

1963 No. 1229

FOOD AND DRUGS

FOOD HYGIENE

The Meat Inspection Regulations 1963

<i>Made</i>	11th July 1963
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	18th July 1963
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	1st October 1963

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 13 and 123 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955(a) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following regulations after consultation with such organisations as appear to them to be representative of interests substantially affected by the regulations and reference to the Food Hygiene Advisory Council under section 82 of the said Act :—

Citation, commencement and partial expiry

1.—(1) These regulations may be cited as the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 ; and shall come into operation on 1st October 1963.

(2) Regulations 3(2) and (3) and 7(3) hereof shall cease to have effect on 30th September 1965.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

“ animals ” means cattle, swine, sheep, horses and goats ; and “ horses ” includes asses and mules ;

“ blood ” means blood derived from an animal ;

“ carcase ” means the body of a dead animal ;

“ examine in detail ” means examine by making multiple deep incisions ;

“ inspector ” means a person authorised or deemed to be authorised under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 to act in relation to the examination and seizure of meat ;

“ local authority ” means—

(a) as respects the City of London, the Common Council, and as respects a metropolitan borough, the council thereof ;

(b) as respects any other borough and any urban district or rural district, the council of the borough or district ;

“ offal ” means any part of a dead animal removed from the carcase in the process of dressing it but does not include the hide or skin ;

“ slaughterhouse ” means a place for slaughtering animals, the flesh of which is intended for sale for human consumption, and includes any place available in connection therewith for the confinement of animals while awaiting slaughter there or for keeping, or subjecting to any

treatment or process, products of the slaughtering of animals there; but does not include any place available in connection with a slaughterhouse and used solely for the manufacture of bacon, ham, sausages, meat pies or other manufactured meat products or for the storage of meat used in such manufacture.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) shall apply to the interpretation of these regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if these regulations and the regulations hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

(3) Nothing in these regulations shall be construed as derogating from the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(b) or of any order made thereunder.

Duty of inspection

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, every local authority shall arrange for the inspection by an inspector in accordance with these regulations of—

- (a) the carcase of every animal slaughtered within their district for sale for human consumption not being a carcase which is removed from their district pursuant to the proviso to regulation 7(2) hereof;
- (b) every carcase removed to a place within their district pursuant to the proviso to regulation 7(2) hereof.

(2) If any local authority have reason to believe that on any occasion they will be unable to arrange in accordance with the provisions of the last foregoing paragraph for the inspection of any carcase within six hours from the time of slaughter or from the time of receiving information relating thereto given under proviso (b) to regulation 4(1) hereof, whichever is the later, they shall forthwith notify the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(3) Paragraph (1) of this regulation shall cease to apply in any case where any carcase has been removed from the place of slaughter, or, as the case may be, from the place to which the carcase has been removed in accordance with the proviso to regulation 7(2) hereof, in circumstances in which regulation 7 hereof has ceased, by virtue of paragraph (3) of that regulation, to apply to such removal.

Notice of slaughter

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of these regulations, no person shall slaughter, or cause to be slaughtered, any animal for sale for human consumption unless he has not less than 24 hours before the time of slaughter informed the local authority within whose district the place of slaughter is situated of the day and time and of the place on and at which the slaughter will take place:

Provided that—

- (a) where it is the regular practice in any slaughterhouse to slaughter animals at fixed times on fixed days and written notice of this practice has been given to the local authority this shall as respects any animal slaughtered in accordance with such practice be regarded as adequate compliance with the foregoing requirement if and so long as the local authority give their approval;
- (b) where by reason of accidental injury, illness, exposure to infection or other emergency affecting that animal or by reason of the provisions of regulation 18 of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of

Cruelty) Regulations 1958(a), it is necessary that an animal should be slaughtered without delay, the provisions of this regulation shall be deemed to be satisfied if the local authority is informed of the slaughter as soon as reasonably possible, whether before or after the slaughter takes place.

(2) This regulation shall not apply in any case where an animal is slaughtered in a slaughterhouse under the management of a local authority or a joint board constituted under the Public Health Act 1936(b).

Dressing of carcasses

5.—(1) Every person who slaughters, or causes to be slaughtered, in a slaughterhouse any animal for sale for human consumption shall ensure that the carcass is dressed immediately after the animal has been slaughtered and that the provisions of paragraph (2) of this regulation are complied with.

