
 STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1982 No. 1018

FOOD

FOOD HYGIENE

The Meat (Sterilisation and Staining) Regulations 1982

<i>Made - - - -</i>	22nd July 1982
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	30th July 1982
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	1st November 1982

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Secretary of State for Social Services and the Secretary of State for Wales, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 13 and 123 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 (a) and now vested in them (b) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, after consultation in accordance with section 123(6) of the said Act with such organisations as appear to them to be representative of interests substantially affected by the regulations and after reference in accordance with section 82(4) of the said Act to the Food Hygiene Advisory Council, hereby make the following regulations:—

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Title and commencement

1. These regulations may be cited as the Meat (Sterilisation and Staining) Regulations 1982 and shall come into operation on 1st November 1982.

Revocation

2. The Meat (Sterilization) Regulations 1969 (c) are hereby revoked.

Interpretation

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

“the Act” means the Food and Drugs Act 1955;

“animal” does not include poultry;

“carcase meat” means the flesh of an animal, including thick or thin skirt, and heads of cattle or swine, but excluding offal;

“green offal” means stomachs and intestines derived from animals and the contents of such organs;

“imported meat” means meat derived from an animal or poultry slaughtered outside the United Kingdom;

“knacker meat” means carcase meat and offal from an animal slaughtered in, or from a carcase brought into, a knacker’s yard situated in the United Kingdom;

(a) 1955 c.16 (4 & 5 Eliz. 2).
(c) S.I. 1969/871.

(b) S.I. 1968/1699, 1978/272.

“meat” means carcase meat, poultry meat and offal;

“offal” includes separate pieces of fat but does not include thick or thin skirt, heads of cattle or swine, or poultry offal;

“poultry” means domestic fowls, turkeys, guinea fowls, ducks and geese;

“poultry meat” means the flesh or other edible part of poultry;

“processor” means any person who in the course of his processing business sterilises meat but does not include a waste food processor licensed under the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1973 (a);

“slaughterhouse” includes a slaughterhouse licensed under the Poultry Meat (Hygiene) Regulations 1976 (b);

“specified offal” means hearts, kidneys, livers and lungs derived from an animal and which, in the case of an animal in a slaughterhouse, have been rejected as unfit for human consumption by reason of any disease or condition referred to in Schedule 2 to the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 (c) or in Part VI of Schedule 8 to the Fresh Meat Export (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1981 (d) by a person authorised under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 to act in relation to the examination of meat;

“stained” means treated with a solution of the colouring agent Black PN or Brilliant Black BN(E151, Colour Index 197 No. 28440), the solution to be of such a strength that the colouring on the stained meat is clearly visible; and for the purpose of this definition “treated” means that all pieces of meat not smaller than primal cuts have been opened by multiple and deep incisions, and the whole surface of the meat has been covered with a solution as aforesaid either by immersing the meat in, or spraying or otherwise applying, the solution;

“sterilised” means—

- (a) treated by boiling or by steaming under pressure until every piece of meat is cooked throughout;
- (b) dry-rendered, digested or solvent processed into technical tallow, greases, glues, feeding meals or fertilizers; or
- (c) subjected to a process other than those previously described in this definition which results in all parts of the meat no longer having the appearance of raw meat and which inactivates all vegetative forms of human pathogenic organisms in the meat.

(2) Except in so far as the context otherwise requires, any reference in these regulations to a numbered regulation shall be construed as a reference to the regulation bearing that number in these regulations.

Presumptions as to unfitness for human consumption

4. For the purposes of these regulations, knacker meat, meat from any animal referred to in regulation 13(1), and meat which has not been handled or kept in a slaughterhouse in a hygienic manner, shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be unfit for human consumption.

Saving

5. Nothing in these regulations shall—

- (a) affect the operation of any order made, or having effect, under the Animal Health Act 1981 (e); or

(a) S.I. 1973/1936. (b) S.I. 1976/1209, the relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1979/693.
 (c) S.I. 1963/1229. (d) S.I. 1981/454. (e) 1981 c.22.

- (b) require the sterilisation or staining, or affect the disposal or other treatment, of a whole dead animal.

PART II

STERILISATION AND STAINING OF MEAT

Requirements as to sterilisation and staining of meat in slaughterhouses

6.—(1) Subject to regulation 16(3) and to paragraph (2) below, any carcase meat at a slaughterhouse found to be unfit for human consumption and any specified offal at a slaughterhouse shall immediately be sterilised by the occupier at the slaughterhouse or be placed by him in a room or receptacle designed for the purpose of holding meat awaiting sterilisation and bearing a notice stating that its contents are to be sterilised on the premises, and shall then be sterilised by him at the slaughterhouse.

