REGULATIONS, DATED FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1951, MADE BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE FOR NORTHERN IRELAND UNDER SECTION 4 OF THE MILK ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 1950.

1951. No. 189

The Ministry of Agriculture in exercise of the powers conferred on it by Section nine of the Milk Act (Northern Ireland) 1950, and of any other power enabling it in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations, that is to say :—

PART I

1. Short Title and Commencement. These Regulations may be cited as the Milk Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1951 and shall come into effect on the first day of November, 1951.

2. Interpretation. In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires —

" Act " means the Milk Act (Northern Ireland) 1950 ;

" consumer " means any person to whom milk is supplied and who neither sells it nor uses it in the manufacture of milk products for sale ;

" dairy " means the premises in which milk is handled and from which milk is sold or distributed by a licensed producer or a licensed distributor ;

" cowshed " means the accommodation provided by a licensed producer for housing and milking or for the milking of the dairy herd ;

" dairy herd " or " herd " means the cows in respect of which a producer's licence has been granted ;

" handling " in relation to milk means any process of milking or of straining, cooling, receiving, pasteurising, storing, bottling of milk ;

" distributor's licence " means a licence for the purchase and resale of milk granted in accordance with the provisions of the Act and " licensed distributor " means the holder of such a licence ;

" producer's licence " means a licence for the production and sale of milk granted in accordance with the provisions of the Act and " licensed producer " means the holder of such a licence ;

" raw milk " means milk which has not been treated by heat ;

" retail container " means a container other than a bottle of a capacity not exceeding one quart ;

" sale " includes the supply of milk under any arrangements which may, for the time being, be in operation for free supply of milk to the consumer ;

" selling milk by retail " means selling it —

(*a*) to a person other than a licensed distributor or a manufacturer of milk products whose premises are registered under the Marketing of Dairy Produce Act (Northern Ireland) 1929 as amended,

(*b*) to such licensed distributor or manufacturer otherwise than for the purposes of his business as such ;

" selling milk by wholesale " means selling milk otherwise than by retail and " wholesaler " and " wholesaling " shall be construed accordingly ;

" tuberculin test " means a tuberculin test of an animal made by a Veterinary Surgeon or a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry in such manner as the Ministry may direct ;

" veterinary surgeon " means a person whose name appears in the Register of Veterinary Surgeons ;

Other expressions have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

3. The Interpretation Act 1889 as applied to Northern Ireland by the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1921 shall apply for the purposes of the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

PART II

LICENCES

General provisions relating to producers' licences and distributors' licences

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) hereof

(*a*) A producer's licence or a distributor's licence granted by the Ministry under the Act on the 1st day of November, 1951, shall, unless suspended or revoked by the Ministry or surrendered by the holder, remain in force for a period of four years from that date and shall be renewable on the expiry of the said period and of each period of four years thereafter.

(*b*) A producer's licence or a distributor's licence granted by the Ministry under the Act on any day other than on the first day of a period of four years prescribed by sub-paragraph (*a*) of this paragraph shall, unless suspended or revoked by the Ministry or surrendered by the holder, remain in force until the end of the said period and shall be renewable thereafter as prescribed in sub-paragraph (*a*) of this paragraph.

(2) A licence granted on the 1st day of November, 1951, or on any date between that date and the 31st August, 1954, in respect of the production and sale of milk of Grade A (T.T.) milk shall, unless the herd from which the milk is produced shall in the meantime qualify for recognition as an attested herd, expire on the 31st day of August, 1954, and a licence granted on the 1st day of November, 1951, or on any date between that date and the 31st August, 1952, in respect of the production and sale of Grade B milk shall expire on the 31st day of August, 1952.

(3) Every producer's licence and every distributor's licence granted by the Ministry under the Act shall be subject to the conditions, so far as they are expressed to be applicable, set out in these Regulations.

(4) Applications for licences and the several licences referred to in the Act shall be in the form or to the effect as set forth in the First Schedule to these Regulations.

PART III

Provisions relating to premises used by a producer licensed for the purpose of production and sale of milk

5. The premises used by a licensed producer for the purposes of his business as a milk producer shall include a cowshed and a dairy, and the said cowshed and dairy shall be constructed in conformity with the requirements set out in the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

Provided that any premises being used by a licensed producer at the commencement of these Regulations which do not conform with the requirements of these Regulations may, notwithstanding their failure to conform with such requirements, continue to be so used for such period as the Ministry may allow.

PART IV

Provisions relating to the handling of milk on a licensed producer's premises

6.—(1) Where an animal shows evidence of any disease which is likely to affect the milk injuriously it shall be segregated from the rest of the herd or removed from the herd as the case may require, and while segregated or removed its milk shall not be sold.

