes it because it does not pose risks to the health of the consumer.

ARTICLE 259. The establishments referred to in this title, the equipment, beverages, food and raw materials must be protected against pests.

Pesticides and application systems used to control pests in food and beverages will comply with the regulations issued for this purpose by the Ministry of Health.

Regulations on agricultural raw materials will be established jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture.

ARTICLE 260. The storage of dangerous substances in kitchens or spaces where food or beverages are prepared, produced, stored or packaged is prohibited.

ARTICLE 261. In commercial establishments, activities related to food or beverages, such as fractionation, preparation, storage, packaging and sale, must be carried out in areas that do not pose a risk of contamination for the products.

ARTICLE 262. In the commercial or industrial establishments referred to in this title, the spaces intended for housing or sleeping must be completely separated from those dedicated to the activities of the establishments.

ARTICLE 263. Establishments in which easily decomposed products are produced, processed, transformed, fractionated, sold, consumed or stored will have adequate and sufficient refrigeration equipment.

ARTICLE 264. The establishments referred to in this title must have water and elements for washing and disinfecting their equipment and utensils in sufficient quantity and quality to maintain their adequate conditions of hygiene and cleanliness.

ARTICLE 265. In the establishments referred to in this title, the entry of people without appropriate protective equipment into the processing areas is prohibited, to avoid contamination of food or beverages.

PARAGRAPH. The presence of animals should not be allowed in the areas where any of the activities referred to in this title are carried out.

Of the packaging, or containers and wrappers.

ARTICLE 266. Surfaces that are in contact with food or beverages must be inert to them, not modify their organoleptic or physical-chemical characteristics and, in addition, be free of contamination.

ARTICLE 267. The containers, packaging or wrappers used in food or beverages must comply with the regulations issued for this purpose by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 268. It is prohibited to pack or bottle food or beverages in damaged packaging or containers, or that have been previously used for dangerous substances.

ARTICLE 269. The reuse of containers or packaging, which have not been previously used for dangerous substances, will be allowed only when these containers or packaging do not present a risk of contamination for food or beverages, once washed, disinfected or sterilized.

ARTICLE 270. The marketing of food or beverages that are in containers whose brands or legends correspond to other manufacturers or products is prohibited.

Of signs and advertising.

ARTICLE 271. Food and beverages, packaged or packaged, intended for sale to the public, will carry a label, on which the Legends determined by the Ministry of Health will be noted:

a) Name of the product;

b) Name and address of the manufacturer;

c) Net content in units of the SI International System;

d) Registry of the Ministry of Health, and

e) Entering.

PARAGRAPH. The provisions of this article will not apply to food or beverages that are divided and sold in the same establishment. The Ministry of Health will indicate the conditions for identifying these
products when you consider that their sale gives rise to counterfeiting or health risks.

ARTICLE 272. In labels or any other means of advertising, it is prohibited to refer to medicinal, preventive or curative, nutritional or special properties that may give rise to false assessments about the true nature, origin, composition or quality of the food or product. drink.

ARTICLE 273. On labels or in any other means of advertising or propaganda, a clear indication of the natural or synthetic origin of the basic raw materials used in the production of food or beverages must be made.

PARAGRAPH. It is prohibited to use superimposed, amended or illegible signs.

ARTICLE 274. Foods or beverages whose labeling or advertising assigns medicinal properties will be considered medicines and will also comply with the requirements established for such products in this Law and its regulations.

Of employers and workers.

ARTICLE 275. People involved in the handling or handling of beverages must not suffer from infectious-contagious diseases. The Ministry of Health will regulate and control the other health and hygiene conditions that these personnel must comply with.

ARTICLE 276. The employers and workers of the establishments to which referred to in this title, they will comply with the standards on Occupational Health established in Title ( ) of this Law and its regulations,

In addition, the Ministry of Health may require that personnel undergo medical examinations when it deems necessary.

ARTICLE 277. In the establishments referred to in this title, employers will provide their staff with the appropriate facilities, clothing and implements so that they comply with the standards on personal hygiene and sanitary practices in the handling of products.

Of transportation.

ARTICLE 278. Vehicles intended for the transportation of food, beverages and raw materials must be designed and built in a way that protects the products from contamination and ensures their correct conservation.
Furthermore, they must always be kept in excellent hygienic conditions.
The Ministry of Health will regulate the hygienic-sanitary conditions that must be met.

ARTICLE 279. Vehicles intended for the transportation of food or beverages that must be preserved cold must have adequate equipment that allows these products to be kept in good condition until their final destination.

ARTICLE 280. It is prohibited to deposit food directly on the floor of transport vehicles, when this implies risks to the health of the consumer.

ARTICLE 281. It is prohibited to transport, together, in the same vehicle, drinks or food, with dangerous substances or any other substance likely to contaminate them.

ARTICLE 282. The containers or implements used to transport food or drinks must always be in hygienic conditions.

From industrial establishments.

ARTICLE 283. Industrial establishments that sell food or beverages must have an area dedicated exclusively for this purpose, equipped with all the hygienic-sanitary requirements required of commercial establishments of this class.

ARTICLE 284. In industrial establishments, elevated pipes will be placed so that they do not pass over the processing lines; except in cases where for technological reasons there is no danger of contamination of food or beverages, at the discretion of the Ministry of Health or the delegated authority.

ARTICLE 285. The industrial establishments referred to in this title must have drinking water in the quantity required by the activity carried out in them.

ARTICLE 286. Every industrial establishment for food or beverages must have a laboratory to control the quality of its products.

PARAGRAPH. The establishments referred to in this article may contract the quality control of their products with legally established laboratories approved by the Ministry of Health, in accordance with the regulations established in this regard.

ARTICLE 287. The Ministry of Health will regulate special control systems that must be carried out when the product requires it. In establishments dedicated to the raising of animals for slaughter, quality control systems must be established in coordination with the Ministry of
Agriculture.

From commercial establishments.

ARTICLE 288. All food and beverages must come from establishments authorized by the Ministry of Health or the delegated authority and that comply with the provisions of this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 289. Foods that do not require packaging or containers will be stored in a way that prevents contamination or alteration, to avoid hygienic-sanitary risks to the consumer.

PARAGRAPH. When selling the food referred to in this article, there must be protective elements, such as cabinets or display cases, that are suitable, easy to wash and disinfect. In addition, appropriate utensils must be available for handling.

ARTICLE 290. When commercial food or beverage establishments do not have water and equipment, in sufficient quantity and quality for washing and disinfection, the utensils used must be disposable with the first use.

ARTICLE 291. In commercial establishments where food or drinks are served, the use of damaged dining utensils will not be permitted. Jars or containers containing food or drinks must be fitted with lids to avoid contamination.

PARAGRAPH. The health authority that finds deteriorated utensils in use in the terms of this article will immediately confiscate and render them unusable.

ARTICLE 292. When in a commercial establishment, in addition to the activities referred to in this chapter, other activities involving non-edible products are carried out, they must be separated and their products stored independently to avoid contamination of food or beverages.

ARTICLE 293. Cooking of food by direct contact with the flame will only be permitted when said operation does not produce food contamination or any other phenomenon adverse to health.

ARTICLE 294. The Ministry of Health will establish the requirements that commercial, temporary or mobile establishments must meet for the sale of food or beverages and the conditions thereof.

ARTICLE 295. Commercial establishments in which live animals are sold must have adequate facilities to maintain them in a hygienic manner and to prevent the well-being or health of neighbors from being affected.

Of additives and waste.

ARTICLE 296. The use of additives that cause risk to the consumer's health or that may cause adulteration or falsification of the product is prohibited.

ARTICLE 297. The use of additives will comply with the provisions on:

a) Allowed additives;

b) Use dose and tolerance limits;

c) Foods to which they can be added;

d) the others that the Ministry of Health deems necessary.

PARAGRAPH. The provisions referred to in this article will be kept updated, taking into account changes in application conditions and technology.

ARTICLE 298. The Ministry of Health or the entity delegated by it will exercise control over the use of additives in foods and beverages.

ARTICLE 299. The Ministry of Health, within the provisions of this Law and its regulations, will set the maximum limits of pesticide residues allowed in water, food and beverages.

Of imports and exports.

ARTICLE 300. All products covered by this title that are imported into the country must have a certificate from the country of origin, issued by the health authority of the country of production, authenticated before the Consulate of Colombia or the closest friendly country, in which, in addition, its suitability for human consumption must be certified.

ARTICLE 301. The Ministry of Health will establish, jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture, the health requirements that the import or export products referred to in this title must meet and will monitor their strict compliance.

ARTICLE 302. Imported or exported foods and beverages will comply with the provisions of this Law and its regulations on labels and advertising.

ARTICLE 303. The points where imported or exported food and beverages arrive must have areas for storage in adequate sanitary conditions, which guarantee their conservation.

PARAGRAPH. The Ministry of Health or the entity that it delegates will control, in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, compliance with the provisions established in this article.

Of the products.

ARTICLE 304. Foods or beverages that have been altered, adulterated, falsified, contaminated, or those that, due to other abnormal characteristics, may affect the health of the consumer, are not considered suitable for human consumption.

ARTICLE 305. The possession or sale of food or beverages not suitable for human consumption is prohibited. The Ministry of Health or its delegated authority must proceed to the confiscation and final destination of these products.

ARTICLE 306. All foods or beverages sold, under brand names and with specific names, will require registration issued in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the regulations established for this purpose by the Ministry of Health.

PARAGRAPH. The sale of food or beverages with registration in process is prohibited, as of the validity of this Law.

Of meats, their derivatives and related products.

Slaughterhouses.

ARTICLE 307. The sacrifice of animals for public supply may only be carried out in slaughterhouses authorized by the competent authority and in addition to complying with the requirements of this Law and its regulations, they will comply with the rules on slaughter, slaughter and transportation, dictated by the Ministry. of health.