(2) The requirement as to sterilisation imposed by paragraph (1) above shall not apply in the case of any carcase meat found to be unfit for human consumption or any specified offal which—

- (a) is stained by the occupier of the slaughterhouse immediately after it is brought into the accommodation referred to in regulation 5(g) of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations 1977 (a); or
- (b) is intended to be removed from the slaughterhouse under the authority of a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19 to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(a).

7.—(1) Subject to regulation 16(3) and to paragraph (2) below, where any offal other than specified offal, or any poultry or poultry meat, at a slaughterhouse is found to be unfit for human consumption it shall immediately be sterilised by the occupier at the slaughterhouse or be placed by him in a room or receptacle designed for the purpose of holding meat awaiting sterilisation and bearing a notice that its contents are to be sterilised on the premises, and shall then be sterilised by him at the slaughterhouse.

(2) The requirement as to sterilisation imposed by paragraph (1) above shall not apply in the case of—

- (a) any offal, other than specified offal, unfit for human consumption (including any green offal not intended to be removed from the slaughterhouse in accordance with sub-paragraph (c) below) which is intended to be removed from the slaughterhouse under the authority of a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19 to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1);
- (b) any poultry or poultry meat unfit for human consumption which is intended to be removed from the slaughterhouse to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1);
- (c) any green offal unfit for human consumption, and any other offal not being specified offal which is in a container the contents of which consist mainly of green offal, which in either case is intended to be removed from the slaughterhouse to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(b).

Prohibition of removal of unfit meat from slaughterhouses

8.—(1) Subject to regulation 16(1) and (2) and to paragraph (2) below, no

(a) S.I. 1977/1805.

person shall remove or cause or permit to be removed from any slaughterhouse of which he is the occupier any meat unfit for human consumption unless—

- (a) that meat has been sterilised in accordance with the requirements of regulation 6 or 7;
 - (b) that meat, being carcase meat or specified offal, has been stained in accordance with the requirements of regulation 6 and is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(b) to (e) and its removal to that destination is authorised by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19;
 - (c) that meat, being carcase meat or specified offal, is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(a) and its removal to that destination is authorised by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19;
 - (d) that meat, being offal other than specified offal, is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1) and its removal to that destination is authorised by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19; or
 - (e) that meat, being poultry or poultry meat, is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1).
- (2) A person is exempt from the requirement imposed on him by paragraph (1) above to obtain a movement permit in respect of the removal from a slaughterhouse occupied by him—
- (a) of any green offal if that offal is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(b); or
 - (b) of any carcase meat or any offal other than green offal if such meat is removed in a container the contents of which consist mainly of green offal and which is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(b).

Defence

9. It shall be a defence for any person charged with a contravention of, or failure to comply with, regulation 6, 7 or 8 to prove that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the meat was unfit for human consumption.

Requirements as to sterilisation and staining of meat in knackers' yards

10.—(1) Subject to regulation 16(3) and to paragraphs (2) and (3) below, carcase meat and specified offal derived from an animal slaughtered in, or brought into, a knacker's yard shall be sterilised by the occupier at the yard immediately after skinning of the carcase or, if the carcase is eviscerated immediately after skinning, immediately after evisceration or, if the carcase is cut up immediately after evisceration or is brought into the yard already eviscerated, immediately after cutting up is completed.

(2) The requirement imposed by paragraph (1) above to sterilise any meat immediately after the carrying out of any operation referred to in that paragraph shall not apply if, immediately after the carrying out of the relevant operation, the meat is placed in a room or receptacle designed for the purpose of holding meat awaiting sterilisation and bearing a notice that its contents are to be sterilised on the premises and is then sterilised by the occupier at the yard.

(3) The requirement as to sterilisation imposed by paragraph (1) above shall not apply in the case of any carcase meat or specified offal which—

- (a) is stained at the knacker's yard immediately after skinning of the carcase or, if the carcase is eviscerated immediately after skinning, immediately after evisceration or, if the carcase is cut up immediately after evisceration or is brought into the yard already eviscerated, immediately after cutting up is completed; or
- (b) is intended to be removed from the knacker's yard under the authority of a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19 to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(a).

11.—(1) Subject to regulation 16(3) and to paragraph (2) below, offal, other than specified offal, derived from an animal slaughtered in, or brought into, a knacker's yard shall immediately after evisceration of the carcase from which it was taken be sterilised by the occupier at the yard or be placed by him in a room or receptacle designed for the purpose of holding meat awaiting sterilisation and bearing a notice that its contents are to be sterilised on the premises, and shall then be sterilised by him at the yard.