(2) The carcass shall be dressed and treated in such a manner as not to prevent or hinder inspection in accordance with these regulations and in particular—

(a) where back bleeding ensues upon the slaughter of an animal the pleura shall not be completely detached from the carcass until an inspector authorises the removal of the pleura ;

(b) no action shall be taken which might alter or destroy any evidence of disease except on the instructions of an inspector ;

(c) the offal shall, after removal from the carcass, be so kept as to remain readily identifiable with the carcass until that carcass has been inspected by an inspector ;

(d) any blood intended for human consumption shall be collected and placed in a clean receptacle provided for that purpose and shall be so kept as to remain readily identifiable with the carcasses from which it was collected until these carcasses have been inspected by an inspector.

Notification of disease or unsoundness

6.—(1) Where on the slaughter of any animal for sale for human consumption it appears that any part of the carcass is or may be diseased or unsound, the person by whom or on whose behalf the animal was slaughtered shall forthwith inform the local authority of that fact.

(2) This regulation shall not apply in any case where an animal is slaughtered in a slaughterhouse under the management of a local authority or a joint board constituted under the Public Health Act 1936.

Restriction on removal of carcasses

7.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, no person shall remove, or cause or permit to be removed, from a slaughterhouse any blood intended for human consumption or any carcass or part of a carcass or any offal until it has been inspected in accordance with these regulations and, in the case of any carcass or part of a carcass which has been so inspected and passed as fit for human consumption by an inspector, until it has been marked in accordance with regulation 10 hereof.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, where by reason of accidental injury, illness, exposure to infection or other emergency affecting

(a) S.I. 1958/2166 (1958 I, p. 147).

(b) 26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8. c. 49.

any animal, that animal has been slaughtered for sale for human consumption in any place other than a slaughterhouse, no person shall remove, or cause to be removed, from the place of slaughter the carcass of that animal or any part thereof or any offal removed therefrom, or any blood collected from that carcass and intended for human consumption, until it has been inspected in accordance with these regulations and, in the case of any carcass or part of a carcass which has been so inspected and passed as fit for human consumption by an inspector, until it has been marked in accordance with regulation 10 hereof:

Provided that where any animal to which this paragraph applies has been slaughtered in a place which is unsuitable for retaining a carcass, the carcass may be removed to some convenient place for inspection in accordance with these regulations, but the information required to be given under regulation 4 hereof shall be given to the local authority in whose district that place of inspection is situated and regulation 4 and this paragraph shall have effect as if that place were substituted for the place of slaughter.

(3) This regulation and regulation 5 hereof shall cease to apply in any case where the carcass, part of a carcass, or any offal or blood, as the case may be, has not been inspected in accordance with these regulations within six hours from the time of slaughter or from the time of giving information relating thereto to the local authority under proviso (b) to regulation 4(1) hereof, whichever time is the later, save that if such later time falls between 7 p.m. on one day and 7 a.m. on the next day, no such removal as is mentioned in this regulation, other than a removal in accordance with the proviso to the last foregoing paragraph, shall take place before 7 a.m.

Restriction on the use of a slaughterhouse

8. No person shall use, or cause to be used, a slaughterhouse for the slaughter of any animal not intended for human consumption, or the dressing of the carcass of any such animal.

Inspection of meat

9.—(1) Every inspection made in pursuance of regulation 3 hereof shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Schedule 1 to these regulations and, so far as is practicable, shall be made while the carcass is being dressed.

(2) In determining whether he is satisfied that any carcass, part of a carcass, or any offal or blood is fit for human consumption the inspector shall have regard to the provisions of Schedule 2 to these regulations.

(3) For the purpose of such an inspection of the carcass, offal or blood of any animal, the inspector may, if he thinks fit, require specimens from that carcass, offal or blood to be submitted for laboratory examination.

Marking of carcasses

10.—(1) Where after inspection in accordance with these regulations an inspector is satisfied that a carcass or part of a carcass is fit for human consumption, he shall mark that carcass or, as the case may be, that part of the carcass, with a mark of the kind, and in the appropriate manner, described in Schedule 3 to these regulations:

Provided that in every case where the inspector is not so satisfied in relation to any part of a carcase he shall not mark any part of that carcase until the part in relation to which he is not satisfied has been removed.

(2) No person other than an inspector shall in relation to any carcase or part of a carcase make use of any mark of the kind described in Schedule 3 to these regulations.