PARAGRAPH. The regulations for export slaughterhouses will be issued jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture.

ARTICLE 308. Before installing any slaughterhouse, approval from the Ministry of Health or its delegated authority will be requested for its location, design and construction. Likewise, any remodeling or expansion must be approved by the Ministry of Health or its delegated authority.

PARAGRAPH. In the approval referred to in this article, the existing specifications on zoning in each locality will be taken into account, provided that it does not contravene the provisions of this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 309. The land for the location of the slaughterhouses will comply with the requirements demanded in Title IV of this Law, and in addition, it must have sufficient drinking water, electrical energy and facilities for treatment, evacuation and disposal of waste.

ARTICLE 310. Slaughterhouses must have a daily record of the entry of animals. Said record must contain: specific origin, number of sacrifices, rejections or confiscations and their causes. This information will be provided periodically to the competent health authority.

PARAGRAPH. The Ministry of Health will regulate the manner of collection and use of the information referred to in this article.

ARTICLE 311. Slaughterhouses will have separate pens for each animal species with sufficient capacity and facility for ante-mortem examination and to isolate suspicious or sick animals. In addition, the Ministry of Health or its delegated authority will establish additional requirements for pens.

ARTICLE 312. The Ministry of Health, together with the Ministry of Agriculture, will regulate the conditions and requirements that must be met for the proper functioning of the slaughterhouses, when they consider it necessary, they have an attached fairground.

ARTICLE 313. For the purposes of prevention and epidemiological control, proceeding will be in accordance with the rules established in this Law and its

regulations when cases of infectious-contagious disease occur in animals.

ARTICLE 314. When determined by the Ministry of Health, slaughterhouses will have a place attached to the pens, intended for washing and disinfecting the vehicles used in the transport of animals.

ARTICLE 315. Slaughterhouses will have separate slaughter or dressing sections for each animal species. The Ministry of Health or the entity delegated by it will indicate the cases in which the use of the same section is permitted for the slaughter or dressing of animals of different species.

ARTICLE 316. Slaughterhouses intended for the slaughter of cattle must have, in addition to the areas referred to in the previous articles, the following:

a) Washing and preparing white viscera;

b) Washing and preparing red viscera;

c) Of skins and legs;

d) Of heads;

e) By-products;

f) Confiscations, and

g) Disabling of rejections and confiscations.

PARAGRAPH. The Ministry of Health may authorize the establishment or suppression of other areas and their conditions, when it deems appropriate.

ARTICLE 317. Only animals for slaughter will be allowed to be slaughtered and slaughtered in slaughterhouses approved by the Ministry of Health or by the authority delegated by it. For export slaughterhouses this approval will be issued in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture.

ARTICLE 318. The Ministry of Health may classify slaughterhouses according to their capacity and other conditions. In addition, it must regulate the special requirements that slaughterhouses must meet according to the classification.

ARTICLE 319. Slaughterhouses will be subject to health inspection by the competent authorities. The Ministry of Health will regulate said inspection.

PARAGRAPH. The regulations on health inspection and other requirements for export slaughterhouses will be established jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture.

ARTICLE 320. The slaughter and slaughter areas will be built of solid, washable, waterproof, non-porous or absorbent and corrosion-resistant material and must comply with the other regulations issued for this purpose by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 321. Every slaughterhouse will have an adequate system for the easy cleaning of animals, meat, viscera, heads and legs; for the cleaning and disinfection of equipment, utensils and facilities and for the cleanliness of workers and other personnel. Equipment and accessories must be kept clean and in good sanitary condition.

ARTICLE 322. The Ministry of Health may require the existence of an independent area for the sacrifice of suspicious animals.

Of the ante-mortem inspection.

ARTICLE 323. All animals to be slaughtered will be subjected to ante-mortem health inspection in the slaughterhouse pens. Slaughter will only be allowed to begin when the competent official health authority authorizes it.

ARTICLE 324. Animals that have died during transport or in the slaughterhouse pens may not be used for human consumption. The competent health authority will decide the final destination of these animals.

ARTICLE 325. Animals that arrive at the slaughterhouse or that, during their stay in pens, present abnormal conditions, will go to the pens intended for suspicious animals and will be subject to special surveillance and control. The competent health authority will decide its fate.

PARAGRAPH. The animals discussed in this article must be marked as suspicious animals and will maintain this mark throughout the industrial process if applicable.

ARTICLE 326. Animals that are rejected in the ante-mortem examination will be sacrificed in the slaughterhouse where they were inspected, in a different place from the normal slaughter area, taking sanitary measures to ensure the cleaning and disinfection of the personnel who participated in the slaughter. , utensils and areas of the slaughterhouse that have been in direct contact with the animal. The meat, viscera and other components will be immediately unusable. The competent health authority will monitor the operation.

ARTICLE 327. All animals must be washed before slaughter; Every slaughterhouse must have the appropriate facilities for this purpose.

Of sacrifice.

ARTICLE 328. Only desensitization, sacrifice and bleeding of animals will be allowed by methods approved by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 329. The red and white viscera of the animals must be removed separately and handled in such a way as to avoid their contamination and that of the meat.

ARTICLE 330. The white viscera of the animals must be processed and washed in places separate from the slaughter and slaughter areas; the red ones will be treated in the corresponding section.

ARTICLE 331. The legs, heads and skin of the slaughtered animals will be separated and handled conveniently and adequately to avoid contamination of the meat.

ARTICLE 332. The parts of the sacrificed animal must be conveniently identified to facilitate post-mortem health inspection.

ARTICLE 333. All meat from slaughtered animals will be washed with drinking water, under pressure if possible, and allowed to drain for the time necessary to eliminate the washing water.

ARTICLE 334. The presence of people or animals unrelated to the work of the slaughterhouse is prohibited during the slaughter or slaughter of animals.

Post mortem inspection.

ARTICLE 335. All animals will be subjected by the health authority to a complete macroscopic examination of their lymph nodes, viscera and tissues, complementing it, when deemed appropriate, with confirmatory laboratory examinations, immediately after slaughter.

ARTICLE 336. Animals declared suspicious in the ante-mortem inspection, after being slaughtered, must be thoroughly examined by the health authority. This will determine whether or not they are suitable for consumption; If not, it will order its confiscation, total or partial, in accordance with this Law and other regulations established by the Ministry of Health for this purpose.

PARAGRAPH 1. Meat and other useful parts of the animal that are declared suitable for human consumption by the health authority will be identified as such in a visible place. To facilitate inspection, your identification will be maintained until they are sold.

PARAGRAPH 2nd. The confiscated meat or entrails will be taken to the area of seizures for the purposes provided by the health authority, taking care of the protection and disinfection of the operators and equipment that have had contact with them.

ARTICLE 337. The Ministry of Health will regulate the inspection techniques, forms of identification and the causes of partial or total confiscation and the treatment prior to consumption or industrialization of meat.

ARTICLE 338. It is prohibited to remove meat, viscera and other parts of slaughtered animals from slaughterhouses without examination, identification and approval by the competent health authority.

Of meat transportation.

ARTICLE 339. All vehicles intended to transport meat, viscera and other parts of slaughtered animals, from slaughterhouses to places of sale or industrialization, must have a license issued by the Ministry of Health or the authority delegated by it, through compliance with the requirements demanded in this Law and in the corresponding regulations. The vehicles will be used exclusively for this purpose.

For the transport of products destined for export and regulations, it will be issued jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture.

ARTICLE 340. The compartments of vehicles intended for the transport of meat, viscera and other parts of slaughtered animals must be constructed of waterproof and unalterable material. The design will be done in a way that allows for proper cleaning and disinfection.

ARTICLE 341. All vehicles for transporting meats, carcasses, stockings and quarter carcasses must have a system that allows the products to be kept at a height that prevents their contact with the floor.

ARTICLE 342. The viscera must be transported separately, placed in impermeable and unalterable containers and properly protected to avoid contamination.

ARTICLE 343. The meat of different animal species for supply will be transported so that they are not in contact.

ARTICLE 344. The transportation of meat, viscera and other parts of the slaughtered animals will require a certificate issued by the health authority of the slaughterhouse of origin, stating:

a) Species to which it belongs;

b) Quantity transported;

c) Date of sacrifice;

d) Place of destination, and

e) The other specifications that the Ministry of Health establishes.

ARTICLE 345. Establishments intended for the sale of meat will meet the following requirements:

a) The floors and walls will be built of waterproof and unalterable materials, which facilitate their cleaning and disinfection;

b) The equipment and utensils used in the handling of meat or viscera will be made of non-toxic and unalterable material and of a design that allows their cleaning and disinfection;

c) Be equipped with the necessary elements for the conservation and hygienic handling of meat.

They must also have purchase invoices with the health license number of the slaughterhouse where the animals were slaughtered.

Pig slaughterhouses.

ARTICLE 346. Slaughterhouses for pigs will comply with the provisions of this Law and its regulations, except in relation to areas for heads, legs and skins. In addition, they must have areas dedicated exclusively to scaling or peeling, with the appropriate equipment.

The Ministry of Health will regulate the systems that must be used for scaling or peeling pigs.

Poultry slaughterhouses.

ARTICLE 347. Poultry slaughterhouses will comply with the provisions of this Law, its regulations and other specific standards issued.

ARTICLE 348. Poultry slaughterhouses must have the following independent sections:

a) Bird reception;

b) Slaughter, scaling and plucking;

c) Evisceration, washing, cooling and packaging, and

d) Cold storage.

PARAGRAPH. The Ministry of Health may require or suppress the establishment of the sections it deems necessary and the conditions that must be met.

ARTICLE 349. Every poultry slaughterhouse will be subject to health inspection by the competent authorities.