(2) The requirement as to sterilisation imposed by paragraph (1) above shall not apply in the case of—

- (a) any offal, other than specified offal, (including any green offal not intended to be removed from the knacker's yard in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) below) which is intended to be removed from the knacker's yard under the authority of a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19 to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1); or
- (b) any green offal, and any other offal not being specified offal which is in a container the contents of which consist mainly of green offal, which in either case is intended to be removed from the knacker's yard to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(b).

Prohibition of removal of meat from knackers' yards

12.—(1) Subject to regulation 16(1) and (2), and to paragraph (2) below, no person shall remove or cause or permit to be removed from any knacker's yard of which he is the occupier any meat unless—

- (a) that meat has been sterilised in accordance with the requirements of regulation 10 or 11;
- (b) that meat, being carcase meat or specified offal, has been stained in accordance with the requirements of regulation 10, is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(b) to (e) and its removal to that destination is authorised by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19;
- (c) that meat, being carcase meat or specified offal, is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(a) and its removal to that destination is authorised by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19; or
- (d) that meat, being offal other than specified offal, is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1) and its removal to that destination is authorised by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19.

(2) A person is exempt from the requirement imposed on him by paragraph (1) above to obtain a movement permit in respect of the removal from a knacker's yard occupied by him—

- (a) of any green offal if that offal is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(b); or
- (b) of any carcase meat or any offal other than green offal if such meat is removed in a container the contents of which consist mainly of green offal and which is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(b).

Prohibition of removal of unfit meat from a place other than a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard

13.—(1) No person shall remove or cause or permit to be removed from any place of which he is the occupier, not being a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard, any meat unfit for human consumption cut from any poultry or any animal specified in paragraph (2) below which has died or been slaughtered at that place or been brought there after having died or been slaughtered unless—

- (a) that meat has been sterilised;
 - (b) that meat, being carcase meat or specified offal, has been stained and is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(b) to (e), and its removal to that destination is authorised by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19;
 - (c) that meat, being carcase meat or specified offal, is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(a) and its removal to that destination is authorised by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19;
 - (d) that meat, being offal other than specified offal, is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1) and its removal to that destination is authorised by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19;
 - (e) that meat, being poultry or poultry meat, is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1); or
 - (f) that meat is intended to be delivered to a knacker's yard.
- (2) For the purposes of this regulation and of regulations 4, 19(1) and 20(1), "animal" means any variety of cattle, sheep, pig, equine animal or goat.

Freezing of unfit meat in a slaughterhouse or of meat in a knacker's yard

14.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) below, no person shall freeze

- (a) any carcase meat which is unfit for human consumption or specified offal in a slaughterhouse; or
 - (b) any carcase meat or specified offal in a knacker's yard
- unless that meat has been sterilised or stained.

(2) Paragraph (1) above shall not apply in the case of any meat which is intended to be removed from the slaughterhouse or knacker's yard under the authority of a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19 to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(a), or in the case of any meat from a carcase infested with *Cysticercus bovis* which is frozen in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7 of Schedule 2 to the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 (a) or paragraph 7 of Part VI of Schedule 8 to the Fresh Meat Export (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1981 (b) .

(a) S.I. 1963/1229.

(b) S.I. 1981/454.

Prohibition of removal of imported meat unfit, or not intended, for human consumption from port of entry

15. Subject to regulation 16(1), no person shall cause or permit to be removed from its port of entry any imported meat which is unfit, or not intended, for human consumption unless—

- (a) that meat has been sterilised;
- (b) that meat, being carcase meat, has been stained, is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(b) to (e) and its removal to that destination is authorised by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19;
- (c) that meat, being carcase meat, is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(a) and its removal to that destination is authorised by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19;
- (d) that meat, being offal, is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1) and its removal to that destination is authorised by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19; or
- (e) that meat, being poultry or poultry meat, is intended to be delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1).

Exemption from requirements as to sterilisation and staining of meat in ports, slaughterhouses and knacker's yards

16.—(1) There may be removed from its port of entry, or from a slaughterhouse or a knacker's yard which in either case is not equipped with facilities for the sterilisation of meat, imported meat not intended for human consumption, meat unfit for human consumption or knacker meat, which has been neither sterilised nor stained if—

- (a) all destinations referred to in regulation 17(1) to which it is reasonably practicable to deliver that meat are, by reason of permanent or temporary closure of the premises or a breakdown of the machinery installed therein or a trade dispute, unable to receive it;
- (b) that meat is transported in a vehicle or in an impervious container which, in either case, bears a notice of adequate size which is conspicuously visible and contains a distinct, legible and unambiguous statement to the effect that the meat carried therein is not for human consumption; and
- (c) that meat is removed, in accordance with an arrangement in writing with, and under the supervision of, an authorised officer of the port health authority or the local authority in whose district the port of entry, slaughterhouse or, as the case may be, knacker's yard is situated, to a place where it is buried or destroyed.