(3) No person shall make use of any mark so resembling a mark used by an inspector in accordance with these regulations as to be calculated to deceive.

Notification to local authority and marking of certain meat placed in cold storage

11.—(1) Every person who causes any part of a carcase or any offal to be placed in cold storage for the purposes of paragraph 7(b) of Schedule 2 to these regulations shall, at the same time as he causes it to be so placed, give notice to the local authority within whose district the cold store is situated, in such form as the local authority may require, of the date of the placing and the period for which it is intended that the part of a carcase or offal, as the case may be, will remain in cold storage.

(2) Where an inspector is satisfied that the said part of a carcase is fit for human consumption, he shall mark it in accordance with the last foregoing regulation.

Charges by local authorities for meat inspection

12.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this regulation, a local authority may make charges for inspections carried out in pursuance of regulation 3 hereof at rates not exceeding scales determined by them from time to time.

(2) Every scale of charges determined by a local authority for the purposes of this regulation shall be published by them in at least one newspaper circulating in their district and in such other manner (if any) as they think expedient for informing persons interested.

(3) No such charge determined by a local authority shall exceed—

(a) in the case of each horse or bovine animal other than a calf, two shillings and sixpence ;

(b) in the case of each calf or pig, ninepence ;

(c) in the case of each sheep, lamb or goat, sixpence.

(4) If it appears to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that a scale of charges determined by a local authority for the purposes of this regulation is in any respect unreasonable, whether as respects its operation in the district generally or as respects its operation at particular premises within the district, he may, after consultation with the authority, direct them, in relation to the operation of the scale in the district generally or in relation to its operation at particular premises within the district—

(a) to make such alterations in the scale as he considers appropriate, and

(b) except with his approval, not to depart from the scale as altered for such period as he may specify ;

and the authority shall comply with the direction.

13.—(1) Any charge made by a local authority by virtue of the last foregoing regulation shall be payable—

(a) in respect of any animal slaughtered in a slaughterhouse other than a public slaughterhouse, by the person for the time being licensed in respect of that slaughterhouse under Part IV of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 or, in the case of a slaughterhouse situated within the administrative county of London, under sections 144 and 145 of the Public Health (London) Act 1936(a) ;

(b) in respect of any animal slaughtered in a public slaughterhouse, by the person on whose behalf the animal is slaughtered ;

(c) in any other case, by the person who informs the local authority of the slaughter in accordance with regulation 4 hereof.

(2) Any charge due to a local authority by virtue of this and the last foregoing regulation shall be recoverable by them summarily as a civil debt.

Notification to local authority

14.—(1) Any information or notice required to be given under regulation 4, 6 or 11 hereof shall be given to the local authority at such address as that authority may direct or, in default of any such direction, at the office of the Medical Officer of Health.

(2) Such information may be given orally. If given in writing, such information or notice may be given by post.

Responsibility, and assistance to inspectors

15. Every person who slaughters, or causes to be slaughtered, any animal for sale for human consumption—

(a) shall take all practicable steps to secure compliance by any person employed by him with the provisions of regulations 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 hereof ; and

(b) shall ensure that any inspector is given such reasonable assistance as he may from time to time require for the purposes of these regulations.

Penalties and enforcement

16.—(1) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of these regulations he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding five pounds for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(2) Each local authority shall execute and enforce such provisions in their district.

Revocation

17.—(1) The regulations specified in column 1 of Schedule 4 to these regulations are hereby revoked to the extent respectively specified in relation thereto in column 3 of that Schedule.

(a) 26 Geo. 5 & 1 Edw. 8. c. 50.

(2) For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that any notice given for the purposes of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 to 1952(a) shall cease to have effect, and any authorisation of the use of a mark and any approval of a mark given in accordance with regulation 15 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 is hereby revoked.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 11th July 1963.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Health on 11th July 1963.

(I.S.)

J. Enoch Powell,
Minister of Health.

Regulation 9(1)

SCHEDULE 1

INSPECTION OF CARCASSES, OFFAL AND BLOOD

Part I. General Instructions

1. When examining the carcase of any animal, the inspector shall have regard to—

- (a) its state of nutrition ;
- (b) any evidence of bruising, haemorrhage or abnormal colour ;
- (c) any local or general oedema ;
- (d) the efficiency of bleeding ;
- (e) any swelling, deformity or other abnormality of bones, joints, musculature or umbilicus ;
- (f) the age and sex of the animal from which it was derived ;
- (g) any abnormal odour ;
- (h) the condition of the pleura and peritoneum ;
- (i) any other evidence of abnormality.

