

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION 231.11
MEAT REGULATIONS

1st May, 1978

LEGAL NOTICE 15 of 1977, as amended by Legal Notice 37 of 1984.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. The title of these Regulations is Meat Regulations.</p> | <p>Title.</p> |
| <p>2. In these Regulations, "to sell" includes to offer, expose, advertise or keep for sale and to supply by way of compensation or otherwise.</p> | <p>Interpretation.</p> |
| <p>3. (1) (a) An inspector shall, on an ante mortem inspection of an animal, have the power to order the slaughter of the animal and to condemn its carcase, if he suspects that the said animal is suffering from any of the diseases or conditions listed in the Schedule to these Regulations.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) The slaughter of any such animal shall take place in that part of the slaughterhouse reserved for slaughter of sick animals, or in such other place and in such manner as may be directed by the inspector in each particular case.</p> <p>(2) An inspector shall, after having carried out an ante mortem examination of an animal, if the animal is found to be suffering from any disease or condition not listed in the Schedule, have the power to keep the said animal under observation in such a place and under such conditions as he thinks appropriate.</p> <p>(3) An inspector shall, after inspecting the carcase of an animal, regard the whole carcase and the offal and the blood as unfit for human consumption if the animal was suffering from any of the diseases or conditions listed in the Schedule to these regulations.</p> <p>(4) An inspector shall regard as unfit for human consumption -</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) any stillborn or unborn carcase and any immature carcase which is oedematous or in poor physical condition as well as any offal or blood removed or collected from any such carcase;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) any animal which is far advanced in age;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) (i) the blood of any animal affected with any infectious disease or condition;</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">(ii) the blood of any animal if the blood is contaminated by stomach contents or by other extraneous matter, or by the blood of any other animal affected with any infectious disease or condition.</p> | <p>Inspection of animals.</p> |
| <p>4. (1) An inspector shall, if he is satisfied that the carcase or offal is affected with tuberculosis, other than generalised tuberculosis or tuberculosis with emaciation, regard the following parts of the carcass and offal as unfit for human consumption:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) any part of the carcase infected with localised</p> | <p>Carcass affected with tuberculosis.</p> |

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;
- (c) any organ or viscera when tuberculosis exists in the substance, or on the surface thereof, or in any lymphatic gland associated therewith.

(2) An inspector shall regard any part of a carcass and any offal or blood contaminated with tuberculosis material as unfit for human consumption.

Carcass affected with localised *cysticercus bovis*.

5. An inspector, if satisfied that any part of a carcass or offal is affected with localised *cysticercus bovis* shall, after condemning the affected part, regard as fit for human consumption the remaining part of such carcass or offal on condition that it be kept in cold storage at a temperature not exceeding -7° (20°F) for a period of not less than three weeks or at a temperature not exceeding -10°C (14°F) for a period of not less than 2 weeks, and shall not release it as so fit except after the expiry of the said term.

Carcass affected by other diseases.

6. An inspector may, when satisfied that the whole or part of a carcass or any offal is affected by any disease or condition not mentioned in these regulations, regard as unfit for human consumption the whole carcass and offal or such lesser part thereof, as he may think appropriate in the circumstance.

Other unfit meat.

7. Meat declared to be unfit for human consumption and the carcass of an animal suffering from rabies, glanders or anthrax shall be destroyed by heat under the direction and supervision of an inspector:

Provided that the Superintendent of Public Health may allow any meat declared to be unfit for human consumption to be used for industrial purposes under such conditions as he may deem fit to impose.

Ill-treated animals.

8. (1) Animals which have been subjected to ill-treatment shall not be slaughtered for human consumption before they have recovered from such ill-treatment.

(2) For the purpose of this regulation, the fatigue caused by a journey, any faulty method of conveyance, starvation, any violent exercise and any brutal coercion shall be considered to be ill-treatment.

Young bovines, etc., not to be slaughtered.

9. It shall not be lawful to slaughter any animal of the bovine, caprine, ovine or equine species or swine, which has not attained an age physical development sufficient to ensure a proper degree of nutritiousness in its meat.

Stamp.
Cap. 231.

10. (1) The stamp used for the stamping of meat as required by article 34 of the Food, Drugs and Drinking Water Act, shall be -

- (a) a stamp with "methyl violet" dye in the case of meat, and
- (b) branding in the case of viscera,

bearing the date of slaughter and a letter corresponding to the species to which the animal belongs.