(2) There may be removed from a slaughterhouse, or as the case may be a knacker's yard, which has exhausted, and cannot practicably replenish, its supplies of staining fluid, carcase meat unfit for human consumption or specified offal, or as the case may be knacker meat consisting of carcase meat or specified offal, which has neither been sterilised nor stained, if that meat is delivered to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(b) to (d) in accordance with an arrangement in writing with, and under the supervision of, an authorised officer of the local authority in whose district the slaughterhouse, or as the case may be, knacker's yard is situated.

- (3) Where any meat is removed from a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard in

accordance with paragraphs (1) or (2) above the occupier of that slaughterhouse or knacker's yard is exempt from any requirement imposed by these regulations to sterilise or stain that meat.

Removal of unfit meat

17.—(1) Meat unfit, or not intended, for human consumption or knacker meat may be removed from any premises referred to in regulation 8, 12, 13 or 15 in accordance with any movement permit required by these regulations to be issued in respect of that movement, to one of the following destinations—

- (a) a hospital, medical or veterinary school, laboratory or similar institution for instructional or diagnostic purposes, a rennet manufacturer or a manufacturing chemist for the manufacture by him of pharmaceutical products;
- (b) the premises of a processor for sterilisation by him;
- (c) a zoological garden, menagerie, mink farm, maggot farm or greyhound kennels licensed by the National Greyhound Racing Club;
- (d) the premises of a waste food processor licensed under the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1973 (a) to receive unprocessed waste food and in addition authorised in writing by the issuing authority to receive unsterilised meat to which these regulations apply; or
- (e) the premises of a person for preparation before further removal to a processor or manufacturing chemist, or for storage before further removal to another destination referred to in this paragraph.

(2) Any meat which is removed to a destination referred to in paragraph (1)(b) to (e) of this regulation shall be removed in a vehicle or in an impervious container which, in either case, is kept closed and locked or sealed at all times except when necessary for the loading or unloading of the contents or their examination by an authorised officer and which bears a notice of adequate size which is conspicuously visible and contains a distinct, legible and unambiguous statement to the effect that the meat carried therein is not for human consumption, which notice shall be affixed in the case of meat removed from a slaughterhouse or a knacker's yard, by the occupier of those premises, and in the case of meat removed from a port, by the owner of the meat or his agent.

(3) There shall not be removed from any premises referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e) of paragraph (1) above any meat unfit, or not intended, for human consumption or knacker meat unless—

- (a) that meat has been sterilised;
- (b) that meat is removed from the premises referred to in sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph (1) above and is intended to be delivered to another destination referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (e) of paragraph (1) above and its removal to that destination is authorised by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19; or
- (c) that meat cannot be disposed of at those premises because of a permanent or temporary closure thereof or a breakdown of the machinery installed therein or a trade dispute, and it is removed therefrom in accordance with an arrangement in writing with, and under the supervision of, an authorised officer of the local authority in whose district those premises are situated to another destination referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (d) of paragraph (1) above or to a

(a) S.I. 1973/1936.

place where it is buried or destroyed.

(4) For the purposes of this regulation, “issuing authority” has the meaning assigned to it by article 2(1) of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order 1973.

Keeping of Records

18.—(1) Without prejudice to the requirements of regulation 32 of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958 (a) the occupier of a knacker’s yard shall keep an accurate record, entered in ink or indelible pencil in the book kept for the purposes of that regulation, within 24 hours of the removal of any knacker meat from that yard showing—

- (a) the date on which it was removed from the knacker’s yard;
- (b) the quantity and description of the meat; and
- (c) the destination to which it was delivered.

(2) An occupier of a slaughterhouse who removes or causes or permits to be removed from the slaughterhouse any poultry or poultry meat unfit for human consumption, or an owner of imported poultry or poultry meat not fit, or not intended for human consumption who removes it from its port of entry, shall keep in respect of it an accurate record, entered in ink or indelible pencil in a book kept for the purpose within 24 hours of the removal of any consignment of poultry or poultry meat, showing in respect of each consignment—

- (a) the quantity and description of the poultry or poultry meat removed from the slaughterhouse or port of entry;
- (b) the day on which it was removed;
- (c) the means by which it was removed; and
- (d) the destination to which it was delivered.