The ante-mortem inspection will be carried out in the reception section and must be complied with in accordance with the regulations issued for this purpose by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 350. Birds in suspicious health conditions must be slaughtered separately from healthy ones.

ARTICLE 351. In the slaughter of birds, the bleeding period will be of such duration that under no circumstances do the birds reach the scale alive.

ARTICLE 352. In the slaughter of birds, the scaling tasks will be done with drinking water that, during use, will be kept hot and in hygienic conditions to avoid contamination.

ARTICLE 353. In the slaughter of birds, the peelers will be designed in such a way that the scattering of the feathers is avoided and allows easy collection of them. These will be washed as many times as necessary to guarantee their hygiene and maintenance.

The Ministry of Health will approve the systems used for plucking and collecting them.

ARTICLE 354. In the slaughter of birds, evisceration will be done in a way that avoids contamination as much as possible; The collection channel for viscera not usable for human consumption will be made of unalterable material and the final collection of these will be done by systems approved by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 355. The post-mortem health inspection will be carried out after the evisceration of the birds.

ARTICLE 356. Poultry slaughterhouses will have a system for the elimination or processing of waste and seizures, approved by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 357. The equipment used for cooling birds will be designed in such a way as to avoid contamination and will be sanitized after each use.

ARTICLE 358. In the scaling and cooling processes of birds, drains will be used to prevent water from escaping onto the floors.

ARTICLE 359. Birds sold for public consumption must come from slaughterhouses with a health license issued by the Ministry of Health or its delegated authority, in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 360. All birds intended for public consumption must have a health identification, issued by the competent authorities, which will be kept until they are sold. The Ministry of Health will regulate matters related to this identification.

ARTICLE 361. The birds will be packaged individually for marketing, when they are accompanied by viscera, these will be packaged independently or will be placed packed in the abdominal cavity.

ARTICLE 362. It is prohibited to add coloring to poultry sold for human consumption.

Slaughterhouses for other animal species.

ARTICLE 363. Establishments intended for the slaughter of other animal species will comply with the rules of this Law, its regulations and the special ones issued by the Ministry of Health.

From meat derivatives.

ARTICLE 364. The Ministry of Health will regulate the conditions that must be met by establishments in which meat derivatives are produced, processed or transformed.

ARTICLE 365. The raw materials, additives and other products used in the production of meat derivatives will comply with the hygienic-sanitary conditions required in this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 366. In the production of products derived from meat, the use of raw materials of inferior quality or in proportions other than those approved by the competent health authorities and declared on signs and labels is prohibited.

ARTICLE 367. The classification and composition of the different meat derivatives will comply with the standards and other health provisions issued by the Ministry of Health or the delegated entity.

ARTICLE 368. Meat and its derived products, coming from animals other than bovines intended for consumption, will be identified and sold with a name that clearly expresses its origin.

ARTICLE 369. The Ministry of Health will establish the classification of animals for public supply. In addition, it will regulate the conditions that must be met in activities of production, processing, transformation, fractionation, conservation, storage, transportation, sale, consumption, export or import of meat and its derived products from animals other than bovines intended for consumption. human.

Of fishing products.

ARTICLE 370. All fishing products that require it must be gutted, washed and cooled quickly, authorized, have sanitary inspection and be sold to the public when they do not comply with this provision.

ARTICLE 371. For sale to the public, fresh products must not contain additives and will be in whole pieces; Their sale in pieces or fillets will only be permitted when they have been prepared in duly authorized establishments or stores that have health inspection and are kept frozen or refrigerated until sold to the public.

ARTICLE 372. The sale to the public of fishing products that have been slaughtered with explosives or toxic substances is prohibited.

ARTICLE 373. The brines used in the salting of fishery products will be prepared with drinking water and salt suitable for human consumption; No nitrites, nitrates, coloring substances, or other substances that present health risks or that could lead to falsification will be added.

ARTICLE 374. The transport of fishing products will be carried out under conditions that guarantee their conservation, in accordance with the regulations issued for this purpose by the Ministry of Health.

From milk and its derivatives.

ARTICLE 375. For human consumption, milk must be obtained hygienically; This and its derivatives must come from healthy animals free of zoonoses.

ARTICLE 376. It is prohibited to use for human consumption milk extracted from animals that are undergoing drug treatment or

medications that are eliminated through milk and that may cause harm to the consumer's health.

ARTICLE 377. Milk and products derived from it, coming from animals other than bovines, will be identified and sold with names that clearly express their origin.

ARTICLE 378. Milk and dairy products for human consumption must comply with this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 379. All stables and milking sites must have a contamination-free water supply system.

ARTICLE 380. All stables and milking sites must be located in places that do not allow contamination of the milk.

ARTICLE 381. The stables and milking sites will comply with the provisions of this Law and with those established by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 382. The final disposal of manure in the stables and milking sites will be done in accordance with this Law and in a manner that prevents contamination of the milk.

ARTICLE 383. Stables and milking parlors must have separate sections for:

a) Milking;

b) Milk management;

c) Sanitation and storage of utensils, and

d) The others that the Ministry of Health requires for its correct functioning.

ARTICLE 384. The Ministry of Health will regulate the sanitary conditions that herds must meet for their operation and may classify them in accordance with these. In addition, the herds will comply with current provisions on animal health.

ARTICLE 385. The Ministry of Agriculture must communicate to the competent health authority any health and hygiene problem that occurs in the herds, in accordance with the regulations issued for this purpose by the Ministry of Health jointly with the Ministry of Agriculture.

ARTICLE 386. Milking and handling of milk will be done in a way that prevents contamination; The containers, equipment and utensils used must be washed and disinfected adequately for their conservation; The storage of milk will be carried out in a manner that allows its conservation; and transportation will be done in vehicles exclusively designated

To this end, they meet the requirements demanded by the Ministry of Health or the authority delegated by it.

Of milk cooling plants.

ARTICLE 387. Milk cooling plants will comply with the requirements of this Law and its regulations, they will have cooling systems for the conservation of milk and equipment for washing and disinfecting the containers that are in contact with it.

ARTICLE 388. The milk cooling and storage sections must be separated from the others that make up the plant and protected from the outside environment.

ARTICLE 389. Before leaving the cooling plant, all milk will be subjected to the corresponding analyzes in accordance with the regulations issued for this purpose by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 390. All milk treated in cooling plants must be used for pasteurization. It is prohibited to sell it directly to the public.

From milk pasteurization plants.

ARTICLE 391. Milk pasteurization plants will comply with the requirements of this Law and its regulations. In addition, they must have the necessary systems for the conservation of milk, with equipment for washing and disinfecting the containers that are in contact with it.

ARTICLE 392. In pasteurization plants, the processing and storage sections of finished products will be independent from the other sections.

ARTICLE 393. When pasteurization plants use reusable containers, they must have an independent section with the appropriate equipment for washing and disinfecting them.

ARTICLE 394. The equipment and utensils used in the pasteurization process that are in contact with milk will be washed and disinfected before and after use.

ARTICLE 395. Pasteurization equipment must have control records of the pasteurization process. These will be available to the competent health agency or authority.

ARTICLE 396. The packaging, storage, transportation, distribution and sale of milk will be carried out under conditions that guarantee its adequate conservation.

ARTICLE 397. The sale of milk will only be allowed in stores with a license issued by the corresponding health authority.

ARTICLE 398. Reconstituted or recombined milk must comply with the hygienic-sanitary requirements established in this Law and its regulations.

From dairy product manufacturing plants.

ARTICLE 399. Dairy product manufacturing plants will comply with the standards of this Law and its regulations and will have independent sections for the production of different products. The Ministry of Health or its delegated entity, when there is no danger of contamination, may authorize the use of the same section for the manufacture of several products.

ARTICLE 400. When dairy product manufacturing plants have cooling or pasteurizing plants, they must comply with the requirements established for each of them.

Eggs.

ARTICLE 401. For human consumption, fresh and preserved eggs will comply with the hygienic-sanitary specifications issued for this purpose by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 402. Eggs not suitable for human consumption, which can be used for other purposes, will be denatured using systems approved by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 403. Preserved eggs will be marketed with a visible inscription that says "preserved."

ARTICLE 404. Liquid eggs will be pasteurized before freezing, dehydrating or storing them. They will be stored in closed containers at refrigeration temperature.

ARTICLE 405. In eggs, when the yolk is separated from the white, the label will indicate the product in question. These products will comply with the provisions of this Law and its regulations.

From the ice.

ARTICLE 406. Ice and the establishments where it is produced or sold will comply with the requirements of this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 407. In the production of ice, drinking water must be used and equipment whose installation, operation and maintenance guarantee a product with physical-chemical characteristics similar to those of drinking water.

ARTICLE 408. Ice must comply with the bacteriological requirements established for drinking water.

ARTICLE 409. Ice must be handled, transported and stored in a manner that is protected from contamination.

Of fruits and vegetables.

ARTICLE 410. Fruits and vegetables must comply with all the requirements established in this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 411. During the handling or storage of fruits and vegetables, the necessary precautions must be taken to avoid contamination.

ARTICLE 412. The use of contaminated water for irrigation of vegetables and fruits is prohibited when consumption may cause harmful effects to health.

From fortified foods or drinks.

ARTICLE 413. Fortified foods will be considered those that contain elements or substances that give them this character in the quantities established by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 414. The addition of enriching substances that are not approved by the Ministry of Health is prohibited in foods and beverages.

ARTICLE 415. The labels and advertising of fortified food products will comply with the provisions of this title and, in addition, will contain the name and proportion of the enriching element or elements.

Of foods or drinks for special dietary use.

ARTICLE 416. On the label of foods or beverages with special dietary properties, the name and quantity of the substances that give them this character must be indicated.

Of alcoholic beverages.

ARTICLE 417. All alcoholic beverages will comply with the standards of this Law and its regulations. The Ministry of Health will classify alcoholic beverages according to their alcohol content.

