

THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS REGULATIONS, 1962
(Under section 13 of the Act)

Date of Commencement: 20th December, 1962.

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Citation and application.

1. These regulations may be cited as the Manufacture and Sale of Dairy Products Regulations, 1962, and shall apply in the urban areas of Mbabane, Manzini, Hlatikulu, Nhlangano, Siteki, Pigg's Peak and Lavumisa.

Interpretation.

2. In these regulations unless inconsistent with the context —

“dairy” means any premises in or on which milk is produced for the purpose of sale;

“dairy products” includes milk, skimmed milk, separated milk, whey cream, ice cream, butter, cheese and eggs;

“medical officer” means the Government Medical Officer or such other registered medical practitioner as may be appointed by the Minister for Health and Social Welfare for an urban area;

“milk” means milk derived from cows and shall include pasteurised milk, but shall not include cream, skimmed milk, separated milk, butter milk, sour milk, or dried or condensed milk contained in hermetically sealed receptacles;

“milk product” means cream, separated milk, skimmed milk, butter milk and sour milk;

“milk purveyor” means any person who sells milk or milk products on or from any premises other than a dairy or milk shop, for consumption off such premises;

“milk room” means a room forming part of a dairy, or milk shop, used for the purpose of cooling, handling or storing milk or milk products, or for filling, capping, discing, sealing and storing containers in current use for the distribution of milk;

“milk shop” means any premises other than a dairy or milk purveyor's premises in, on or from which there are handled, kept, stored or exposed for sale or sold no goods other than milk or milk products, butter, eggs, cheese, ice-cream or honey;

“occupier” includes any person in actual occupation of premises without regard to the title under which he occupies and in the case of premises subdivided and let to lodgers or various tenants, the person receiving the rent payable by the lodgers or tenants, whether on his own account or as agent for any person entitled thereto and interested therein;

“pasteurisation” means the heating of milk to a temperature of between 145 degrees and 150 degrees Fahrenheit, the holding of such milk at the temperature for a period of 30 minutes and the immediate cooling thereafter of such milk down to a temperature of between 40 degrees and 50 degrees Fahrenheit and shall include the high temperature short time process;

“pasteurised milk” means milk which has been subject to pasteurisation in the manner herein defined, and in no other manner.

“premises” includes any land, building, room, structure, tent, van, vehicle, stream, lake, dam, drain, ditch or place covered or enclosed, whether built on or not and whether public or private;

“receiving room” means room forming part of a milk shop, or dairy premises used for the purpose of receiving milk or milk products in bulk and for weighing, testing and grading such milk or milk products;

“sealed container” means any container so closed or sealed that access to the contents thereof cannot be obtained without damage to the container;

“wash-up room” means a room forming part of a dairy or milk shop premises used for the washing and cleansing of containers, receptacles, utensils or equipment used in handling and for containing milk and milk products.

Compliance with urban areas regulations.

3. (1) No person shall carry on the trade or business of manufacturing, storing, handling or selling any dairy product in any premises which do not comply, or without himself complying insofar as they apply to him, with all the requirements of regulations 118 to 124 inclusive of the Urban Areas Regulations published under Government Notice No. 88 of 1962.

(2) In addition to the requirements contained in regulation 122 thereof the owner of any premises used or intended to be used for the manufacture, preparation, storing, handling or sale of any dairy product shall —

(a) provide on such premises in any room or place in which such product is manufactured, prepared, handled, stored or sold an even floor of concrete or other impermeable material with a smooth surface capable of being easily cleaned;

(b) ensure that no window or door of any room or place on such premises in which such product is manufactured, prepared, handled, stored or sold shall be within 10 feet of any sanitary convenience;

(c) cause the yard on such premises, or such portion of the yard as the medical officer may deem sufficient, to be paved with concrete asphalt or other hard impermeable material and to be properly and sufficiently drained, so that it may at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition;

(d) cause every such room or place to be made and kept fly-proof and all openings and windows to be provided with effective screens constructed of sufficiently fine wire mesh to effect that purpose;

(e) provide each doorway opening to the external air with a fly-proof screen fitted with a spring to cause such screen to spring back into place after being opened.