(2) Every butcher shall constantly display in a conspicuous part of his shop where meat is sold a facsimile (supplied by the Government) of the impressions of the official stamps for stamping of meat or viscera at the slaughterhouse.

11. No person shall, without the permission of the Superintendent of Public Health, acting on the advice of the Principal Government Veterinary Surgeon, sell for human consumption any meat or entrails not derived from animals of the species commonly used as food in Malta.

Prohibition of sale of certain meat.
Substituted by:
L.N. 37 of 1984.

12. (1) An inspector, after satisfying himself that any rabbit or poultry was suffering from a disease when killed, or that it is in any other way unwholesome or deteriorated, may declare the same to be unfit for human consumption.

Rabbits or poultry suffering from diseases.

(2) The provisions of regulation 7 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any rabbit or poultry declared unfit under sub-regulation (1).

13. The slaughtering of animals shall be carried out in such a manner as will ensure that the animal is killed instantaneously, or is rendered insensible to pain until death supervenes, in accordance with the directions of the Principal Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Manner of slaughter.

14. No person may be employed in a slaughterhouse without a permit from the Superintendent of Public Health who may withdraw or suspend such a permit in the case of misbehaviour or other irregularity.

Employees in slaughterhouse.

15. Any person who is employed or otherwise performs any work whatsoever in a slaughterhouse shall, while within any part of the slaughterhouse where animals are slaughtered, or where meat is kept, stored, or offered for sale, wear protective clothing to the satisfaction of the inspector.

Protective clothing.

16. (1) No meat shall be removed from any slaughterhouse without the permission of the inspector.

Removal of meat from slaughterhouse.

(2) No meat shall be conveyed from any slaughterhouse in any vehicle which does not conform in all respects with the relative provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

S.L. 231.02

17. (1) Any person misbehaving or creating any disturbance whatsoever in a slaughterhouse may be, at the discretion of the inspector, asked to leave the slaughterhouse and/or prohibited from entering the slaughterhouse during any period not exceeding one month.

Misbehaviour within slaughterhouse.

(2) Smoking in any part of the slaughterhouse as is referred to in regulation 15 is prohibited.

18. Any person entering or leaving a slaughterhouse shall be liable to be searched.

Power of search.

19. Animals shall be slaughtered in, and their meat shall be

Hours of work.

inspected and/or removed from, a slaughterhouse during such hours as shall appear on a notice affixed to the main entrance to the slaughterhouse.

SCHEDULE

ABNORMAL ODOUR, ASSOCIATED WITH DISEASE OR OTHER CONDITIONS, PREJUDICIAL TO HEALTH

ACTINOMYCOSIS (generalised)

ANAEMIA (advanced or infectious)

ANTHRAX

ACTINOBACILLOSIS (generalised)

AZOTURIA

BLACKLEG

BRUISING (extensive and severe)

GASEOUS LYMPHADENITIS WITH EMACIATION

CASEDUS LYMPHADENITIS (generalised)

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS (generalised)

CYSTICERCUS CELLULOSAE

CYSTICERCUS OVIS (generalised)

DECOMPOSITION (generalised)

DOURINE

EMACIATION (pathological)

EXTENSIVE FISTULA

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

GANGRENOUS OR SEVERE HAEMORRHAGIC ENTERITIS OR GASTRITIS

GENERALISED PIGMENTARY DEPOSITS

GENERALISED OSTEOPOROSIS

GLANDERS

INFECTIOUS EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

INFLUENZA (acute)

JAUNDICE

MALIGNANT CATARRHAL FEVER

MASTITIS (acute septic)

METRITIS (acute septic)

OEDEMA (generalised)

PERICARDITIS (acute, septic)

PERITONITIS (acute, diffuse, septic)

PLEURISY (acute, diffuse, septic)

PNEUMONIA (acute, septic)

PURPURA HAEMORRHAGICA

PYAEMIA (including joint-ill)

RABIES

SARCOCYSTS

SEPTICAEMIA OR TOXAEMIA

STRANGLES

SWINE ERYSIPELAS (acute)

SWINE FEVER (classical or African)

TETANUS

TOXIC ENCEPHALOMYELITIS (forage poisoning)

TRICHINOSIS

TUBERCULOSIS (generalized)

TUBERCULOSIS WITH EMACIATION

TUMOURS (a) MALIGNANT WITH SECONDARY GROWTHS

(b) MULTIPLE

URAEMIA