ARTICLE 418. The raw materials used in the production of alcoholic beverages will also comply with the conditions established in this Law, its regulations, and the following:

a) Drinking water;

b) Malted or unmalted cereals, sugars, yeasts, hop flowers and other raw materials free of contamination.

ARTICLE 419. In premises for the production or fractionation of alcoholic beverages, it is prohibited to maintain products not authorized by the competent authority that modify the state or natural composition of alcoholic beverages.

Preservation of food or drinks.

ARTICLE 420. The Ministry of Health will regulate the methods or systems, equipment and substances permitted for the preservation of food or beverages.

ARTICLE 421. Food or beverage preservation methods may not be used to cover up flaws in the raw material or the process.

ARTICLE 422. The Ministry of Health will regulate the time and conditions of storage under control, to which preserved foods or beverages will be subject, before they are marketed.

ARTICLE 423. In the preparation of canned vegetables, it is prohibited to add substances to recover the green color of chlorophyll.

ARTICLE 424. Food products or beverages that are preserved using low temperatures will be stored conveniently, taking into account the temperature, humidity and air circulation conditions required by each food.

ARTICLE 425. Once the food or drink has been thawed, it will not be refrozen or refrigerated.

ARTICLE 426. In any type of food or drink, the presence of antibiotics or other prohibited substances will be cause for confiscation of the product.

ARTICLE 427. In the preservation of food, the use of ionizing radiation will only be permitted when authorized by the Ministry of Health for specific cases and after verification that the food thus treated does not present any risk to health.

TITLE VI.
DRUGS, MEDICINES, COSMETICS AND SIMILAR

Object.

ARTICLE 428. In this title the Law establishes the health provisions on:

a) Preparation, packaging, storage, transportation and sale of drugs and medications, narcotics, psychotropic drugs subject to restriction and other products that may cause drug dependence or that due to their effects require special restrictions;

b) Cosmetics and similar products, healing materials and all products used for the diagnosis, treatment or prevention of human and animal diseases, and

c) Foods that, by having been subjected to processes that modify the relative concentration of the various nutrients in their constitution or their quality, or by incorporating substances foreign to their composition, acquire therapeutic properties.

General disposition.

ARTICLE 429. The Ministry of Health will regulate the standards on drugs, medications, cosmetics and the like.

From pharmaceutical establishments.

ARTICLE 430. The buildings in which pharmaceutical laboratories operate must comply with the specifications determined by the National Government for this purpose.

ARTICLE 431. The operation of pharmaceutical laboratories must not constitute a danger to residents or affect their health and well-being.

ARTICLE 432. From a health point of view, every pharmaceutical laboratory must operate separately from any other establishment intended for other types of activities.

ARTICLE 433. The Ministry of Health or the entity that it delegates will control the preparation, import, conservation, packaging, distribution and application of biological products, including blood and its derivatives.

ARTICLE 434. Pharmaceutical laboratories must have equipment and elements necessary for the production of their products, in accordance with the regulations established by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 435. The standards established for pharmaceutical laboratories will apply to all establishments that use medications, drugs and raw materials necessary for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products.

Control section.

ARTICLE 436. Pharmaceutical laboratories will carry out permanent control of the quality of their raw materials and finished products, complying with the regulations of the Ministry of Health issued for this purpose.

PARAGRAPH. Pharmaceutical laboratories may contract the control of their products with legally established laboratories approved by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 437. All consumer pharmaceutical products will be analyzed by the manufacturing laboratory in accordance with legal regulations.

ARTICLE 438. The Ministry of Health will regulate matters related to the import and export of pharmaceutical products.

Of pharmaceutical products: Medicines and cosmetics.

ARTICLE 439. The Ministry of Health will regulate the operation of drug warehouses, pharmacies-drugstores and the like.

ARTICLE 440. Drug warehouses may not manufacture, transform or repackage any medication.

ARTICLE 441. Every pharmacy-drugstore must have at least the stocks of products and elements indicated by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 442. Framacies-drugstores will operate in appropriate buildings that meet the minimum requirements established by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 443. Every pharmacy-drugstore that stores or sells products that by their nature require refrigeration must have the necessary equipment.

ARTICLE 444. The Ministry of Health will regulate the sale of drugs and medications in pharmacies-drugstores.

ARTICLE 445. The Ministry of Health will determine the establishments, other than pharmacies-drugstores, where medications can be sold to the public.

ARTICLE 446. The prescription and supply of medications in special areas lacking easy access to ordinary health resources will be regulated by the Ministry of Health.

Of signs, labels, containers and packaging.

ARTICLE 447. The Ministry of Health will regulate the use of signs, labels, containers and packaging for pharmaceutical products.

ARTICLE 448. The packaging for pharmaceutical products must be manufactured with materials that do not produce a physical or chemical reaction with the product and that do not alter its potency, quality or purity.

ARTICLE 449. When pharmaceutical products require it due to their nature, the container will be protected from the action of light, humidity and all atmospheric or physical agents.

ARTICLE 450. Packaging intended for the transportation of several units of pharmaceutical products must be manufactured with appropriate materials for their preservation.

ARTICLE 451. Every pharmaceutical product must be provided with a label attached to the container on which the Legends determined by the Ministry of Health will be noted.

ARTICLE 452. Indications about the dosage and possible secondary actions and contraindications of pharmaceutical products must be included in an annex that accompanies the product.

ARTICLE 453. The names of medicines must comply with terms of scientific moderation and bizarre names and others determined by the respective regulations will not be admitted in any case.

ARTICLE 454. The Ministry of Development may not register a trademark for a pharmaceutical product without a permissible prior report from the Ministry of Health on its acceptance. Likewise, you must cancel any registration requested by this.

ARTICLE 455. It is the responsibility of manufacturers to establish, through appropriate tests, the stability conditions of the pharmaceutical products produced. The Ministry of Health will regulate compliance with this provision.

ARTICLE 456. The sale and supply of medications with expired expiration dates is prohibited.

ARTICLE 457. All medications, drugs, cosmetics, healing materials, pesticides for domestic use, detergents and all pharmaceutical products that affect individual or collective health require registration with the Ministry of Health for their import, export, manufacture and sale. .

From advertising.

ARTICLE 458. The Ministry of Health will regulate matters relating to the advertising and prevention of pharmaceutical products and others that require health registration.

Storage and transportation.

ARTICLE 459. In the transportation and storage of pharmaceutical products, the necessary precautions must be taken according to the nature of the products, to ensure their conservation and to prevent them from causing contamination. The Ministry of Health will regulate the application of this article.

Of special control drugs and medications.

ARTICLE 460. Narcotic drugs, psychotropic drugs subject to restriction, other drugs or medications that may produce dependencies or habituation, and those drugs or medications that due to their effects require special conditions for their preparation, handling, sale and use, will be subject to the provisions of the this title and its regulations.

PARAGRAPH. The special control drugs and medications referred to in this article remain under the control and supervision of the Government and will be subject to the regulations established in the international conventions celebrated by the Government.

ARTICLE 461. For the purposes of this Law, the substances determined by the Ministry of Health, their precursors and any other substance of an analogous nature are considered psychotropic drugs, subject to restriction.

ARTICLE 462. The Ministry of Health will prepare, review and update the list of special control drugs and medications.

To prepare the list of special control drugs, the Ministry of Health will take into account the risks that these substances present to health.

ARTICLE 463. The planting, cultivation, harvesting, processing, extraction, preparation, conditioning, acquisition, possession, employment, trade, storage and transportation of any form of narcotics, drugs, and medications and their precursors, subject to government control, is subject to to special control.

ARTICLE 464. Only the National Government may export narcotic products, in accordance with international treaties and conventions and the regulations issued in this regard.

ARTICLE 465. The National Government may authorize the installation and operation of laboratories intended for the extraction or manufacture of narcotics, in accordance with the rules of this Law and the regulations issued in this regard. These laboratories will be obliged to sell their production to the National Government. In any case, the production of these laboratories must adjust to the programming prepared by the National Government.

ARTICLE 466. Pharmaceutical laboratories that meet the legal requirements may prepare pharmaceutical products based on narcotics, in accordance with the provisions issued by the Ministry of Health for these cases.

ARTICLE 467. The Ministry of Health may sell to pharmaceutical laboratories the raw materials they need for the preparation of their products, in accordance with the programming that will be previously approved by the Ministry.

ARTICLE 468. Legally authorized pharmaceutical laboratories may only purchase the quantities intended for the production of their preparations and in no case may they resell pure narcotics.

ARTICLE 469. The Ministry of Health may exempt from the obligation referred to in the previous article for those products it deems appropriate, in which case it must regulate the control of their sale.

ARTICLE 470. The Ministry of Health may under no circumstances supply narcotics to establishments that, on the corresponding request date, have a stock greater than what they need for normal consumption for three months.

ARTICLE 471. Laboratories that produce narcotic drugs or their preparations will keep detailed accounting in which they will record the raw materials received, the products obtained and their output.
They must also send monthly to the Ministry of Health a sworn report of the movement that includes entries, processed products, natural losses due to manipulations, samples for analysis and justified losses, exits and stocks.

ARTICLE 472. All establishments that use, sell or supply to the public, for medical purposes, narcotic products or their preparations, are required to keep an official registration book for narcotic products, in accordance with the model approved by the Ministry of Health.
Official and private health institutions, regardless of their nature, are included in this obligation.

ARTICLE 473. The sale or supply of products containing narcotics, psychotropic drugs subject to restriction and similar products may only be made by prescription, in accordance with the regulations established by the Ministry of Health for this purpose.

ARTICLE 474. Prescriptions that contain narcotics in quantities greater than therapeutic doses may not be dispensed without the presentation of an authorization issued by the Ministry of Health or its delegated entity.