(3) In addition to the requirements contained in regulation 123 thereof the occupier or person in charge of any premises on which any dairy product is manufactured, prepared, handled, stored, exposed for sale or sold shall —

- (a) cause all tables and benches used in connection with such trade or business to be made of non-absorbent material and covered with marble, galvanised sheet iron or other impervious washable material;
- (b) cause the floor or any room and all tables and benches used in connection with such trade or business to be cleansed of all scraps and to be thoroughly washed after each time of use;
- (c) cause the inner surface of the walls and the ceiling or roof to be limewashed at least once in every six months:

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any part of such walls, ceiling or roof as may be so painted, varnished or constructed as to render limewashing unnecessary or unsuitable and which may be otherwise properly cleaned;
- (d) provide suitable apparatus, to the satisfaction of the medical officer, for the sterilising by boiling or steaming of all utensils, vessels, receptacles, implements, appliances or other things used in the manufacture, handling, storing or sale of any dairy product;
- (e) cause every utensil, vessel, receptacle, implement, appliance, or other thing used in the manufacture, preparation, handling, storing or sale of any dairy product to be thoroughly cleansed and afterwards sterilised prior to each occasion of use;
- (f) not use for the packing or wrapping of any dairy product intended for sale any receptacle of paper, cardboard or other material which is not clean or has been previously used.

Permits.

4. (1) No person shall —

- (a) carry on the business of dairy or milk shop or milk purveyor;
- (b) introduce into an urban area to which these regulations apply for the purpose of sale or distribution to any person other than any duly authorised dairy, milkshop or milk purveyor; any milk or milk products produced or prepared outside such urban area;
- (c) use any building, structure or other erection as a cowshed;

unless he has first obtained a permit from the local authority to do so:

Provided that subject to regulations 13, 17(a) and (b) and regulation 21, these regulations shall not prevent any recreational, sporting, social or other club, or licensee of any boarding-house, hotel, restaurant, eatinghouse, tearoom, coffee-room or any similar business or occupation from purveying milk or milk products supplied in the ordinary course of serving meals, teas, and light refreshments.

(2) No person shall —

- (a) introduce milk or milk products into an urban area to which these regulations apply for the purpose of sale, distribution or delivery to any dairy, milkshop or milk purveyor;

- (b) purchase, receive or accept delivery within such urban area for the purpose of sale of any milk or milk products produced or prepared outside such urban area;

unless he has first obtained a permit from the local authority so to do.

(3) No person, whether authorised under these regulations or not, shall purvey any milk or milk products within such urban area otherwise than from fixed premises.

Cancellation of permits.

5. (1) The local authority may cancel any permit issued under regulation 4(1)(b) or (2)(a) or (b) if —

- (a) the premises specified therein are found at any time to be in an insanitary condition or not to comply with these regulations or the Urban Areas Regulations (published under G.N. No. 88 of 1962); or
- (b) the milk or milk products are conveyed from such premises into an urban area to which these regulations apply under conditions which render the milk or milk products liable to contamination or infection; or
- (c) the permit-holder introduces into, or receives or sells or purveys within such urban area any milk or milk products produced on any premises outside such urban area, other than premises in respect of which a permit has been issued under any such regulations; or
- (d) any milk or milk product is introduced, or received thereunder, which contains dirt visible to the naked eye, or which can be detected by straining through a filter-wad or disc; or
- (e) the producer fails to exercise personal supervision or supervision by a competent deputy of all milking and handling operations.

(2) Any permit issued under regulation 4(2)(b) shall automatically lapse upon the lapsing of the corresponding permit under regulation 4(2)(a).

Requirements of Cowshed.

6. In addition to the requirements of regulation 105 of the Urban Areas Regulation (G.N. No. 88 of 1962), no person shall use any building, structure or other erection as a cowshed unless —

- (a) the cowshed is partitioned into single stalls of a minimum width of three feet six inches and a maximum width of three feet nine inches or double stalls seven feet wide;
- (b) where more than one row of cows is housed in a cowshed the stalls are so arranged that the cows do not stand head to head unless there is provided either a minimum distance of five feet or a partition wall not less than five feet high between each row of mangers;
- (c) where one row of cows is housed the internal width of the cowshed (excluding provision for a feeding passage) measured from wall to wall is not less than fifteen feet;
- (d) where two rows of cows are housed in one cowshed and the stalls are three feet nine inches wide, the internal width of the cowshed (excluding provision

for the feeding passage) measured from wall to wall is not less than twenty-five feet;