(3) A person shall keep any record which he is required by this regulation to keep for a period of three years and shall make that record available for inspection by an authorised officer at any reasonable time.

Authorisation for removal of unsterilised meat from a slaughterhouse, knacker’s yard or port of entry

19.—(1) At least two working days before the day on which it is intended to remove unsterilised meat from any premises from which, by virtue of regulation 8, 12, 13 or 15, such meat may not be removed otherwise than under the authority of a movement permit issued pursuant to this regulation, the occupier of the premises, or the owner of the meat, shall apply to the local authority or port health authority in whose district those premises, or that meat, are located and shall give to that authority the following information—

- (a) the day on which the removal is intended to take place;
- (b) the description of meat intended to be moved;
- (c) the address and description of the premises to which that meat is intended to be delivered; and
- (d) the expected date of arrival of the meat at those premises.

(2) Upon receipt of an application an authority shall, without undue delay, satisfy itself that the premises to which it is intended to deliver the unsterilised meat the subject of the application are premises of a kind referred to in

(a) S.I. 1958/2166.

regulation 17(1) and are capable of processing or otherwise disposing of the meat. If the premises are situated in the district of another local authority, the authority to whom the application was made shall notify that other authority that the application has been made, and shall take into account any information obtained from that authority in reaching its decision as to the nature of the premises.

(3) When an authority is satisfied in respect of the matters referred to in paragraph (2) above it shall thereafter issue to the applicant a movement permit in the form specified in the Schedule to these regulations (comprised by an original and three copies thereof) of which Part I has been duly completed by the authority.

(4) When the occupier of any premises, or the owner of any meat, to which this regulation applies regularly delivers unsterilised meat of a specific description to a particular destination, the authority in whose district the premises, or as the case may be the meat, are situated shall, on application being made to it stating the description of that meat and the address and description of that destination, authorise in advance each such movement by issuing such quantity of movement permits as it considers appropriate.

(5) The occupier of any premises from which unsterilised meat is removed under the authority of such a movement permit shall complete Part II of the document delivered to him and shall give the original together with two copies thereof to the driver of the vehicle by which the meat is to be removed and shall retain the other copy for a period of two years.

(6) When the driver delivers the meat to the premises named in the movement permit given to him he shall give to the occupier of those premises that permit.

(7) The occupier shall then complete Part III thereof and shall acknowledge receipt of the meat thus delivered to him by signing the original and its two copies and shall, within seven days from the date of receipt of the meat, send the original and one copy thereof to the local authority in whose district his premises are situated.

(8) The occupier shall retain the other copy for a period of two years from the date on which he received the meat to which it relates.

(9) If the driver is unable to deliver the meat to the premises named in the movement permit given to him he shall without delay inform or cause to be informed either the authority by whom the permit was issued or the authority in whose district the premises are situated, who shall without delay authorise the delivery of the meat to another destination referred to in regulation 17(1) or, if no such alternative destination is available, require the meat to be returned to the premises from which it was removed, or to be buried or destroyed under its supervision. The driver shall hand the movement permit to the occupier of the premises to which the meat is delivered, or, in the case of its burial or destruction, to the supervising authority.

(10) The occupier of the premises to which the meat is delivered shall thereupon complete Part IV of the movement permit and acknowledge receipt of the meat to which the permit relates by signing the original and its two copies and shall, within seven days from the date of receipt of the meat, send the original and one copy to the local authority in whose district his premises are situated.

(11) The occupier shall retain the other copy for a period of two years from the date on which he received the meat to which it relates.

(12) Any local authority to which is sent a movement permit shall complete Part V thereof and shall send the original to the authority which issued it and shall retain the copy for a period of two years.

(13) Any person required by paragraph (5), (8) or (11) of this regulation to retain a document shall make that document available for inspection by an authorised officer at any reasonable time.

PART III

POSSESSION FOR SALE, SALE AND STORAGE OF MEAT

Possession for sale of meat not sterilised

20.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) and (3) below, no person shall have in his possession for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale—

- (a) any meat removed from a slaughterhouse which is unfit for human consumption;
- (b) any meat removed from a knacker's yard;
- (c) any imported meat removed from its port of entry which is not fit, or not intended, for human consumption; or
- (d) any meat unfit for human consumption from any poultry or from any animal referred to in regulation 13(1)

unless it has been sterilised.