ARTICLE 475. In no case may pure narcotics be supplied to the public; Only pharmaceutical products that contain them may be shipped.

ARTICLE 476. The Ministry of Health will regulate the preparation, handling and sale of drugs and medications that, due to their effects, require special restrictions.

ARTICLE 477. Products that contain narcotics, psychotropic drugs subject to restriction, the products mentioned in the previous article and other products that require it due to their toxicity or activity and conditions of use, will be stored under adequate security measures.

Title VII.
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL VIGILANCIA AND CONTROL

Object.

ARTICLE 478. This title establishes epidemiological surveillance and control standards for:

a) The diagnosis, prognosis, prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and other phenomena that may affect health;

b) The collection, processing and dissemination of epidemiological information, and

c) Compliance with the standards and the evolution of the results obtained from their application.

From epidemiological information.

ARTICLE 479. Epidemiological information will serve to update the diagnosis and disseminate knowledge of the health situation of the community, to promote the reduction and prevention of damage to health.

ARTICLE 480. Epidemiological information is mandatory for all natural or legal persons, residents or established in the national territory, within the terms of responsibility, classification, periodicity, destination and clarity regulated by the Ministry of Health.

ARTICLE 481. Epidemiological information is confidential and must be used only for health purposes. Professional secrecy cannot be considered as an impediment to providing said information.

ARTICLE 482. To request data or carry out procedures related to research in the field of health, any person or institution requires prior authorization from the Ministry of Health or the entity delegated for this purpose.

ARTICLE 483. The Ministry of Health or the delegated entity are the only institutions competent to disseminate epidemiological information.

From the laboratories and the reference system.

ARTICLE 484. The reference system will bring together all clinical or public health laboratories, both official and private.

ARTICLE 485. The Ministry of Health must organize, regulate and direct the national reference system through the National Institute of Health.

ARTICLE 486. Laboratories in sectors other than health and sectors that are related to human health must be incorporated into the Reference System established in this Law.

ARTICLE 487. The results of clinical laboratory services and quality determination of beverages, food, cosmetics, pesticides, water, soil and air, in terms of contamination. pollution or toxicity, are considered epidemiological information and will be subject to the rules of this Law and its regulations.

Epidemiological prevention and control.

ARTICLE 488. The Ministry of Health must:

a) Establish, organize and regulate an audit system for the medical and paramedical professions;

b) Regulate care in cases of infectious diseases and the procedures for their prevention and control;

c) Regulate the procedures for investigation, prevention and control of zoonoses, phytonosis and poisonings, after consultation with specialized organizations;

d) Dictate the necessary provisions to prevent people affected by their health from carrying out activities that may result in a risk to the health of the community;

e) Take the necessary measures to prevent industrial products or residues from their processing from having harmful effects on health;

f) Promote prevention actions, early diagnosis and treatment of chronic non-communicable diseases and others that modify any health condition in the community;

g) Organize and regulate the operation of an epidemiological surveillance and control service in ports for people, animals, plants, houses, port areas, ships and land vehicles, in accordance with the provisions of the International Health Regulations and with the needs of the country, and

h) Regulate the issuance of documents that prove the health status of the country's inhabitants.

ARTICLE 489. The Ministry of Health or its delegated entity will be the competent authorities to carry out epidemiological surveillance and sanitation control actions in port areas, ships and vehicles.

All entities that participate in international traffic and activities in port areas must support and provide support to the Ministry of Health or its delegated entity for compliance with the provisions of this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 490. Sanitation programs must be aimed at preventing port areas from constituting risks of infection or poisoning for people and animals, contamination or pollution for ships and vehicles, and so that ships or vehicles do not constitute risks of contamination or pollution for the port, air, aquatic and land area or infection or poisoning for workers and residents therein.

Title VIII.
DISASTERS

Object.

ARTICLE 491. This title establishes standards for:

a) Take the necessary measures to prevent, if possible, disasters or to mitigate their effects;

b) Provide aid and assistance in cases of disasters;

c) Control the effects of disasters, especially in relation to the appearance and programming of epidemics;

d) Maintain environmental sanitation of the community affected by disasters during the rehabilitation and reconstruction period;

e) Define the state of return to normality of a community affected by a disaster, and

f) Determine responsibilities, competence and jurisdiction of the authorities that, in times of emergency, are responsible for compliance with the standards established in this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 492. The National Emergency Committee is created, with the composition and functions determined by the National Government.

ARTICLE 493. In each department, mayor's office, police station and municipality, an emergency committee will be established whose membership, competence, jurisdiction and relationships will be determined by the National Emergency Committee.

Emergencies. All Emergency Committees will have a representative from the Ministry of Health or one of its delegated entities.

ARTICLE 494. The National Emergency Committee is responsible for declaring an emergency and returning to normality in cases of disaster.

ARTICLE 495. When emergency or disaster situations arise and during their duration, the corresponding Emergency Committee will coordinate the actions of the agencies that intervene.

Of preventive measures.

Vulnerability analysis.

ARTICLE 496. Public or private entities in charge of providing public services must analyze the vulnerability to which the facilities of their immediate dependence are subject, given the probability of different types of disaster that may occur in them or in their areas. of influence.

The National Emergency Committee will indicate other special cases in which it is necessary to carry out vulnerability analysis.

ARTICLE 497. All entities referred to in the previous articles must take the applicable protection measures as a result of the vulnerability analysis. The National Emergency Committee will establish deadlines and minimum protection conditions that must be met in the facilities of entities that provide public services.

ARTICLE 498. The National Emergency Committee and the competent national or regional authorities must have adequate information systems and equipment for the diagnosis and prevention of risks caused by disasters.

PARAGRAPH. For the purposes of installation or coordination of the operation of the systems referred to in this article, the following must be established:

a) Methods for measuring variables;

b) Analysis procedures;

c) Data collection, and

d) The other factors that allow uniformity in the operation.

Planning emergency operations.

ARTICLE 499. All entities responsible for the application of vulnerability analyzes must participate in the planning of emergency operations in their respective communities. In addition, all entities that can host groups of people must participate, at the discretion of the respective Emergency Committee.

PARAGRAPH. For the purposes of this article, hospitals, schools, colleges, theaters, churches, sports units, mass recreation sites, warehouses, warehouses and the like will mainly be taken into account.

ARTICLE 500. In the planning of emergency operations, at least the following will be taken into account:

a) Type of disaster;

b) Responsible authorities;

c) Functions of people;

d) Supplies and their location during the normal life of the community;

e) Places that can be used during the disaster period; and method of use, and

f) Any others that the Emergency Committee deems necessary.

Of contingency plans.

ARTICLE 501. Each Emergency Committee must develop a contingency plan for its respective jurisdiction with the results obtained in the vulnerability analyses. In addition, the different types of disaster that may occur in the respective community must be considered.

The National Emergency Committee will prepare, for approval by the Ministry of Health, a model with instructions that will appear in the contingency plans.

Of training and training.

ARTICLE 502. The Ministry of Health will coordinate training programs for contingency plans in health aspects linked to emergencies or disasters.

PARAGRAPH. The National Emergency Committee must monitor and control the training and training tasks carried out for the correct functioning of the contingency plans.

Of the alarms.

ARTICLE 503. All alarm systems that are used as information mechanisms for emergencies and disasters will comply with the standards and requirements established by the National Emergency Committee.

ARTICLE 504. In the evaluation of prevention measures for emergencies and disasters, priority must be given to health and environmental sanitation.

Of measures in cases of disasters.

ARTICLE 505. News about the occurrence of emergencies or disasters may only be given by the authority in charge of the respective alarm system and in the places indicated by the National Emergency Committee. This will verify the existence of the emergency or disaster along with the immediate provision of aid and assistance and will notify the competent authority.

The respective Emergency Committee will evaluate the emergency or disaster to determine its magnitude, area of influence and possibilities of addressing it with its resources or requesting help.

ARTICLE 506. During the emergency or disaster, the alarms and communication systems in the area of influence will remain under the control of the respective Emergency Committee.

ARTICLE 507. First aid in emergencies or disasters may be provided by any person or entity, but, as far as possible, coordinated and controlled by the respective Emergency Committee.

ARTICLE 508. During emergencies or disasters, the respective Emergency Committee must:

a) Control and coordinate search and rescue activities for injured people and corpses;

b) Authorize debris removal and rescue work;

c) Establish conditions and requirements for shelters and camps to house victims and ensure the maintenance of their sanitary conditions, to prevent epidemics.

The Ministry of Health will regulate the care of the injured, handling of corpses and disposal of waste, in the areas of influence of the emergency or disaster. In addition, it will establish health measures for the prevention of epidemics.

Authorities, coordination and relief personnel.

ARTICLE 509. The Emergency Committee is the highest authority in disaster cases in its jurisdiction.

Application, reception, distribution and control of aid.

ARTICLE 510. The respective Emergency Committee is the only one that can request help in emergencies or disasters, with precise indications about the type and type of aid that is needed.

ARTICLE 511. The respective Emergency Committee will establish the minimum conditions that must be met by relief personnel coming from communities other than the affected one and the means of transportation and subsistence that must be used when in the affected area.

ARTICLE 512. Only the National Emergency Committee may request aid from other countries and international organizations, indicating type, type, conditions, and ways in which this aid should reach the country or the affected community. The respective Emergency Committee will direct the storage and distribution processes of aid.

ARTICLE 513. Reconstruction and rehabilitation activities in the areas of influence of the emergency or disaster will be carried out under the direction and control of the Emergency Committee, preferably addressing health, basic sanitation and public services.

Back to normal.

ARTICLE 514. In order for the National Emergency Committee to determine the state of return to normality in the community affected by the emergency or disaster, the Ministry of Health will determine the minimum sanitary conditions required.

