

## 1981 No. 676

## ANIMALS

**The Diseases of Animals (Protein Processing) Order 1981**

*Made* - - - - - 29th April 1981  
*Coming into Operation* 29th April 1982

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for Wales, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 1, 45 and 84(1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 (a), and now vested in them (b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

*Citation, extent and commencement*

1. This order, which may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Protein Processing) Order 1981, shall apply throughout Great Britain, and shall come into operation on 29th April 1982.

*Interpretation*

2. In this order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;

“animal” means any kind of mammal except man, and any kind of four-footed beast which is not a mammal;

“animal protein” means any material which may be used for feeding to livestock or poultry which contains the whole or any part of any dead animal or bird, or of any fish, reptile, crustacean or other cold-blooded creature or any product derived from them and includes blood, hatchery waste, eggs, egg shells, hair, horns, hides, hoofs, feathers and manure, any material which contains human effluent and any protein obtained from any of these materials by heat, sedimentation, precipitation, ensiling or other systems of treatment but does not include milk or milk products, shells other than egg shells, fat or dicalcium bone phosphate;

“appropriate Minister”, in the application of this order to England, means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and in the application of this order to Scotland or Wales means the Secretary of State;

“approved laboratory” means any one of the following:—

- (a) the Central Veterinary Laboratory of the Ministry,
- (b) the Ministry’s veterinary laboratory situated at Lasswade, Midlothian, and
- (c) a Veterinary Investigation Centre of the Ministry;

---

(a) 1950 c. 36, as applied by S.I. 1975/1030; section 84(1) was extended by section 2(1) of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1972 (c. 62).  
 (b) By the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955 (S.I. 1955/958) and the Transfer of Functions (Wales) (No.1) Order 1978 (S.I. 1978/272).

“authorised officer” means a veterinary inspector or an officer authorised by the appropriate Minister;

“fat” means any vegetable or mineral oil or any other oleaginous product obtained by a rendering or a refining process;

“livestock” means cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, horses (including asses and mules), deer, and rabbits which are kept for commercial purposes;

“the Ministry” means the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food;

“poultry” means live birds of the following species, that is to say, all species of domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls, pigeons, pheasants, partridges and quails;

“processed”, in relation to animal protein, means animal protein which has been treated so as to render it suitable for direct use as a feeding stuff or as an ingredient in a feeding stuff, for livestock or poultry; and the expression “processing” shall be construed accordingly;

“veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

#### *Exemption*

3. The provisions of this order shall not apply to waste food as defined in, and required to be processed under, the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1973(a).

#### *Powers of authorised officers*

4.—(1) An authorised officer may at any reasonable time and on production of his authority on demand—

- (a) enter any premises which he has reasonable grounds for supposing are being used for the purpose of processing animal protein;
- (b) take a sample in the manner described in Part I of the Schedule to this order from such premises of any material or substance which he has reasonable grounds for supposing to be processed animal protein;
- (c) at the request of the owner or person in charge of the premises, take and give to him a like sample to that taken under sub-paragraph (b) above.

(2) An authorised officer entering any premises by virtue of paragraph (1) above—

- (a) shall, if required by the owner or person in charge of the premises, state his reasons for entering, and
- (b) may take with him such other persons and such equipment as appear to him to be reasonably necessary for the proper performance of his functions under this order.

(3) The owner or person in charge of premises referred to in paragraph (1) above shall give all reasonable assistance to an authorised officer and any person accompanying him so as to enable the power conferred by this article to be properly exercised.

#### *Testing of Samples*

5.—(1) On taking a sample as referred to in article 4 (1)(b) above the authorised officer shall submit it to an approved laboratory for testing in ac-

---

(a) S.I. 1973/1936.

cordance with the bacteriological method set out in Part II of the Schedule to this order.

(2) The result of the test carried out under paragraph (1) above shall be notified in writing by a veterinary inspector to the owner or person in charge of the premises with all practicable speed.

(3) After a sample has been tested in accordance with paragraph (1) above it shall be destroyed by an approved laboratory.

*Notice of requirement to comply with bacteriological standard*

6.—(1) Where the test of a sample of processed animal protein carried out under article 5 (1) above shows that it does not conform with the required bacteriological standard a veterinary inspector may by notice in writing served on the owner or person in charge of the premises from which the sample was taken inform him of the result of such test and require him to ensure that all animal protein processed on the said premises after the expiry of the time specified in the notice conforms with the required bacteriological standard.

(2) A veterinary inspector may vary, revoke or suspend a notice served under this order by a further notice in writing served on the person on whom the notice to be varied, revoked or suspended was served.

(3) In this article, “the required bacteriological standard” means, in relation to a sample of processed animal protein, that no salmonella has been isolated from that sample when it has been tested in an approved laboratory in accordance with the bacteriological method set out in Part II of the Schedule to this order.

*Enforcement by local authorities*

7. The provisions of this order shall, except where otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

*Summary offences*

8. Any person who, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, fails to comply with any provision of a notice served under this order, or who causes or permits any such non-compliance, commits an offence against the Act.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 23rd April 1981.

(L.S.)

*Peter Walker,*  
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

28th April 1981.

*George Younger,*  
Secretary of State for Scotland.

29th April 1981.

*Nicholas Edwards,*  
Secretary of State for Wales.