(2) The prohibition on possession for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale imposed by paragraph (1) above shall not apply in the case of any meat which—

- (a) is in the possession of any person while in transit to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(a) under the authority of any movement permit required by these regulations to be issued in respect of that movement;
- (b) is in the possession of a person referred to in regulation 17(1)(e) at his premises or is in the possession of any person while in transit to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(b) to (e) under the authority of any movement permit required by these regulations to be issued in respect of that movement; and, if so required by these regulations, has been stained; or
- (c) is in the possession of any person at any premises referred to in regulation 17(1)(a) to (d) for any purpose contemplated by those provisions or with a view to its removal from those premises in accordance with the provisions of regulation 17(3)(c) or is in the possession of any person while in transit from such premises in accordance with those provisions.

(3) It shall be a defence for any person charged with a contravention of, or failure to comply with, this regulation to prove—

- (a) that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the meat was unfit for human consumption, removed from a knacker's yard or, being imported meat, was not intended for human consumption, as the case may be; or
 - (b) that any meat removed from a slaughterhouse or its port of entry became unfit for human consumption only after its removal.
- (4) For the purposes of this regulation, "slaughterhouse" includes, in

addition to the premises referred to in regulation 3 a slaughterhouse licensed under the Poultry Meat (Hygiene) (Scotland) Regulations 1976 (a) .

Sale of unsterilised meat by retail

21.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3) below, no person shall sell, offer or expose for sale, by retail—

- (a) any meat which is unfit for human consumption;
- (b) any knacker meat; or
- (c) any imported meat which is not fit, or not intended, for human consumption

unless that meat has been sterilised.

(2) For the purposes of this regulation, a sale by retail does not include a sale of meat direct from a slaughterhouse, knacker's yard or port of entry to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1).

(3) It shall be a defence for any person charged with a contravention of, or failure to comply with, this regulation to prove that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the meat was meat to which the provisions of this regulation applied.

Storage and packaging of meat unfit for human consumption

22.—(1) Subject to paragraph (3) below, no person shall store any unsterilised meat which is unfit, or not intended, for human consumption in the same room as any meat which is fit for human consumption unless the meat unfit, or not intended, for human consumption is stored according to an arrangement which ensures that it is adequately separated from the meat which is fit for human consumption and that arrangement has been approved by the appropriate local authority or port health authority.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3) below, no person shall store any unsterilised meat which is unfit, or not intended, for human consumption unless any container, wrapper or other packaging used to hold the meat bears a notice of adequate size which is conspicuously visible and contains a distinct, legible and unambiguous statement to the effect that the meat held therein is not for human consumption, together with the name of the packer and the address at which the meat was packed or in the case of imported meat, the name of the country of origin.

(3) It shall be a defence for any person charged with a contravention of, or failure to comply with, paragraph (1) or (2) above to prove that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the meat was unfit, or not intended, for human consumption.

PART IV

ENFORCEMENT

Right of examination and seizure

23.—(1) An authorised officer may at all reasonable times examine any meat not fit, or not intended, for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale or preparation for sale; and if it appears to him that the meat, being meat to which the

(a) S.I. 1976/1221.

requirements of Part II or III of these regulations apply—

- (a) is required to be but has not been sterilised;
- (b) is required to be but has not been stained;
- (c) is required to bear but does not bear a notice; or as the case may be
- (d) is required to be but is not accompanied by a movement permit issued pursuant to regulation 19

in accordance with those requirements, he may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a justice of the peace.

(2) An officer who seizes any meat under paragraph (1) above shall inform the person in whose possession the meat was found of his intention to have it dealt with by a justice of the peace, and any person who under Part II or III of these regulations might be liable to prosecution in respect of the meat shall, if he attends before the justice of the peace, be entitled to be heard and call witnesses.

(3) If it appears to a justice of the peace that any meat brought before him, whether seized under the provisions of this regulation or not, is meat to which the requirements of Part II or III of these regulations apply and is required to be but has not been dealt with in accordance with those requirements, he shall condemn it and order it to be destroyed or to be so dealt with.

(4) If a justice of the peace refuses to condemn any meat seized under this regulation by an authorised officer, the local authority or port health authority shall compensate the owner of the meat for any depreciation in its value resulting from its seizure and removal.

24. If an authorised officer has reason to suspect that any vehicle or container contains any meat to which the requirements of Part II or III of these regulations apply, and which is intended for sale or is in the course of delivery after sale, he may examine the contents of the vehicle or container and for that purpose may, if necessary, detain the vehicle or container; and if the officer finds any meat to which the requirements of Part II or III of these regulations apply and which is required to be but has not been dealt with in accordance with those requirements he may deal with it as meat falling within paragraph (1) of regulation 23 and paragraphs (2) to (4) of that regulation shall apply accordingly.