TITLE IX.
DEATHS, TRANSFER OF BODY, BURIAL AND EXHUMATION, TRANSPLANTATION AND

CONTROL OF SPECIMENS

Object.

ARTICLE 515. The provisions of this title establish the rules aimed at:

a) Regulate the issuance and processing of death certificates and biostatistical registration of causes of mortality;

b) Regulate the practice of autopsies of human corpses;

c) Control the transfer, burial and exhumation of corpses or remains thereof when they may pose a risk to the health of the community;

d) Control the transfer, burial and exhumation of parts of the human body that may constitute a risk to health;

e) Control or eliminate conditions harmful to human health and the environment in establishments intended for the temporary or permanent deposit of human corpses;

f) Regulate the donation or transfer and receipt of organs, tissues or organic liquids usable for therapeutic purposes, and

g) Organize the system for managing childbirth byproducts and controlling surgical specimens for diagnostic purposes.

General requirements.

ARTICLE 516. In addition to the provisions of this title, the Government, through the Ministry of Health, will establish the standards and procedures for:

a) The certification and registration of the death of every human being;

b) The certification and registration of fetal deaths;

c) Perform autopsies of a health nature through the use of organs, tissues or organic fluids from corpses to establish the cause of death or for scientific or educational research;

d) Control any risk to the health or well-being of the community, caused by the transfer of corpses;

e) That in the burial and exhumation of corpses or their remains, any fact that may constitute a risk to the health or well-being of the community is eliminated or controlled;

f) Control any health risk to the health or well-being of the community in cemeteries;

g) Control the obtaining, conservation and use of organs, tissues or organic fluids from corpses or provided by living beings for therapeutic purposes, and

h) That all surgical specimens obtained for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes be subjected to anatomopathological examination, so that epidemiological morbidity studies are complete.

From the individual death certificate.

ARTICLE 517. The Individual Death Certificate must consist of at least the following parts:

a) A first part intended to record the details of the deceased's affiliation, place of birth and place of death, habitual residence and time of residence in the place where the death occurred; In the case of violent death, it must be certified whether it was caused by accidental violence, homicide or suicide;

b) A second part so that in the case of violent death, it is specified whether it was caused by accidental violence, homicide or suicide;

c) A third part intended to record the cause or causes of death, sequentially ordered for the diagnosis of the direct cause of death, the antecedent causes and the basic or fundamental cause, as well as the existence of other pathological states that could have contribute to the death but not related to the underlying cause. This part will also include the record of the chronological and correlated course of the evaluation of each morbid cause with the death and the period of medical assistance received, if this existed or, if not, the means used by the non-treating doctor to establish the cause. of death, the name, address, signature and registration number of the doctor;

d) A fourth part intended to report the probable cause of death in cases where there is no medical certification and the identification, profession and address of the informant and any other information that may contribute to establishing the probable cause of death, and

e) A fifth and final part with the data of the registration number of the Death Certificate, which will be the same as the burial license, place and date of registration, and finally the health authority or office that does so.

ARTICLE 518. When there has been medical care, the treating physician must be the one who, except due to force majeure, issues the certificate; in the case of an autopsy, the doctor who performs it must be the one who predominantly issues the certificate.

ARTICLE 519. In cases where death occurred in a hospital or similar establishment, the certificate must be issued by the person to whom the institution delegates said function.

ARTICLE 520. The Ministry of Health must:

a) Determine the means that the doctor other than the treating physician will use, if an autopsy is not performed, to determine the probable cause of death;

b) Determine, after consultation with the scientific societies related to this matter, which negative signs of life or positive signs of death must be confirmed by the doctor certifying the death at least;

c) Issue the necessary regulatory provisions so that the individual death certificate is issued without causing any expense to the person requesting it, and

d) Require the presentation of the Individual Death Certificate, as an essential condition for issuing the Burial License.

ARTICLE 521. The Ministry of Health will dictate the necessary provisions so that in the transit system of individual death certificates, including those from medical-legal autopsies, the information subsystem of the Ministry of Health has priority.

ARTICLE 522. In those cases in which there is no medical certification of death, among the possible informants, the one who, due to their circumstantial links, or their cultural conditions, offers the greatest guarantee of veracity in the information provided, must be chosen.

Fetal Death Certificate.

ARTICLE 523. The Fetal Death Certificate must consist of at least the following parts:

a) A first part that records as main data the place and date of fetal death, sex of the product, time of death in relation to childbirth, uniqueness or plurality of the product, sexes in cases of plurality, time in weeks of gestation, legitimacy or illegitimacy, age and profession of the mother and place where the fetal expulsion occurred;

b) A second part intended exclusively for the medical certification of death, in which the following will be recorded: immediate cause of death, causes

history, basic or fundamental cause, other pathological conditions of the fetus or mother that contributed to death but unrelated to the disease that produced it, chronological and correlated course of the evolution of each cause and fetal death, doctor's indication who issues the certification, if he is the treating physician, the one who performs the autopsy or if he does so as an informant and the name, address, signature and registration number of the certifying doctor;

c) A third party to record the following data concerning the death without medical certification: probable cause of death, explanation for the absence of medical certification, identification, address and profession of the informant, and

d) A fourth part intended to record the following data: registration number of the fetal death certificate to which the Burial License will correspond, place and date of registration, authority that makes the registration and issues the Burial License.

ARTICLE 524. In cases where death occurs in a hospital or similar establishment, the certificate must be issued by the person to whom the institution delegates said function.

ARTICLE 525. The certificate of fetal death must be completed, except in cases of force majeure, by the doctor who attended the case and in the case of an autopsy, it must be the doctor who performed it who certifies, predominantly, the cause of death.

ARTICLE 526. The Ministry of Health must:

a) Determine the means that a doctor other than the treating physician should use if an autopsy is not performed to determine the probable cause of fetal death;

b) Issue the necessary provisions so that the fetal death certificate is issued without causing any expense to the person requesting it;

c) Require the presentation of the fetal death certificate as an essential condition for issuing the corresponding burial license;

d) Dictate the required provisions so that in the transit system for fetal death certificates, including those coming from medical-legal autopsies, the information subsystem of the Ministry of Health has priority.
Health and

e) In cases of fetal death without medical certification, among the possible informants, the one who, due to their links to the event or their cultural conditions, offers the best guarantee of veracity in the information must be chosen.

Autopsies.

ARTICLE 527. The Ministry of Health must:

a) Determine the scientific requirements that must be met by authorized personnel to perform health, teaching or investigative autopsies, visceratomies and taking samples of tissues or organic liquids;

b) Determine the conditions that scientific institutions, hospitals or similar establishments, authorized to carry out the aforementioned research, must meet in terms of resources;

c) Establish under what circumstances visceratomies or sampling of tissues or organic fluids may be done outside of authorized establishments;

d) Establish the appropriate time in which, in relation to the time of death, said procedures must be carried out so that the scientific information they provide is adequate, and

e) In cases of health emergency, or in those in which public health or scientific research so demands, order or authorize the institutions mentioned in this article to practice the procedures in question, even when there is no consent of the bereaved.

ARTICLE 528. Only scientific institutions and hospital or similar establishments, authorized by the Ministry of Health, may dispose of unclaimed corpses or their organs for teaching or research purposes.

Of the transfer of corpses.

ARTICLE 529. The Ministry of Health must:

a) Determine the general requirements that must be met when the transfer is made within the national territory and, particularly, in this same case, those related to the preservation of the corpses, taking into account the following factors:

1. Cause of death, duly certified.

2. Transfer time in relation to the time of death.

3. Duration of the transfer.

4. Means of transporting the corpse, and

5. Climatological conditions of the place of death, the transit regions and the place of destination that may influence the development of putrefaction phenomena;

b) Determine, in accordance with existing international conventions, the preservation systems for corpses when their transfer is outside the limits of the nation;

c) Establish the requirements that must be met by authorized persons and establishments for the embalming of corpses and determine which are the most appropriate techniques;

d) In accordance with international conventions, establish the conditions that in terms of number, manufacturing material and airtightness, the coffins and their packaging must be filled when the transfer is made outside the country;

e) Determine the requirements that vehicles intended for the transfer of corpses must meet, and

f) Establish the health requirements that must be met before the nation's consulates so that they can authorize the transfer of corpses to the country, regulating the corresponding verification by the Port Health Authorities.

Of the burial.

ARTICLE 530. No burial may be carried out without the corresponding license issued by the competent authority.

ARTICLE 531. The license for burial will be issued exclusively in an authorized cemetery.

ARTICLE 532. The Ministry of Health must:

a) Determine the requirements that must be met to obtain the burial license, taking into account mainly the need to present the Death Certificate;

b) Establish the norms and time of burial, conditioning it on the following factors:

1. Time of death.

2. Cause of death.

3. Climatological characteristics of the place of death that may influence the putrefaction process, and

4. Previous embalming.

c) Indicate in what circumstance, for health reasons, the anticipation or postponement of the burial may be ordered;

d) Determine the health requirements that those establishments intended for the temporary storage or handling of corpses must meet for their operation;

e) Establish cases of exception to these rules such as disasters and health emergencies, and

f) When it is considered necessary to establish the corpse cremation system, establishing the sanitary and technical requirements that establishments dedicated to such procedure must meet.

ARTICLE 533. Cremation of surgical specimens previously anatomically-pathologically studied or parts of the human body from autopsies is mandatory.

PARAGRAPH. If the byproducts of childbirth are not to be used for scientific purposes, they must be cremated.

ARTICLE 534. Determine the issuance of cremation licenses in accordance with those established in this same chapter for burial licenses.

Of the exhumation.

ARTICLE 535. No exhumation will be permitted without the respective Health License issued by the competent authority.