## SCHEDULE

## Article 4(1)(b)

## PART I

*Manner of sampling processed animal protein*

1. A sample of processed animal protein to be submitted to an approved laboratory for testing in accordance with the bacteriological method set out in Part II of this Schedule shall be obtained, on each of five successive days on which processing takes place, except where a process determines otherwise, by the methods described in the table to this Part of this Schedule.

TABLE

<i>Sampled portion shall be the total load or throughput – either bulk or bags</i>	<i>Number of incremental samples of approximately equal proportions which shall be extracted evenly throughout the sampled portion</i>	<i>Number of aggregate samples which shall be obtained by pooling a relevant number of incremental samples</i>
A. Loose animal protein		
1 tonne	7	1
1.1 – 2.5 tonnes	7	2
2.6 – 10 ..	$\sqrt{20 \times \text{size of sampled portion}}$	2
10.1 – 40 ..	..	3
over 40 ..	.. (maximum – 40 incremental samples)	4
B. Bagged animal protein		
1 – 16 bags	4	1
17 – 200 ..	$\sqrt{\text{no of bags in sampled portion}}$	2
201 – 800 ..	..	3
over 800 ..	.. (maximum – 40 incremental samples)	4

Aggregate sample shall be placed into separate sterile receptacle and each shall be thoroughly mixed by stirring or shaking

The final sample shall be obtained by the extraction of an approximately equal amount of the sampled portion from each aggregate sample so as to provide a single final sample of approximately 500 grams. This final sample shall be transferred into a suitable sterile receptacle, sealed, marked to indicate the name and address of the premises and the date of sampling and, where necessary, stored in a cool dark place until submitted, as soon as practicable after taking the final sample, to an approved laboratory.

## Article 5(1)

## PART II

*Bacteriological method for the isolation of salmonella from animal protein*

1. Samples of processed animal protein submitted for testing shall, on receipt at an approved laboratory, be stored in a refrigerator until required for examination which shall be carried out in the following prescribed form on consecutive days. Examination shall be carried out in duplicate using two 25 gram portions of each sample submitted for testing.

Day 1. The sample shall be removed from refrigeration and left at room temperature for seven hours. Thereafter, 25 grams shall be weighed out aseptically, added to a jar of 225 ml BPW (a) and incubated overnight at 37°C for 18 hours.

Day 2. 10 ml from the jar of incubated BPW shall be inoculated into a jar of 100ml TB(b) and incubated at 43°C for 24 hours.

Day 3. The TB broth shall be plated out on to two plates of BGA(c) using a 2.5 mm diameter loop. The BGA plates shall be inoculated by a droplet taken from the edge of the surface of the fluid by drawing the loop over the whole plate in a zigzag pattern. The space between loop streaks shall be 0.5 cm – 1.0 cm. The plates shall be incubated at 37°C overnight and the residual TB broth shall be reincubated at 43°C for a further 24 hours.

Day 4. (i) The plates of BGA shall be examined and a maximum of three colonies from the plates showing suspicion of salmonella growth shall be selected and the organisms identified, using composite media. Either a composite medium which includes urea (eg Köhn's) or triple sugar iron agar and a urea slope shall be inoculated together with a nutrient agar slope or blood agar plate. The cultures shall be incubated at 37°C overnight.

(ii) The re-incubated TB broth shall be plated out as described for Day 3.

Day 5. The incubated composite media shall be examined and the findings recorded, discarding cultures which are obviously not salmonella. Slide serological tests shall be performed on selected suspect colonies collected from the nutrient agar slope or blood agar plate using Salmonella Polyvalent 'O' and Polyvalent 'H' (phase 1 and 2) salmonella agglutinating sera. If reactions occur with one or both sera, the colonies shall be typed by slide serology and a subculture sent to the Central Veterinary Laboratory of the Ministry for further typing.

(ii) The plates, prepared on Day 4, shall be examined and further action taken as in (i) of Day 4 and (i) of Day 5.

(a) Buffered Peptone Water – Edel and Kampelmacher (1973)  
(commercially available as Oxoid CM 509, Lab M46 or equivalent)

(b) Müller – Kauffman Tetrathionate Broth – Edel and Kampelmacher (1969)  
(commercially available as Oxoid CM 343, Lab M42 or equivalent)

The base shall be reconstituted according to manufacturer's instructions. On the day of use iodine Solution and Brilliant Green Solution shall be added in accordance to manufacturer's recommendations.

(c) Brilliant Green Agar (Modified) – Edel and Kampelmacher (1969)  
(commercially available as Oxoid CM 329, Lab M34 or equivalent)

The agar shall be reconstituted according to manufacturer's instructions and poured onto 9cm diameter culture plates.

*References:*

Edel W & Kampelmacher E H (1969) Bulletin of the World Health Organisation 41 297  
 „ „ (1973) „ „ „ „ „ 48 167

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This Note is not part of the Order.)*

This Order, which applies to Great Britain, enables authorised officers (as defined in the Order) to take for analysis at an approved laboratory samples of processed animal protein from premises where it is being produced.

The Order gives power to veterinary inspectors, where such analysis shows that a sample of processed animal protein does not conform with the required bacteriological standard (as defined in the Order), to serve a notice on the owner or person in charge of the premises from which the sample was taken requiring him to ensure that all animal protein produced on the premises conforms with this standard as from a date specified in the notice. Failure to do so will be an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.

SI 1981/676  
ISBN 0-11-016676-0



780110 166766