(2) A licensed producer shall give an authorised officer such information as he may require as to the segregation or removal of animals and in the case of removal as to the manner in which any animal has been disposed of.

7.—(1) A licensed producer shall not use the cowshed for the housing of poultry or of animals other than those which comprise the dairy herd.

(2) A licensed producer shall —

(*a*) cause every part of the interior of the cowshed and the dairy including any fixtures or appliances therein to be kept in such a state of cleanliness as will prevent contamination of the milk,

(*b*) cause all manure or other matter to be removed from the cowshed at least once every day and so disposed of that no offensive odour from such manure or other matter can reach any part of the cowshed or dairy, and that no milk in the cowshed or dairy is exposed to contamination by dirt, dust or flies from such manure or other matter,

(*c*) cause the approaches to the cowshed and dairy to be kept clean.

8. A licensed producer shall take or cause to be taken the following precautions in connection with the milking of the cows :—

(1) No dry bedding or other dusty matter shall be moved in the cowshed during the milking or within half an hour before the milking commences in such a manner as to cause a risk of contamination of the milk.

(2) The milking shall be carried out in good and proper light.

(3) The hairs on the udders, flanks and hindquarters of each animal shall be kept short by clipping or otherwise and the flanks, tail and udders shall be kept free from dirt. Before milking the udders and teats shall be carefully washed with clean water and dried with clean cloths. The udders and teats shall be kept dry during the milking.

(4) Every person engaged in any process of production of milk shall keep himself and his outer clothing clean and in particular every person engaged in the milking of the cows shall thoroughly wash and dry his hands before milking and shall throughout the milking, as far as is practicable, keep his hands clean, dry and free from contamination.

(5) The first few streams of foremilk from each teat shall be separately drawn into a receptacle for immediate visual examination, and shall subsequently be discarded in such a manner as to avoid the risk of the infection of the herd.

(6) Milk which on visual examination appears to contain colostrum shall not be included in the supply of milk intended for sale.

9. As soon as practicable after milking, the milk from each cow shall be removed from the cowshed to the dairy (due care being taken during such removal to protect the milk from any source of contamination), and cooled to the lowest temperature practicable, having regard to the temperature of the water available on the premises.

10. Save for any purpose connected with the despatch of milk to a purchaser, milk shall not be kept while in the possession of the licensed producer elsewhere than in the dairy and while being so kept shall be effectively protected from the direct rays of the sun and from contamination from any source. The dairy shall not be used for any purpose other than a purpose connected with the handling of milk.

11. Milk intended for sale by wholesale by the holder of a Milk Licence shall be placed in churns which have been cleansed in accordance with these Regulations. The churns shall be —

(*a*) labelled with the name and address of the licensed producer, and the day of production (with the words " morning " " evening " or " mixed milk " according to the time of milking) or

(*b*) otherwise marked to the same effect.

12. The provisions of this Part of the Regulations shall apply subject to the special requirements set out in Part VI as applicable to licensed producers of Grade A (T.T.) milk or Grade B milk.

PART V

Provisions relating to the cleansing and storage of vessels and appliances

13. A licensed producer or a licensed distributor shall not use or cause to be used in connection with his milk business, any vessel or appliance, any part of the interior surface of which is rusty or is not capable of being readily cleansed or any vessel or appliance used for any purpose other than a purpose connected with the production and distribution of milk.

14. A licensed producer or a licensed distributor shall ensure that every vessel, including the lid, used for containing milk shall, immediately before use by him, be in a state of thorough cleanliness, and if he has any reason to believe that since last being used for containing milk, any such vessel has not been cleansed in accordance with these Regulations or has, subsequent to such cleansing, been rendered unclean, shall cause the vessel to be cleansed, or recleansed as the case may be, and if he is unable to cleanse or recleanse the vessel, he shall not use it for containing milk.

15.—(1) A licensed producer or a licensed distributor shall, as soon as practicable after use, cause any appliance used by him for any purpose for which it is brought into contact with milk to be cleansed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation and to be, immediately before use, in a state of thorough cleanliness.

(2) All vessels and appliances after cleansing shall, when not in use, be stored in the dairy.

(3) All caps, discs and metal foil shall be kept in a clean place and protected from contamination.

16.—(1) For the purpose of cleansing or recleansing any vessel or appliance in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation,

(*a*) such vessel or appliance shall, as soon after use as is practicable, be thoroughly rinsed with clean, cold or lukewarm water so that as far as practicable all traces of milk or milk residues have been removed from the vessel or appliance, and