ARTICLE 536. The Ministry of Health must:

a) Establish the time relationship that must exist between the burial and exhumation of human remains, conditioning it on the following factors:

1. Climatology of the place.

2. Place where the body is deposited, whether it is land or a vault, and

3. Previous embalming.

b) Determine the cases of a health nature in which the early exhumation of a corpse may be ordered for reasons of epidemiological investigation;

c) Determine the health requirements that must be met in cases of exhumations ordered by the judicial authority;

d) Establish the requirements that, in terms of manufacturing material and airtightness, the urns intended to receive the exhumed remains must have;

e) Establish the cremation system for waste from exhumation and regulate its technical application, and

f) Establish the health requirements that must be met by places other than authorized cemeteries, intended for the permanent deposit of exhumed remains.

From the cemeteries.

ARTICLE 537. All cemeteries will require a license for their operation.

ARTICLE 538. For the approval mentioned in the previous article, the following aspects must be considered:

a) Location of cemeteries in relation to urban areas, in cases where it is not contemplated in the corresponding development plans;

b) That the location of the cemeteries as it relates to the general conditions of the land at its phreatic level, to its prior sanitation; waste evacuation, feasibility of complementary public services, ease of land communications, consistent with the standards established in this Law;

c) The location of the cemetery in relation to the dominant direction of the winds;

d) Control the domestic use of groundwater that comes from or circulates through the subsoil of cemeteries;

e) That the structure of the cemeteries, insofar as they are applicable to this type of construction, adheres to the standards established in this Law;

f) That the capacity of the cemeteries be calculated according to the demographic indices of the place;

g) The area and depth of the graves themselves, the distance they must keep from each other and the circulation areas between them, and

h) The characteristics that the vaults must have in terms of construction material, dimensions, thickness of their walls, location, number and ventilation.

ARTICLE 539. The Ministry of Health must:

a) Establish the circumstances in which a cemetery will be declared saturated, or in which it must be eradicated for not meeting the required sanitary conditions, and

b) Issue the necessary provisions so that the administrators of the cemeteries, whatever the organization or entity on which they depend, are subject to the previous regulations.

The donation or transfer of organs, tissues and organic fluids from corpses or living beings for transplants or other therapeutic uses.

ARTICLE 540. Any institution of a scientific, hospital or similar nature that proposes to use transplant methods or use organic elements for therapeutic purposes, must obtain the corresponding license from the health authority, after verifying that its equipment is adequate, its equipment trained scientists and that based on universally accepted research and experience, the therapeutic act will not constitute a risk, other than that which the procedure entails, for the health of the donor or recipient.

PARAGRAPH. The use of the organic elements referred to in this article may only be authorized when there is consent from the donor, the recipient, consent from the relatives or abandonment of the corpse.

ARTICLE 541. The Ministry of Health will establish the requirements for the death certificate in cases in which organic elements of the corpse are going to be used, taking into account:

a) That the certificate is issued by more than one doctor, and

b) That those who carry out the certification are doctors different from those who are going to use the organic elements.

ARTICLE 542. The Ministry of Health must:

a) Determine, after consulting the Scientific Societies related to this matter, what negative signs of life or positive signs of death, in addition to those of brain death, must be verified by those who issue the death certificate, and

(b) Precede the aforesaid inquiry to determine in what exceptional cases the signs of brain death may be overcome, with the exclusion of others to certify death.

ARTICLE 543. For the purposes of donation or transfer of organs, tissues or organic fluids by a living person, the Ministry of Health will establish what certifications must be presented to scientifically prove that the act does not constitute a risk other than that which the procedure entails, to the health of the donor or that of the potential recipient.

ARTICLE 544. Only establishments dedicated to the extraction, transfusion and conservation of whole blood or its fractions may operate when they meet the health, scientific and supply conditions established in this Law and its regulations.

ARTICLE 545. The export of blood or its fractions is prohibited, except in the exceptional cases established by this Law.

The management and control of surgical specimens obtained for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes.

ARTICLE 546. The Ministry of Health must:

a) Determine the minimum scientific and technical requirements that must be met by people and establishments that carry out anatomical-pathological studies;

b) Establish rules on preservation, transportation, storage and final disposal of organs, tissues and organic fluids or living beings for transplants in other therapeutic cases in order to eliminate any risk to the health or well-being of the community;

c) The results of the anatomo-pathological studies carried out in establishments other than the one in which the surgical intervention was performed must be made known to the treating physician and the referring institution;

d) Establish information systems necessary so that the diagnoses achieved through these anatomical-pathological studies are promptly brought to the attention of the health authorities and adequately fulfill the stated objective.

ARTICLE 547. Surgical specimens obtained in establishments that do not have Pathological Anatomy services must be sent for study to the institutions determined by the Ministry of Health.

TITLE
HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Object.

ARTICLE 548. This title establishes standards on household items necessary for the prevention of adverse health effects.

General disposition.

ARTICLE 549. Importers, manufacturers, transporters and merchants of household items will be subject to the provisions of this Law and its regulations.

The Ministry of Health and the entities to which it delegates are responsible for sanitary control of household items that are imported, manufactured or sold in the country, as well as the raw materials involved in their production.

ARTICLE 550. For the purposes of this title, the following are considered household items:

a) Products intended for cleaning surface objects, such as laundry soaps, floor waxes and metal cleaners. Toilet soaps and similar products are not included as they are considered cosmetic;

b) Products for coating surfaces of buildings, materials or household objects such as paints, lacquers, varnishes, dyes, paint bases and similar;

c) Environmental deodorants;

d) Propulsors;

e) Glues and adhesives;

f) Matches or matches;

g) Dining room or kitchen utensils;

h) Household appliances;

i) Domestic combustion equipment for cooking or heating;

j) School supplies;

k) Toys;

l) Furniture, and

m) Others determined by the Ministry of Health due to their access to the public and their health importance.

ARTICLE 551. The import, manufacture and sale of household items must comply with the following requirements:

a) Not contain or release toxic substances in concentrations higher than those technically permissible;

b) Have characteristics that, in normal use, do not affect the health or safety of people;

c) Comply with the technical security requirements established by the competent authorities, and

d) Others established by the Ministry of Health for health protection purposes.

ARTICLE 552. The Ministry of Health will determine the items for domestic use or the raw materials for their manufacture; that may constitute a risk to health and may restrict or prohibit their manufacture, trade or use.

ARTICLE 553. The Ministry of Health will establish the permissible concentration limits for dangerous substances in household items that require it.

ARTICLE 554. Toys that are easily disassembled or made with fragile materials that contain dangerous internal elements, will be adequately protected to avoid damage to the health or safety of users.

ARTICLE 555. All articles mentioned in this title in order to be manufactured, sold or imported require registration in accordance with the provisions established in the regulations of this Law.

Of packaging and packaging.

ARTICLE 556. The Ministry of Health will determine the characteristics of the containers or packaging of household items that require it, for health protection, as well as the classification of pressurized containers according to their categories of use and will issue the necessary regulations. to ensure job security.

ARTICLE 557. The standards established in this title and its regulations for pressurized containers for household items will also apply to those intended to contain food or cosmetics.

Of labeling and propaganda.

ARTICLE 558. For adequate information to the public about the characteristics of household items that cause health risks, and about the precautions that must be taken for their use, their labeling will be required in accordance with the regulations issued for this purpose. the Ministry of Health.

PARAGRAPH. The information, instructions or warnings on the labels referred to in this article will be written clearly legibly and in Spanish.

ARTICLE 559. The sale of the articles mentioned in this title, without labels or with labels that are incomplete or in poor condition, is prohibited.

ARTICLE 560. The generic names applied to household items must be in accordance with their use characteristics and quality specifications.

ARTICLE 561. The trade names of household items, advertising or any other information to the public may not give rise to confusion or error regarding their true nature, properties and uses.

ARTICLE 562. The registrations or licenses granted by the Ministry of Health for household items may not be used for advertising purposes or as a guarantee of safety. The only permissible reference is the publication of the registration or license number.

Dining and kitchen utensils.

ARTICLE 563. Dining and kitchen utensils offered for sale for domestic use will comply with the rules and regulations of title V of this Law.

TITLE XI.

SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL

General disposition.

ARTICLE 564. It is up to the State as regulator of the verification of compliance with health provisions, to dictate the necessary provisions to ensure an adequate hygiene situation and

safety in all activities, as well as monitoring compliance through health authorities.

ARTICLE 565. The Ministry of Health is responsible for making Colombian technical standards official for all products covered by this Law. For this purpose, it may request approval from the National Council of Standards and Qualities or from legal or natural persons versed in the subject matter. treats.

ARTICLE 566. The establishment of industries that fail to comply with the provisions of this Law is prohibited. For industries in operation, upon entry into force of this Law, the necessary deadlines will be granted to comply with its provisions.

Licenses.

ARTICLE 567. For the occupation of all permanent housing and for the installation and operation of all establishments, a Health License issued by the Ministry of Health or by the entity to which it delegates such function is required.

PARAGRAPH. The Ministry of Health may exempt homes and establishments whose activity, in its opinion, does not require it from compliance with the requirement in this article.

ARTICLE 568. The Health License must be issued after verification of compliance with the provisions of this Law and its regulations and must be renewed with the periodicity established.

PARAGRAPH. In compliance with this article, visits may be made, of which minutes will be drawn up in which all pertinent recommendations and observations will be recorded. A copy of the minutes in question will remain in the possession of the interested party.

ARTICLE 569. The granting of the license does not exempt the interested party from responsibility for damages caused as a result of the activity carried out in the home or establishment that is the object of the license.

ARTICLE 570. The Ministry of Health or the delegated entity will periodically monitor compliance with the provisions of this Law in homes and establishments subject to Health Licenses and will renew them, or suspend them in case of non-compliance with these requirements.

ARTICLE 571. The Health License discussed in this chapter replaces the health patent.

Record.