- (e) where two rows of cows are provided for and the stalls are single and three feet six inches wide or double and seven feet wide, the internal width of the cowshed (excluding provision for feeding passages) measured from wall to wall is not less than twenty-six feet;
- (f) a manger is provided for every cow which is housed in such cowshed;
- (g) where mangers two feet wide with a frontal wall not higher than ten inches are provided, the maximum length of stalls is five feet six inches and where mangers not less than two feet six inches wide with a frontal wall not higher than ten inches are provided, the maximum length of the stall is five feet;
- (h) the frontal wall of the mangers does not exceed ten inches in height above the floor level of the stall;
- (i) mangers are so constructed as to be readily cleansed and to obviate the accumulation of food under and behind such mangers;
- (j) the floors of the stables have a minimum fall of one inch from the manger to the drainage channel;
- (k) the floors of the passages have a minimum fall of one inch towards the drainage channel or channels;
- (l) all floors and the mangers are graded to a fall of one inch in seven feet towards the gully or catchpit situate outside the building;
- (m) all drainage channels are two feet in width, six inches deep on the stall side and four and a half inches deep on the passage side and so formed that the bottom of the drainage channel has a fall of one inch from the stall side to the passage side and a longitudinal fall of one inch in seven feet towards the gully or catch-pit situate outside the building;
- (n) there is provided within the cowshed a proper, sufficient and wholesome supply of water, free from liability to pollution, and conveniently accessible and piped, with a tap to which a hose can be fitted;
- (o) there is displayed on or above the external surface of the cowshed door, in figures not less than three inches in height, the number of cows permitted within the cowshed together at one time.

Duties of user of cowshed.

7. No person, in respect of any building, structure or other erection used by him as a cowshed, shall —

- (a) permit such cowshed to be used for the keeping of animals, other than bovines, or for the keeping therein of poultry or pigeons;
- (b) keep or have in such cowshed together at any one time, cows in excess of the number permitted by his permit;
- (c) fail to cause the floor of the cowshed to be thoroughly washed every day;
- (d) fail to maintain the premises at all times in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair;

- (e) fail to remove the manure from the cowshed not longer than half an hour before and half an hour after each time of milking;
- (f) fail to provide and maintain satisfactory means for the prevention of the breeding and the destruction of flies, cockroaches, rodents and other vermin.

Duties of persons keeping cows.

8. No person who keeps any cow or cows upon his premises shall —
- (a) fail to cause each of his cows to be cleaned at least once daily, and to be kept clean at all times;
 - (b) groom any cow in, distribute forage in or sweep, any cowshed while milking operations are in progress therein, or immediately prior to such milking operations;
 - (c) fail to wash and wipe dry the udder and teats of every cow immediately before such cow is milked, and take any other steps as may be necessary to prevent the contamination of milk by manure;
 - (d) fail to reject the first stream of milk from each teat;
 - (e) milk or permit to be milked any cow elsewhere than in a cowshed for which a permit has been issued under these regulations;
 - (f) permit any cow to be milked by the process commonly known as “wet milking”;
 - (g) use or permit to be used the cowshed for the storage of fodder or other animal foodstuffs, building materials or equipment or any other like matter whatsoever not pertaining to the production of milk;
 - (h) fail to keep lubricant used for milking purposes in clean containers having lids, or to keep such containers free from dirt at all times or to replace the lids immediately lubricant is removed for use;
 - (i) fail to ensure that milking stools, if used, are constructed of such a pattern and of such material as will facilitate thorough cleaning, and to keep such stools in a clean and sanitary condition at all times;
 - (j) use any cow hobbles other than those of the chain type, or fail to keep such hobbles in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.

Requirements of dairy premises.

9. No person shall carry on in or upon any premises the business of a dairy unless there be provided a cowshed, receiving room, milk-room, milk-room equipment, wash-up rooms and latrine accommodation for employees in respect of which the following requirements shall be complied with:

- (a) Cowshed. Every cowshed shall —
 - (i) comply with the requirements of regulation 6;
 - (ii) contain sufficient separate stalls to accommodate together at any time not less than one-half of the maximum number of cows for which the dairy-licence or permit is issued or ten cows, whichever is

the greater, or when less than ten cows are to be kept, then all such cows:

Provided that where milking-machines of a fixed type approved by the local authority, are provided, this sub-paragraph shall not apply.

(b) Receiving-room and milk-room.