Disposal of unfit imported meat neither sterilised nor stained

25.—(1) If an authorised officer finds at a port of entry any imported meat, being carcase meat or specified offal, which is unfit, or not intended for human consumption and which has not been sterilised or stained, he shall notify the importer in writing that, unless within 24 hours after the notice is received the importer gives a written undertaking to the port health authority or, if there is no port health authority, the local authority in whose district the meat is found, that he will within 14 days from the date of the undertaking—

- (a) at his own expense:
 - (i) export the meat to which the notice relates; or
 - (ii) sterilise or stain the meat at the port of entry or remove it therefrom to a destination referred to in regulation 17(1)(a); or
- (b) prove in proceedings before a justice of the peace that the meat to which the notice relates is not required by these regulations to be sterilised or stained,

the meat may be destroyed or disposed of so that it cannot be used for human consumption.

(2) If within the time specified in any notice given under paragraph (1) above the port health authority or local authority has not received such written undertaking as is described in the notice, or if within that time they have received an undertaking that the importer will at his own expense export, sterilise, stain or as the case may be remove the meat and the importer fails to export, sterilise, stain or as the case may be remove the meat within 14 days after the receipt of the undertaking, that authority may cause it to be destroyed or disposed of under the supervision of an authorised officer by such means and in such manner as to prevent it from being used for human consumption.

(3) Where in pursuance of this regulation an importer has given an undertaking to prove that the meat to which the notice relates is not required by these regulations to be sterilised or stained, the port health authority or local authority shall within 24 hours after the receipt of the undertaking take steps to obtain the decision of a justice of the peace with respect thereto.

(4) Where in pursuance of this regulation an application is made to a justice of the peace in respect of any imported meat and he is satisfied that the importer has failed to prove that the meat is not required by these regulations to be sterilised or stained, he shall condemn the meat and order it to be destroyed or disposed of under the supervision of an authorised officer by such means and in such manner as to prevent it from being used for human consumption.

(5) If a justice of the peace refuses to condemn any meat in respect of which an application in pursuance of this regulation is made to him, the port health authority or local authority shall compensate the owner of the meat for any depreciation in its value resulting from the making of that application.

Penalties and enforcement

26.—(1) If any person contravenes, or fails to comply with, any provision of these regulations, or knowingly or recklessly makes a false statement or declaration in any document required by these regulations for the movement of any meat, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction 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 and each port health authority shall enforce and execute the provisions of these regulations in its district.

Application of various sections of the Act

27.—(1) Sections 113 (which relates to a contravention due to some person other than the person charged), 115(2) (which relates to the conditions under which a warranty may be pleaded as a defence) and 116 (which relates to offences in relation to warranties and certificates of analysis) of the Act shall apply for the purposes of these regulations as if references therein to proceedings, or a prosecution, under, taken or brought under the Act included references to proceedings, or as the case may be a prosecution, under, taken or brought for an offence under these regulations.

(2) Section 128 of the Act (which relates to protection of local government officers acting in good faith) shall have effect for the purposes of these regulations as if references therein to that Act were references to these regulations.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 22nd July 1982.



Peter Walker,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Norman Fowler,
Secretary of State for Social Services.

20th July 1982.

Nicholas Edwards,
Secretary of State for Wales.

21st July 1982.

SCHEDULE

(Regulation 19)

UNFIT OR KNACKER MEAT : MOVEMENT PERMIT

PART I (To be completed by the local authority or port health authority which authorises the movement)

- (1) Name and address of consignor:
- (2) Name of consignee and address of the premises to which meat is to be delivered:
- (3) Name and address of local authority in whose area the address shown at (2) above is situated:
- (4) (Completion optional)
 - (a) Maximum quantity of meat which may be moved:
 - (b) Period within which the meat may be moved:
- (5) *Authorisation*
The consignor named at (1) above is hereby authorised to despatch unfit meat or knacker meat to the consignee at the address shown at (2) above subject to any limitations set out at (4) above.

.....
 (Signature of authorising officer)

 (Name and address of authority)

PART II (To be completed by the consignor)

- (6) *Details of consignment*
 - (i) Description of material (species of animal, type of meat/offal, etc):
 - (ii) Quantity of material:
 - (iii) Number of containers:
 - (iv) Size and type of containers:
 - (v) Expected date of arrival:

(7) *Means of Transport*

(i) Type of vehicle:

(ii) Registration number:

(iii) Name and address of owner:

.....
.....

(8) *Declaration*

I certify that the material described in (6) above was despatched today to the consignee at the address shown in (2) above, using the means of transport described in (7) above.

