Wholesome Meat and Fish (Processing Establishments and Cold Stores) Rules

Table of Contents

- 1 Citation
- 2 Definitions
- 3 Person to whom licence may be granted
- 4 Licence not transferable
- 5 Licence to be exhibited
- 6 No alteration to buildings or premises
- 7 Prohibition against employment of persons suffering from certain diseases, etc.
- 8 Personal and environmental cleanliness
- 9 Power of Director-General to issue directives
- 10 Offences to be compoundable

Legislative History

WHOLESOME MEAT AND FISH ACT (CHAPTER 349A, SECTION 42)

WHOLESOME MEAT AND FISH (PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENTS AND COLD STORES) RULES

PDF created date on: 22 Feb 2022

G.N. No. S 555/1999

REVISED EDITION 2001

(31st January 2001)

[10th December 1999]

PDF created date on: 22 Feb 2022

Citation

1. These Rules may be cited as the Wholesome Meat and Fish (Processing Establishments and Cold Stores) Rules.

Definitions

- 2. In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires
 - "harmful substance" means any substance, material or other article which, if introduced into or allowed to come into contact with any meat product, fish product or processing ingredient, would
 - (a) adulterate or contaminate the meat product, fish product or processing ingredient; or
 - (b) otherwise render the meat product, fish product or processing ingredient unfit for human consumption,

and includes any pesticide residue, organic or inorganic compound, hormone, hormone-like substance, growth promoter, antibiotic, anthelminthic, therapeutic or prophylactic agent, radio-active fallout, which may be harmful to human health if ingested;

- "licence" means a licence granted by the Director-General under section 13 of the Act which permits the holder thereof to use any premises as a processing establishment or cold store;
- "licensee" means a person who holds a valid licence;
- "processing ingredient" means any substance which is used or intended to be used in the processing of meat products or fish products by being added to such products, and includes any preservative or dye-stuff.

Person to whom licence may be granted

- **3.**—(1) The Director-General shall not grant a licence to any person unless the person is carrying on business in Singapore and is
 - (a) registered under the Business Registration Act (Cap. 32); or

- (b) in the case of a company, incorporated or registered under the Companies Act (Cap. 50).
- (2) The Director-General may refuse to grant a licence to an applicant if he is satisfied that the applicant or one of his partners or, if the applicant is a body corporate, one of its directors
 - (a) had previously been convicted of an offence under the Act or these Rules; or
 - (b) was the holder of a licence which had been revoked under section 8 of the Act.

Licence not transferable

- **4.**—(1) No licensee shall transfer or assign the benefit of his licence to any other person.
- (2) A licensee who contravenes paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

Licence to be exhibited

- **5.**—(1) A licensee shall exhibit his licence in a conspicuous position in the processing establishment or cold store in respect of which the licence has been granted.
- (2) A licensee who fails to comply with paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

No alteration to buildings or premises

- **6.**—(1) A licensee shall ensure that no alteration or change shall be made to the buildings or premises of his licensed processing establishment or cold store unless plans of the alteration or change are first submitted to the Director-General or an authorised officer and his prior written approval is obtained.
- (2) A licensee who fails to comply with paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

Prohibition against employment of persons suffering from certain diseases, etc.

- 7.—(1) No licensee shall employ or permit any person to work in his licensed processing establishment or cold store if he knows or has reasonable grounds for suspecting that such person
 - (a) is suffering from or is a carrier of any disease or other condition; or

PDF created date on: 22 Feb 2022