- (i) The receiving-room and milk-room shall —
 - (A) be built under the same roof;
 - (B) not be attached to or form part of a dwelling;
 - (C) be situate not less than fifty feet from any manure receptacle or midden, and not more than fifty feet from any associated cowshed;
 - (D) be not less than nine feet in height;
 - (E) be connected with each other by means of not more than one opening which shall be no larger than to allow the passage through such opening of milk into the milk-room.
- (ii) The floor shall be constructed of cement concrete or other similar impervious jointless material brought to a smooth finish and sufficiently graded and drained for the efficient run-off of all liquids therefrom to an outside gully and thence to a french drain or other effective means of disposal of waste water.
- (iii) All openings to the external air shall be effectively fly-screened.
- (iv) All window openings shall be glazed and contain an aggregate area not less than one-tenth of the total floor area of such rooms.
- (v) Such rooms shall be adequately cross-ventilated by air-bricks placed in the external walls in addition to the window openings.

(c) Milk-room. The milk-room shall —

- (i) have not less than 100 square feet of unobstructed floor space;
- (ii) have a proper, sufficient and wholesome supply of water laid on free from liability to pollution;
- (iii) be provided with clean, new cotton-wool or flannelette pad-strainers, supported by a rimless one-piece perforated plate, with aperture of not more than one-quarter inch and held in place by a further metal plate;
- (iv) be provided with apparatus for the cooling of milk to, and its maintenance at, a temperature not exceeding 50° Fahrenheit;
- (v) be provided with metal racks for the storing of clean containers, receptacles and utensils above floor-level;
- (vi) be provided with tables, benches and shelves with hard impervious tops, supported on solid impervious piers so constructed as to afford a clear view from back to front, or which are of the pedestal type.

(d) Wash-up room.

- (i) The wash-up room shall not form portion of a dwelling, nor have less than one hundred and twenty square feet of unobstructed floor space, nor be less than nine feet in height.
 - (ii) Except where glazed or glass bricks glazed tiles are used, the inside walls shall be plastered with cement plaster brought to a smooth finish and painted with a light coloured oil paint.
 - (iii) The floor of such wash-up room shall be constructed of cement concrete or other similar impervious, jointless material brought to a smooth finish and sufficiently graded and drained for the efficient run-off of all liquids therefrom to an outside gulley and thence to a french drain or other effective means of disposal of waste water.
 - (iv) The wash-up room shall contain window openings in aggregate area not less than one-tenth of the total floor space of such room, and shall be adequately cross-ventilated by means of air bricks in the external walls in addition to the window openings.
 - (v) The wash-up room shall have laid on a proper, sufficient and wholesome supply of water, free from liability to pollution.
- (e) Wash-up room equipment. There shall be provided in the wash-up room —
- (i) apparatus for the cleansing and sterilising of all containers, receptacles, utensils and equipment so situated as to be accessible on all sides for cleansing;
 - (ii) an adequate supply of steam or boiling water;
 - (iii) metal racks or durable impervious draining boards for effectively draining containers, receptacles, utensils and equipment after cleaning.

Duties of dairyman.

10. No person carrying on the business of a dairy shall —
- (a) keep or allow to be kept on the premises, swine within one hundred and fifty yards of such dairy;
 - (b) fail to remove all milk from the cowshed to the receiving room immediately after production;
 - (c) fail immediately to strain all milk arriving at the receiving room through a clean strainer of the type referred to in regulation 9(c)(iii) in which there is contained a clean pad of cotton-wool or flannelette;
 - (d) use any receiving room for any purpose other than the straining, weighing, measuring, testing, grading or reception of milk or milk products:

Provided that the testing of milk or milk products may be carried out in a room set aside for the purpose, and that the filling of containers or receptacles with milk and the transfer of milk from one container to another may be carried out in the pasteurising room, where such is provided;
 - (e) fail to cool all milk arriving at the milk-room to a maximum temperature of sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit, and to ensure that such milk is maintained at a

maximum temperature of sixty-five degrees Fahrenheit in the milk-room at all times prior to dispatch therefrom;

- (f) use any milk-room for any purpose other than the cooling, handling and storage of milk or milk products or the filling, capping, discing, sealing and storing of clean containers or the storing of utensils and receptacles in current use;
- (g) use any wash-up for any purpose other than the cleansing or sterilising of containers, receptacles, utensils or equipment;
- (h) use any milk receptacles for any purpose other than that of containing milk or milk products;
- (i) carry out any of the processes mentioned in paragraphs (d), (f) and (g) in any other place than in the receiving room, milk-room or wash-up room, as the case may be;
- (j) fail to provide clean and sound overalls of a light coloured, washable material for the use of all employees engaged in the production or handling of milk or milk products;
- (k) fail to maintain such overalls in a clean and sound condition, and to keep such overalls in a change room when not in use;
- (l) fail to maintain an adequate supply of soap, clean towels, nail-brushes and washing-facilities for the use of his employees engaged in the handling of milk or milk products;
- (m) fail to maintain his premises in accordance with the provisions of regulation 9.