Part II. Detailed Instructions

Examination of the head

2. In examining the head of any bovine animal or horse, the inspector shall—

- (a) examine the surface and substance of the tongue ;
- (b) inspect the palate and roof of the mouth and examine in detail the retropharyngeal, submaxillary and parotid lymphatic glands ;
- (c) examine the external and internal cheek muscles of a bovine animal by making several deep incisions parallel to the plane of the lower jaw, and in the case of a horse, make a similar examination if he considers it necessary ;

(a) See Rev. VIII, p. 68 and also S.I. 1952/1481 (1952 I, p. 1089).

(d) inspect the eyes ;

Provided that in the case of the head of a young calf, the inspector may make such lesser examination as seems to him sufficient in the circumstances of the case.

3. In examining the head of any pig, the inspector shall examine, so far as is practicable, the lips, gums and tongue and shall examine in detail the submaxillary lymphatic glands.

4. In examining the head of any sheep or goat, the inspector shall examine, so far as is practicable, the lips, gums and tongue.

Examination of the abdominal cavity

5. In examining the abdominal cavity of any animal, the inspector shall—

(a) examine the outer, and if he considers it necessary the inner, surfaces of the stomach and intestines and examine the surface and substance of the spleen and the surface of the omentum ;

(b) examine in detail the gastrosplenic and mesenteric lymphatic glands of any bovine animal, horse or pig ;

(c) examine the surface and substance of the liver in all cases and incise the thick end of the liver of any adult bovine animal ;

(d) incise the bile ducts in any case in which he considers it necessary to do so ;

(e) examine in detail the hepatic lymphatic gland of any bovine animal, horse or pig ;

(f) examine in detail the renal lymphatic glands and examine the adrenal glands and, if he considers it necessary, expose and incise the kidneys ;

(g) examine the substance and outer surface and, if he considers it necessary, the inner surface of the uterus ;

(h) examine the substance of the ovaries.

Examination of the thoracic cavity

6. In examining the thoracic cavity of any animal, the inspector shall—

(a) examine the lungs by palpation as well as by observation and incise them at the base unless he is satisfied, without doing so, that they are diseased ;

(b) examine in detail the bronchial and mediastinal lymphatic glands of any bovine animal, horse or pig unless he is satisfied, without doing so, that the glands are diseased ;

(c) open the pericardium and examine the heart muscles, and—

(i) in the case of any adult bovine animal, open the heart by an incision through the left ventricle and, if he considers it necessary, make further incisions into the heart wall from the inside ;

(ii) in the case of any animal other than an adult bovine animal, incise the heart wall if he considers it necessary to do so.

Examination of the udder

7. In examining the udder of—

(a) a cow or sow, the inspector shall incise the udder and examine it by observation and palpation and shall examine in detail the supramammary lymphatic glands ;

(b) any female animal other than a cow or sow, the inspector shall examine the udder by observation and palpation and, if he considers it necessary, incise the udder and examine in detail the supramammary lymphatic glands.

Examination of the testicles and penis

8. In examining the testicles and penis of any animal, the inspector shall—
- (a) examine their outer surface and substance ;
 - (b) examine in detail the superficial inguinal lymphatic glands of a bull or boar ;
 - (c) if he considers it necessary, examine in detail the superficial inguinal lymphatic glands of any other male animal.

Examination of the feet

9. In the case of any bovine animal or pig, the inspector shall examine the feet and, in any other case, shall examine the feet if he deems it necessary to do so.

Part III. Additional Instructions where tuberculosis is suspected

10. Where the inspector has reason to suspect that any part of the carcase or offal of any animal is infected with tuberculosis, he shall, in addition to carrying out the provisions of Parts I and II of this Schedule—

- (a) in the case of any carcase, require the carcase to be split, examine the vertebrae, ribs, sternum, spinal cord and, if he considers it necessary, the brain, and expose, and if a lesion of a kidney is visible or suspected, incise, the kidney ;
- (b) in the case of the carcase of any bovine animal or horse, examine in detail the following lymphatic glands (being glands not already examined by him in accordance with the provisions of Part II of this Schedule), namely, the superficial inguinal, supramammary, prepectoral, presternal, suprasternal, xiphoid, subdorsal, intercostal, prescapular, iliac, sublumbar, ischiatic, precrural and popliteal, those glands which are least likely to show infection being examined first ;
- (c) in the case of the carcase of any pig, examine in detail the following lymphatic glands (being glands not already examined by him in accordance with the provisions of Part II of this Schedule), namely, the superficial inguinal, supramammary, cervical, prepectoral, prescapular, subdorsal, sublumbar, iliac, precrural and, if he considers it necessary, the popliteal.