WARNING:

Any person who knowingly or recklessly makes a false statement or declaration in this document renders himself liable to prosecution.

.....
(Signature of consignor)

.....
(Date)

THIS FORM SHOULD NOW BE HANDED TO THE DRIVER OF THE VEHICLE, WHO SHOULD HAND IT TO THE CONSIGNEE ON ARRIVAL : KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR OWN RECORDS.

PART III (To be completed by the consignee)

(9) *Declaration*

I certify that the material described in (6) above was received at the address shown in (2) above on(date).

WARNING:

Any person who knowingly or recklessly makes a false statement or declaration in this document renders himself liable to prosecution.

.....
(Signature of consignee)

.....
(Date)

THIS FORM SHOULD NOW BE SENT TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AT THE ADDRESS SHOWN IN (3) ABOVE : KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR OWN RECORDS.

PART IV (To be completed by the person taking delivery of the material if it was not delivered to the consignee at the address shown in (2) above)

(10) Reason why material was not delivered to the address shown in (2) above:

(11) *Declaration*

I certify that the material described in (6) above was delivered to me at:—

..... (insert address)

on.....(date).

WARNING:

Any person who knowingly or recklessly makes a false statement or declaration in this document renders himself liable to prosecution.

.....
(Signature of person taking
delivery of the material)

THIS FORM SHOULD NOW BE SENT TO YOUR LOCAL AUTHORITY'S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT : KEEP ONE COPY FOR YOUR OWN RECORDS.

PART V (To be completed by the local authority in whose area the material was delivered)

Date of receipt of form:

.....
(Name of officer)

.....
(Local authority)

THIS FORM SHOULD NOW BE RETURNED TO THE ORIGINATING AUTHORITY SHOWN IN (5) ABOVE : ONE COPY SHOULD BE RETAINED.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations.)

These regulations, which apply to England and Wales, require, subject to exemptions, that—

- (a) meat unfit for human consumption removed from a slaughterhouse (regulations 6, 7 and 8);
- (b) meat removed from a knacker's yard (regulations 10, 11 and 12);
- (c) meat unfit, or not intended, for human consumption removed from a port of entry (regulation 15); and
- (d) meat of a specified kind unfit for human consumption removed from any other place (regulation 13)

be sterilised or stained before its removal.

Meat which is subject to the provisions of these regulations may be removed from the premises referred to in the preceding paragraph without having first been sterilised (or in certain cases stained) in the circumstances described below.

- (1) Animal flesh, and animal offal commonly used for human consumption, which, except in the case of the removal of such offal from a port of entry, has been stained in accordance with the requirements of the regulations, may be delivered to a destination specified in the regulations if so authorised by the relevant authority (regulations 8(1)(b), 12(1)(b), 13(1)(b) and 15).
- (2) Animal flesh, and animal offal commonly used for human consumption, may, even though it has not been stained, be delivered to a hospital, veterinary school, manufacturing chemist or similar institution if so authorised by the relevant authority (regulations 8(1)(c), 12(1)(c), 13(1)(c) and 15(c)).
- (3) Offal not commonly used for human consumption (including offal of a kind referred to in paragraph (5) below which is not intended to be delivered to a processor) or, in the case of removal from a port of entry any offal, may be delivered to a destination specified in the regulations if so authorised by the relevant authority (regulations 8(1)(d), 12(1)(d), 13(1)(d) and 15(d)).
- (4) Poultry meat may be delivered to a destination specified in the regulations (regulations 8(1)(e), 13(1)(e) and 15(e)).
- (5) Offal consisting of the stomachs and intestines of animals removed from a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard may be delivered to the premises of a processor for sterilisation by him (regulations 8(2) and 12(2)).

Supplementary provisions of the regulations prohibit, subject to exceptions—

- (a) the freezing in slaughterhouses of unfit meat of a kind commonly used for human consumption and the freezing of meat in knackers' yards unless that meat has first been sterilised or stained (regulation 14); and
- (b) the possession for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and the sale by retail, of meat unfit for human consumption, and knacker meat, which has not been sterilised (regulations 20 and 21).

Provision is also made relating to the storage of meat unfit for human consumption (regulation 22) and requiring the keeping of records in certain circumstances (regulation 18).

The regulations confer on authorised officers of local authorities and port health authorities powers requisite for their enforcement and create criminal offences for contravention of, or failure to comply with, their provisions for which the maximum penalty on summary conviction is a fine of £100 or imprisonment for a term of three months or both.

The regulations come into operation on 1st November 1982.

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