Requirements of milk shop.

11. No person shall in or upon any premises carry on the trade or business of a milk-shop unless there is a receiving room, milk room, milk room equipment, wash-up room and wash-up room equipment and change rooms, overalls and latrine accommodation for employees in respect of which the following requirements shall be complied with:

- (a) Receiving room and milk room.
 - (i) Regulation 9(b)(ii) to (v) inclusive shall apply.
 - (ii) The milk room shall have not less than one hundred square feet of unobstructed floor space.
- (b) Milk room equipment. There shall be provided in the milk-room —
 - (i) strainers for the straining of milk of the type prescribed in regulation 9(c)(iii);
 - (ii) apparatus for the cooling of milk to a maximum temperature of fifty degrees Fahrenheit;
 - (iii) metal racks for the storing of clean containers, receptacles, utensils and equipment above floor-level;
 - (iv) a refrigerator or ice-box capable of being maintained at a temperature of not more than fifty degrees Fahrenheit;

- (v) where milk is kept for the purpose of sale by means of counter trade, a suitable container-can, so constructed as to permit of the milk contents being drawn off by means of an easily cleaned tap, and equipped with a stirring apparatus for the thorough mixing of the milk in the can prior to withdrawal of the milk through the tap.
- (c) General.
- (i) The receiving room and the milk room shall be in direct communication with each other, but this need not apply in the case of premises in which milk is transferred from one of the aforementioned rooms to the other by means of pipes.
 - (ii) No milk shop premises shall communicate directly with any other shop, room or rooms in which goods other than honey, eggs, butter, cheese or ice cream are stored or exposed for sale, or, any bedroom, dwelling, closet or urinal.

Duties of milk shop trader.

12. No person carrying on the business of a milk-shop shall —

- (a) use any part of the milk shop premises for any other purpose than that of storing, handling, purveying or selling milk or milk products or, if licensed thereto, honey, eggs, butter, cheese or ice cream;
- (b) fail immediately to strain all milk arriving at the receiving room through a clean strainer of the type referred to in regulation 9(c)(iii) in which there is contained a clean pad of cotton wool or flannelette;
- (c) fail to cool all milk arriving at the premises to a maximum temperature of fifty degrees Fahrenheit and to maintain such milk whilst on such premises at a maximum temperature of fifty degrees Fahrenheit;
- (d) keep swine on the premises within one hundred and fifty yards of such premises, or to allow them to be so kept;
- (e) use any receiving room for any purpose other than the straining, weighing, measuring, testing, grading or reception of milk or milk products:

Provided that the testing of milk or milk products may be carried out in a room set aside for that purpose, and the filling of containers or receptacles with milk and the transfer of milk from one container to another may be carried out in the pasteurising room, where such is provided;
- (f) use any milk-room for any purpose other than the cooling, handling and storage of milk or milk products or the filling, capping, discing, sealing and storing of clean containers or the storing of utensils and receptacles in current use;
- (g) use any wash-up room for any purpose other than the cleansing or sterilising of containers, receptacles, utensils or equipment;
- (h) use any milk receptacle for any purpose other than containing milk or milk products;

- (i) carry out any of the processes mentioned in paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) in any other place than in the receiving room, milk room or wash-up room as the case may be;
- (j) fail to provide clean and sound overalls of a light-coloured, washable material for the use of all employees engaged in the production or handling of milk or milk products;
- (k) fail to maintain such overalls in a clean and sound condition, and to keep such overalls in a change room when not in use;
- (l) fail to maintain an adequate supply of soap, clean towels, nail-brushes and washing facilities for the use of all employees engaged in the production or handling of milk or milk products;
- (m) fail to maintain his premises in accordance with regulation 11.