ARTICLE 572. The Ministry of Health may ex officio, or at the request of any person, prior to the legal procedures, proceed to study the cancellation of registrations of those products referred to in this Law and that do not meet the conditions required for this purpose. .

ARTICLE 573. For periodic control and renewal of the registration, samples will be taken by personnel of the National Health System, in a factory, warehouse or in business.

PARAGRAPH. A record signed by the parties involved will be drawn up for all sampling, stating the method of sampling and the number of samples taken.

In case of refusal of the owner or manager of the establishment to sign the respective minutes, instead, it will be signed by a witness.

ARTICLE 574. The Ministry of Health may establish special conditions for the handling, use and sale of products that require it due to their toxicity or special conditions of use.

ARTICLE 575. State agencies will collaborate in monitoring compliance with the health standards of this Law within their respective areas of competence.

Only laboratory analyzes carried out by the organizations in charge of control or those given official status by the Ministry of Health will be valid for the control of compliance with the provisions of this Law.

Security measures.

ARTICLE 576. The following may be applied as security measures aimed at protecting public health:

a) Temporary closure of the establishment, which may be total or partial;

b) The total or partial suspension of work or services;

c) The confiscation of objects and products;

d) The destruction or denaturation of articles or products, if applicable, and

e) The freezing or temporary suspension of the sale or use of products and objects, while a final decision is made in this regard.

PARAGRAPH. The measures referred to in this article will be immediately executed, will be preventive and temporary in nature and will be applied without prejudice to any sanctions that may apply.

Sanctions.

ARTICLE 577. Taking into account the seriousness of the fact and through a reasoned resolution, the violation of the provisions of this Law will be sanctioned by the entity in charge of enforcing them with one or some of the following sanctions:

a) Warning;

b) Successive fines up to a sum equivalent to 10,000 legal minimum daily wages at the maximum value in force at the time the respective resolution is issued;

c) Confiscation of products;

d) Suspension or cancellation of registration or license, and

(e) Temporary or definitive closure of the respective establishment, building or service.

ARTICLE 578. When non-compliance with the provisions of this Law results in risks to people's health, such fact must be publicized to warn users.

ARTICLE 579. The payment of fines does not exempt the offender from the execution of the work, works or health measures that have been ordered by the entity responsible for control.

ARTICLE 580. The administrative sanctions imposed by the health authorities do not exempt from civil or criminal liability that may arise for violations of the precepts of the Law.

ARTICLE 581. When an establishment or company needs two or more types of licenses for its operation, the Ministry of Health may grant one that includes all the licenses required.

ARTICLE 582. In exercising the power to control compliance with the provisions contemplated in Title I of this Law and the regulations derived from it, it is the responsibility of the organizations of the National Health System:

a) Monitor the discharge of waste made by public or private entities;

b) Carry out physical-chemical and bacteriological analyzes of the receiving sources;

c) Carry out inspections of establishments, facilities and systems that produce or emit waste;

d) Provide the assistance requested in the preparation of treatment system projects;

e) Coordinate and indicate priorities of national or foreign financing plans for the construction of treatment systems;

f) Carry out sanitation campaigns for the preservation of the environment;

g) Carry out and promote research that tends to improve pollution control methods;

h) Request the collaboration of other public or private entities in obtaining information related to pollution of the environment of the city.
Republic and the most recommended measures for its control;

i) Study and propose to the municipalities in collaboration with other competent organizations, the minimum requirements for the approval of the installation of industrial and commercial establishments and the regulations on discharges that must be observed in the preparation of urban and regional master plans.

The Ministry of Health may delegate, in whole or in part, the powers referred to in the previous article, to the entities of the National Health System, when it deems appropriate.

For the purposes referred to in paragraphs a), b) and c) of the previous article, the organizations of the National Health System must carry out the observations, analyzes and determinations in the processes and industrial discharges that they consider appropriate and take the measures pertinent for their control and surveillance, within the provisions of this Law and its regulations. Public or private sewage and sanitation companies will be subject to the same treatment.

ARTICLE 583. Any natural or legal person, public or private, who is discharging waste, treated or not, into the environment, must report such fact to the competent National Health System agency.

ARTICLE 584. Any person who is aware of waste dumping into the environment, not declared in accordance with what is indicated in the previous article, must report it to the competent body of the National Health System in the locality.

ARTICLE 585. The natural or legal person who delivers it to the user is responsible for the quality of the water, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

The design, construction, operation, management and maintenance of drinking water systems must be done by expert personnel.

ARTICLE 586. Companies that supply bottled water for human consumption, whether raw or purified, are subject to compliance with the provisions of this Law.

ARTICLE 587. The Ministry of Health and the agencies of the National Health System are responsible for monitoring and controlling compliance with the provisions of this Law for pyrotechnic articles.

The license issued by the Ministry of Health in accordance with the provisions of the Law for these articles does not exempt the interested parties from compliance with the provisions established by the national defense authorities for such activities.

ARTICLE 588. The Ministry of Health will direct the inspection and control of food, beverages, drugs, medicines, cosmetics and relational products, food or beverage factories, pharmaceutical establishments, cosmetics laboratories, narcotics and psychotropic drugs subject to restriction, in accordance with the regulations of this Law.

ARTICLE 589. Compliance with the prohibition of advertising drugs and medicines through proclamations, loudspeakers, wall advertisements, flyers, signs and posters must be controlled by mayors and police inspectors.

ARTICLE 590. For the purposes of Title VII of this Law, the World Health Organization (WHO) is recognized as the International Health Authority, with powers to monitor compliance with health commitments at the international level, through its office. regional for the Americas, the Pan American Health Organization (Paragraph. PAHO).

ARTICLE 591. For the purposes of Title VII of this Law, the following health preventive measures are:

a) The isolation or hospitalization of people to avoid the transmission of diseases. This isolation will be done based on a medical certificate
issued by the health authority and will last only for the time strictly necessary for the danger of contagion to disappear;

b) Capture and observation of animals suspected of communicable diseases;

c) Vaccination of people and animals;

d) Control of insects or other harmful or disease-transmitting fauna;

e) Suspension of work or services;

f) Retention or deposit in custody of objects, and

g) Vacancy or eviction of establishments or homes.

ARTICLE 592. In case of suspicion of zoonoses, the competent health authority may order individual or mass captures of suspected animals, to subject them to observation in an appropriate place, for their sanitary elimination or for their treatment, as well as order and carry out vaccinations. of animals when deemed necessary.

The Ministry of Health may order the vaccination of people who are exposed to contracting diseases, in the event of a serious epidemic.

ARTICLE 593. The competent health authorities may:

a) Order and carry out disinfection, insecticide or rat removal measures when deemed convenient or necessary;

b) Order the suspension of work and services when they involve health danger for individuals and the community;

c) Retain or put in storage objects that constitute health risks for people or the community, and

d) Order the vacancy or eviction of establishments or homes when they threaten people's health.

Title XII.
RIGHTS AND DUTIES RELATING TO HEALTH

ARTICLE 594. Health is a good of public interest.

ARTICLE 595. Every inhabitant has the right to health benefits, in the manner determined by the Laws and special regulations, and the duty to provide for the conservation of their health and to contribute to the maintenance of the health of the community.

ARTICLE 596. Every inhabitant has the right to live in a healthy environment in the way that the Laws and special regulations determine and the duty to protect and improve the environment that surrounds them.

ARTICLE 597. This and other laws, regulations and provisions related to health are of public order.

ARTICLE 598. Every person must ensure the improvement, conservation and recovery of their personal health and the health of the members of their household, avoiding harmful actions and omissions and complying with the technical instructions and mandatory standards issued by the competent authorities.

ARTICLE 599. Every person has the right to obtain from competent officials due information and adequate instructions on matters, actions and practices conducive to the promotion and conservation of their personal health and that of the members of their household, particularly on hygiene. , adequate diet, psychological guidance, mental hygiene, sexual education, communicable diseases, family planning, early diagnosis of diseases and practices and the use of special technical elements.

ARTICLE 600. Every person, and in particular those who are going to get married, may request from the competent health services health certificates proving, through the necessary examinations, that they do not suffer from a communicable or chronic disease or special conditions that may endanger the health of third parties or offspring.

ARTICLE 601. It is prohibited for any person to trade in food delivered by official or private institutions as dietary supplements.

ARTICLE 602. Every schoolchild must undergo preventive medical and dental examinations and participate in health education and complementary nutrition programs that public and private educational establishments must offer.

ARTICLE 603. Every person has the right to preventive health examinations and early diagnosis services for chronic diseases and must, in all cases, submit to them when the health authority so orders.

ARTICLE 604. It is the obligation of every person to diligently avoid personal accidents and those of their dependents, and must, for such purposes, comply with the safety provisions, special or general, issued by the competent authorities and adhere to the instructions. contained in the labels or the instructions that accompany the risky or dangerous agent, regarding its preservation, use, storage and contraindications.

ARTICLE 605. Any person is prohibited from trading in medicines and other goods that public institutions give to the sick, disabled or disabled for the purposes of their treatment or rehabilitation.

ARTICLE 606. No person acts or assists in acts that cause danger, impairment or damage to the health of third parties or the population.

ARTICLE 607. This Law will govern from its enactment and repeals other provisions that are contrary to it.

Given in Bogotá, DE, a. of. of one thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight (1978).

The President of the honorable Senate of the Republic,
GUILLERMO PLAZAS ALCID.

The President of the honorable House of Representatives, **JORGE MARIO EASTMAN.**

The Secretary General of the honorable Senate of the Republic,
AMAURY GUERRERO.

The Secretary General of the honorable House of Representatives, **JAIRO MORERA LIZCANO.**

Republic of Colombia. National government.
Bogotá, DE, January 24, 1979.
Publish and run,

JULIO CESAR TURBAY AYALA

The Minister of Health,
ALFONSO JARAMILLO SALAZAR.