Part IV. Additional Instructions in the case of sheep or lambs suspected of being infected with caseous lymphadenitis or any other suppurative condition

11. Where the inspector has reason to suspect that caseous lymphadenitis or any other suppurative condition exists in the carcase of any sheep or lamb he shall, in addition to carrying out the provisions of Parts I and II of this Schedule—

- (a) examine by palpation as well as by observation such of the lymphatic glands as are readily accessible ; and
- (b) examine in detail the prescapular, superficial inguinal, supramammary and precrural lymphatic glands of a sheep, and in the case of a lamb, examine those glands in detail if he has found evidence of disease in the course of visual examination or palpation.

Regulation 9(2)

SCHEDULE 2

INDICATIONS OF UNFITNESS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

1.—(1) If upon inspection of any carcase the inspector is satisfied that the animal was suffering from any of the following diseases or conditions, he shall regard the whole carcase and all the offal and blood removed or collected therefrom as being unfit for human consumption :—

- Actinobacillosis (generalised) or actinomycosis (generalised)
- Anaemia (advanced)
- Anthrax
- Blackleg
- Bruising (extensive and severe)

Caseous lymphadenitis with emaciation
 Caseous lymphadenitis (generalised)
 Cysticercus bovis (generalised)
 Cysticercus cellulosae
 Cysticercus ovis (generalised)
 Decomposition (generalised)
 Emaciation (pathological)
 Fever
 Foot and mouth disease
 Glanders
 Jaundice
 Malignant catarrhal fever
 Mastitis (acute septic)
 Melanosis (generalised)
 Metritis (acute septic)
 Abnormal odour associated with disease or other conditions prejudicial to health
 Oedema (generalised)
 Pericarditis (acute septic)
 Peritonitis (acute diffuse septic)
 Pleurisy (acute diffuse septic)
 Pneumonia (acute septic)
 Pyaemia (including joint-ill)
 Sarcocysts (generalised)
 Septicaemia or toxaemia
 Swine erysipelas (acute)
 Swine fever
 Tetanus
 Trichinosis
 Tuberculosis (generalised)
 Tuberculosis with emaciation
 Tumours
 (a) malignant with secondary growths
 (b) multiple
 Uraemia

(2) The inspector shall regard as unfit for human consumption any stillborn or unborn carcase and any immature carcase which is oedematous or in poor physical condition, together with any offal or blood removed or collected therefrom.

2. The inspector shall regard the blood of any animal as unfit for human consumption if he is satisfied—

- (a) that the animal was affected with any infectious condition ; or
- (b) that the blood is contaminated by stomach contents or other extraneous matter.

3. The inspector shall in determining for the purposes of this Schedule whether tuberculosis is generalised take into account the sum of the evidence of disease and the character of the lesions throughout the carcase and, in particular, shall regard evidence of any of the following conditions as evidence of generalised tuberculosis:—

- (a) miliary tuberculosis of both lungs with evidence of tuberculosis elsewhere ;
- (b) multiple and actively progressive lesions of tuberculosis ;

- (c) widespread tuberculous infection of the lymphatic glands of the carcase ;
- (d) diffuse acute lesions of tuberculosis of both the pleura and peritoneum associated with an enlarged or tuberculous lymphatic gland of the carcase ;
- (e) active or recent lesions present in the substance of any two of the following:—spleen, kidney, udder, uterus, ovary, testicle, brain and spinal cord or their membranes, in addition to tuberculous lesions in the respiratory and digestive tracts ;
- (f) in the case of a calf, congenital tuberculosis.