Requirements of milk purveyor's premises.

13. No person shall in or upon any premises carry on the trade or business of a milk purveyor unless there is on such premises a refrigerator or ice-box capable of being maintained at a temperature of not more than fifty degrees Fahrenheit.

Duties of milk purveyor.

14. No milk purveyor shall —

- (a) obtain milk or milk products —
 - (i) elsewhere than from a dairy or milk-shop approved under these regulations or from a person in possession of a permit issued under regulation 4(1)(a);
 - (ii) otherwise than in sealed containers of a capacity not exceeding one quarter which have been filled and sealed in such dairy or milk shop, or by a person in possession of such permit, in his premises and on which there is impressed or inscribed the name and address of such dairy, milk shop or person;
- (b) sell for consumption off the premises milk or milk products otherwise than in the same containers, properly sealed and unopened, in which milk or milk products were so obtained from a dairy, milk shop, or person in possession of a permit;
- (c) store or have in his possession on his business premises any milk or milk products obtained elsewhere or otherwise than in accordance with paragraph (a), or store or have on his business premises any milk or milk products except in the same containers, properly sealed and unopened, in which such milk or milk products have been so obtained;
- (d) store milk or milk products otherwise than in a refrigerator or ice-box at a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees Fahrenheit;
- (e) transfer or cause or permit to be transferred on his business premises from any sealed container to any other receptacle any milk or milk products for consumption off the premises.

Duties of trader: condition of premises.

15. No person engaged in the business of a dairy, milk shop or milk purveyor shall —
- (a) fail to maintain his premises at all times in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair;
 - (b) fail to maintain all utensils, vessels, containers, baskets and other receptacles, apparatus, machinery and other equipment and all vehicles used in his business at all times in a clean and sanitary condition and in good repair;
 - (c) fail to cause the floor of any dairy, milk shop or milk purveyors premises to be thoroughly washed before 3 p.m. every day;
 - (d) use any cowshed or any building used for the handling or storage of milk or for the washing of containers, receptacles or utensils, as a sleeping apartment for any human being, or for any purpose incompatible with the proper preservation of cleanliness of the building or of the containers, receptacles or utensils or of the milk or milk products therein, or in any manner likely to cause contamination of the milk or milk products;
 - (e) fail to provide and maintain effective measures for the prevention of the breeding and for the destruction of flies, cockroaches, rodents and other vermin;
 - (f) fail to have his name and address conspicuously inscribed on every vehicle, cycle or other carrier used for the purpose of his business.

Duties of trader: cleanliness of equipment.

16. No person engaged in the business of a dairy, milk shop or milk purveyor shall —
- (a) fail to clean and sterilize with steam or boiling water, after each occasion of use, all containers, receptacles, utensils and equipment which come into contact with milk or milk products;
 - (b) in the distribution, purveying or sale of milk or milk products, transfer milk or milk products from one container to another by dipping any ladle or other utensil into such milk or milk products;
 - (c) distribute or purvey or sell milk or milk products in any container or receptacle which has not been thoroughly cleansed and sterilised with steam or boiling water before each time of use or refilling:
 - Provided that containers of such kind as will be damaged by heat-treatment shall be sterilised by other means;
 - (d) use or have in his possession for the purpose of handling or containing milk or milk products any —
 - (i) galvanised iron pail, container, receptacle, utensil or equipment;
 - (ii) inadequately tinned copper cooler, container, receptacle or equipment;
 - (iii) rusty or inadequately tinned steel or iron container, receptacle or equipment;
 - (iv) seamed pail, can, container or receptacle;

- (v) milk bottle which is not of approved manufacture and which can be fitted with either a waxed cardboard disc or an aluminium cap;
- (vi) any cardboard bottle disc not completely covered with wax so as to render such discs impervious;
- (e) convey or cause or permit to be conveyed containers containing milk or milk products in any bag slung round or hanging from the body, or in a pocket of clothing or in any other manner likely to contaminate the mouth of such vessel;
- (f) use any vehicle, cycle or carrier for any purpose which may lead to the contamination of the milk or milk products carried therein;
- (g) stack bottle-carriers in such a manner that the bottom of any bottle-carrier comes in direct contact with, or is likely to contaminate the mouths of the bottles contained in the lower bottle-carrier, or fail to maintain at all times any bottle-carrier in a state of thorough cleanliness;
- (h) use wicker baskets or cause or permit them to be used;
- (i) fail to store or keep in a milk room all containers, receptacles or utensils, when not in current use.

