

Wholesome Meat and Fish (Slaughter-houses) 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 Animals to have sufficient rest and water before slaughter

9 Certificate of authorised examiner

10 Marking and tagging of carcasses

11 Removal of animals or carcasses, etc., from slaughter-house

12 Personal and environmental cleanliness

13 Power of Director-General to issue directives

14 Offences to be compoundable

Legislative History

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

WHOLESOME MEAT AND FISH (SLAUGHTER-HOUSES) RULES

R 4

G.N. No. S 556/1999

REVISED EDITION 2001

(31st January 2001)

[10th December 1999]

Citation

1. These Rules may be cited as the Wholesome Meat and Fish (Slaughter-houses) Rules.

Definitions

2. In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires —

“animal” means any animal which is slaughtered or intended to be slaughtered for the production of meat products;

“carcase” includes any part of a carcase;

“harmful substance” means any substance, material or other article which, if introduced into or allowed to come into contact with any meat product, would render the meat product unfit for human consumption, and includes any pesticide residue, organic or inorganic compound, hormone, hormone-like substance, growth promoter, antibiotic, anthelmintic, therapeutic or prophylactic agent and 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 licenses any premises as a slaughter-house for the purpose of section 11(1)(a) of the Act;

“licensee” means a person who holds a valid licence.

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 slaughter-house 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 slaughter-house unless plans of the alteration or change are first submitted to the Director-General or an authorised officer and his prior written approval 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 slaughter-house 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

- (b) is afflicted with any infected wound or sore,
that is likely to contaminate any meat product in the slaughter-house or infect any other person employed therein.

(2) A licensee shall —

- (a) cause every person employed in his licensed slaughter-house to be examined by a medical practitioner at the time of his appointment and at least once a year thereafter; and
- (b) obtain from the medical practitioner a certificate of fitness in respect of every such person who is found fit by the medical practitioner to be employed at the slaughter-house.

(3) The certificate of fitness of every person employed at the licensed slaughter-house shall be kept at the slaughter-house and shall be readily available for inspection by the Director-General or an authorised officer when so required.

(4) The Director-General or an authorised officer may, from time to time, require a licensee to subject the persons employed by him in his licensed slaughter-house to such additional medical examinations or such other medical tests or vaccinations as the Director-General or authorised officer thinks necessary.

(5) A licensee who fails to comply with paragraph (1), (2) or (3) or with any requirement under paragraph (4) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

(6) In this rule, “medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner registered under the Medical Registration Act (Cap. 174).

Animals to have sufficient rest and water before slaughter

8.—(1) Every licensee shall ensure that any animal, upon arrival at his licensed slaughter-house, is given sufficient rest and water before slaughter.

(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.

Certificate of authorised examiner

9. Where an authorised examiner has —

- (a) examined the carcase of any animal which has died in a licensed slaughter-house before it is slaughtered;
- (b) examined any animal intended for slaughter at a licensed slaughter-house