4.—(1) Where the inspector is satisfied that a carcase or offal is affected with tuberculosis other than generalised tuberculosis or tuberculosis with emaciation, he shall regard the following parts of the carcase and offal as unfit for human consumption:—

- (a) any part of the carcase infected with localised tuberculosis and any other part contiguous thereto ;
- (b) the head including the tongue, when tuberculosis exists in any lymphatic gland associated with the head or tongue ;

Provided that, where in a particular gland or glands the lesion is small and inactive and the gland is not enlarged, the inspector may at his discretion regard the head or tongue, or both, as fit for human consumption after the removal of the affected gland or glands and the surrounding tissue ;

- (c) any organ or viscera when tuberculosis exists in the substance, or on the surface thereof, or in any lymphatic gland associated therewith.
- (2) The inspector shall regard any part of a carcase and any offal or blood contaminated with tuberculous material as unfit for human consumption.

5. The inspector shall regard either of the following conditions as evidence of generalised caseous lymphadenitis for the purposes of this Schedule:—

- (a) multiple, acute and actively progressive lesions of caseous lymphadenitis ;
- (b) multiple lesions of caseous lymphadenitis which are inactive but widespread.

6. Where the inspector is satisfied that a carcase or offal is affected with caseous lymphadenitis or any other suppurative condition and that the said condition is not generalised nor associated with emaciation, he shall regard the following parts of the carcase and offal as unfit for human consumption:—

- (a) any organ and its associated lymphatic gland, when the aforesaid condition exists on the surface or in the substance of that organ or gland ;
- (b) in any case to which sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph does not apply, the lesion and such of the surrounding parts as the inspector may think proper having regard to the age and degree of activity of the lesion. For the purposes of this sub-paragraph, an old lesion which is firmly encapsulated may be regarded as inactive.

7. Where the inspector is satisfied that any part of a carcase or any offal is affected with a localised infestation of *cysticercus bovis*, he shall regard the following parts of the carcase and offal as unfit for human consumption:—

- (a) the part of the carcase or offal so infested ;
- (b) the remainder of the carcase and offal unless he is satisfied that they have been kept in cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. (−7°C.) for a period of not less than three weeks or at a temperature not exceeding 14°F. (−10°C.) for a period of not less than two weeks.

8. Where the inspector is satisfied that the whole or any part of a carcase or any offal is affected by any disease or condition other than one mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs of this Schedule, he shall regard as unfit for human consumption the whole carcase and the offal or such lesser part thereof as he may think appropriate to the circumstances of the case.

9. Where the inspector is satisfied that a part of a carcase or any offal is affected by a slight localised infestation by a parasite not transmissible to man, he may at his discretion regard as unfit for human consumption the part of the carcase or offal so affected together with the tissue immediately surrounding it.

Regulation 10

SCHEDULE 3

1. The mark referred to in regulation 10 of these regulations shall consist of a stamp identifying the inspector by whom the inspection was carried out.

2.—(1) In the case of a horse or bovine animal other than a calf, the mark shall be impressed on each quarter of the carcase.

(2) In the case of any other animal, the mark shall be impressed on each side of the carcase.

Regulation 17(1)

SCHEDULE 4

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Regulations revoked	References	Extent of revocation
The Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924.	S.R. & O. 1924/1432 (Rev. VIII, p. 68: 1924, p. 1546).	The whole regulations.
The Public Health (Meat) Amendment Regulations 1935.	S.R. & O. 1935/187 (Rev. VIII, p. 68: 1935, p. 1447).	The whole regulations.
The Public Health (Meat) (Amendment) Regulations 1948.	S.I. 1948/1119 (Rev. VIII, p. 68: 1948 I, p. 1222).	The whole regulations.
The Public Health (Meat) (Amendment) Regulations 1952.	S.I. 1952/1481 (1952 I, p. 1089).	The whole regulations.
The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1958.	S.I. 1958/2168 (1958 I, p. 1182).	Regulations 29 and 30(b).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

These regulations, which apply to England and Wales only, replace, with amendments, the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924 to 1952.

The main provisions are that, except where the regulations permit, carcases of animals slaughtered for sale for human consumption must not be removed from the place of slaughter until they have been inspected and, if passed as fit for human consumption, until they have been marked with the mark, and in the manner, described in Schedule 3. With certain exceptions, prior notice of intention to slaughter must be given: the minimum period of this notice has been extended from three hours to twenty-four hours. Local authorities are empowered to make a charge for inspection. Schedules 1 and 2 contain provisions as to the manner in which inspectors are to carry out inspections and as to the circumstances in which meat is to be regarded as unfit for human consumption.