Duties of trader: cleanliness of milk.

17. No person engaged in the business of a dairy or milk shop shall —
- (a) introduce, expose for sale, store, distribute, sell or purvey milk or milk products which contain dirt visible to the naked eye, or which can be detected by straining through a filter-wad or disc;
 - (b) fail to take effective measures to prevent the infection or contamination of any milk produced, kept or handled on any premises or in the course of delivery therefrom;
 - (c) fail to destroy immediately after milking the milk of a cow which is so diseased that the milk therefrom is liable to be contaminated;
 - (d) sell or distribute or have in his possession for sale or distribution —
 - (i) any milk which contains more than two hundred thousand living *bacteria* in one cubic centimetre, or living *coliform bacilli* in 0.01 cubic centimetre, or any pathogenic *bacteria*;
 - (ii) any pasteurised milk which contains any living *coliform bacilli*, or any pathogenic *bacteria*, or which gives a positive phosphatase test.

Duties of trader as to description of milk, etc.

18. No person engaged in the business of a dairy, milk shop or milk purveyor shall —
- (a) purvey or distribute or expose or offer for sale any skimmed milk, butter milk, sour milk or pasteurised milk except in or from a receptacle bearing in lettering conspicuously visible to the purchaser the appropriate words showing the nature of the contents;
 - (b) apply the description “pasteurised milk” to any milk which has not been subject to pasteurisation.

Wearing of overalls.

19. No person engaged in the work of or employed in any dairy or milk shop shall fail to wear clean and sound overalls of a light coloured, washable material while engaged in milking or in the handling of milk or milk products.

Washing of hands.

20. Every person employed or working in a dairy or milk shop shall, before engaging in his work, wash his hands with soap and water at the commencement of his shift or after any break therein liable to result in contamination of his hands, unless such person be one whose work does not involve milking or the handling of milk or milk products.

Card of authority.

21. (1) No person engaged in the business of a dairy or milk shop shall fail to provide each person employed or engaged by him in the conveyance or distribution of milk or milk products with a card of authority in the form prescribed in regulation 31.

(2) No person employed in the conveyance or distribution of milk or milk products shall, when called upon to do so by the medical officer or any health inspector or other official duly authorised by the local authority, fail to produce immediately, the personal card of authority furnished to him by his employer in terms of paragraph (1).

Inspection of cows.

22. (1) The medical officer or any veterinary officer duly authorised thereto by the local authority, may —

- (a) inspect any cows and may for that purpose enter upon any premises, stand, lot, erf or other piece of ground;
- (b) by written notice require the owner or keeper of any cow or cows to assemble such cow or cows upon his premises under proper control for the purpose of such veterinary inspection, at a time to be specified in the said notice, which time shall not in any case be less than twenty-four hours from the service of such notice.

(2) Any such owner or keeper who fails to render the medical officer or any veterinary officer all reasonable assistance shall be deemed to have committed an offence under these regulations.

Entry upon premises and inspection.

23. (1) The medical officer or any veterinary officer or any health inspector duly authorised thereto by the local authority may for any purpose connected with the carrying out of these regulations at all reasonable times without previous notice enter upon any premises upon which he has reason to believe that there exists a dairy, milk shop, milk purveyor's business or cowshed, and make such examination and enquiry thereon as he may deem necessary.

(2) If any utensil, container, basket or other receptacle or apparatus, machinery, equipment or other article appears to such medical officer, veterinary officer or health inspector to be dirty or unfit for use in the handling of milk products, such official may forthwith,

himself or with assistance, seize, carry away and detain such for the purpose of production in evidence.

Taking of samples.

24. (1) For the purpose of these regulations, the medical officer or health inspector or other officer duly authorised thereto by the local authority may demand on tender of payment from any person in possession of milk or milk products a sample or samples of such milk or milk products:

Provided, that where a sample is so taken, the person giving the sample may require the officer taking the sample to divide it into two parts and to mark, seal and deliver to him one part.

(2) Any such person who omits or refuses to supply such samples of milk or milk products on demand shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

(3) Where a sample is taken for bacteriological examination the container shall be taken without any contents removed therefrom and sealed and marked in the presence of the person from whom the sample is taken.

Examination of persons.

25. (1) The medical officer may examine any person resident or employed on the premises of any dairy, milk shop, milk purveyor or cowshed, or where milk or milk products are kept for sale for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease.

(2) Any person obstructing the aforesaid officer in the execution of his duty shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

(3) No person carrying on the trade or business of a dairy, milk shop or milk purveyor or using a cowshed shall —

(a) when required in writing by the medical officer so to do, fail to submit himself and his employees for examination by the medical officer and to any tests which may be necessary to ascertain whether he or any of his employees are carriers of infectious or contagious disease;

(b) employ upon or about his premises, or in connection with the business thereon, any employee who has failed or refused to submit himself to examination under this regulation.

Register of employees.

26. (1) No person carrying on the business of a dairy or milk shop shall fail to keep a register of all persons employed by him.

(2) Such register shall contain the name and residential address of each employee, date of commencement and termination of employment, nature of duties and record of any change of duties and date thereof.

Information regarding milk or milk products.

27. When required by the medical officer, veterinary officer or health inspector duly authorised thereto by the local authority, no person carrying on the trade or business of a

dairy, milk shop or milk purveyor shall fail to give information as to the place in which any milk was produced, stored, purveyed, distributed, offered for sale or bought by or delivered to him.

Information to be supplied on outbreak of disease.

28. Whenever it appears to the medical officer that the outbreak or spread of infectious or contagious disease within an urban area to which these regulations apply is attributable to milk or milk products sold by any person, such person shall, on request being made to him by the medical officer —

- (a) exhibit for inspection all invoices, accounts, books and other documents relating to the source and to the supply of such milk or milk products and the register of employees kept under regulation 26;
- (b) furnish forthwith —
 - (i) a full and complete list of the names and addresses of the customers or persons supplied with milk or milk products by such person; and
 - (ii) a full and complete list of the names and addresses of persons from whom, during a period to be specified by such medical officer, the milk or milk products sold or distributed by such person were obtained.

Prohibition of introduction into urban area of milk likely to cause disease.

29. (1) If it appears to the medical officer that the consumption of any milk or milk products from any source within or outside an urban area to which these regulations apply is likely to cause the outbreak or spread of disease, he shall issue a certificate to that effect and upon production of such certificate the local authority may forthwith prohibit the introduction or distribution, storage, sale or use within such urban area of such milk or milk products.

(2) Any person introducing, distributing, storing, selling or using any milk or milk products within an urban area in contravention of such prohibition shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations.

Duties of employer.

30. (1) Every person carrying on the business of a dairy, milk shop or milk purveyor or using a cowshed shall, by enquiry, keep himself informed of any sickness, occurring in any house in which his employees reside, and whether any such employee is a carrier or not.

(2) No such person shall —

- (a) knowingly or negligently allow any person who is suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or who is living in a house in which there is a case of infectious or contagious disease, or who has recently been in contact with a person so suffering, or who is a carrier, to milk cows or in any way to take part in the production, handling or distribution or storage of milk until danger of the communication of infection or contamination to the milk has ceased; or
- (b) if knowing that he himself is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or has recently been in contact with any person who is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or is living in any house in which there is

a case of infectious or contagious disease as aforesaid, or is a carrier, milk cows or in any way take part in the production, handling, distribution or storage of milk or milk products until all danger of the communication of infection or contamination to the milk has ceased; or

- (c) fail to report within twenty four hours to the medical officer the fact of such infectious or contagious disease and of any contact therewith as contemplated in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b):

Provided that where any person is charged with doing any act in contravention of sub-paragraph (a) or (b), he shall be deemed to have done so knowingly or negligently, as the case may be, unless and until he proves to the contrary.

The Card of authority

31. (1) The card of authority referred to in regulation 21 shall be duly completed and in the form set out in the schedule.

(2) The card of authority shall not be transferable and shall be destroyed when its holder has left his employer's service.

Offences.

32. Any person who fails to comply with any order, permit or notice duly given or made under these regulations or who fails to comply with any of these regulations shall be deemed to have committed a breach of these regulations and shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to the penalties prescribed.

SCHEDULE

PERSONAL CARD OF AUTHORITY

The bearer
employed at the dairy, milk shop or cowshed conducted by
.....
at is hereby
authorised on my/our behalf to convey and distribute milk or milk products produced or prepared at the above-mentioned dairy, milk shop or cowshed.

.....
Signature of Permit Holder.

Date