



CHAPTER 8

Dairies, Cowsheds, Milk Shops, Milk Dealers and Purveyors

KWADUKUZA



KWADUKUZA MUNICIPALITY

BYLAWS RELATING TO REGISTRATION AND REGULATIONS OF DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, MILK SHOPS AND MILK DEALERS AND PURVEYORS

The Kwadukuza Municipality acting in terms of section 156(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 1996, (Act 108 of 1996) read with section 13 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) hereby publishes the bylaws as set forth hereafter as bylaws made by the Municipality which bylaws will come into effect on the first day of the month following the date of publication hereof.

1. Definitions

In these bylaws, unless inconsistent with the context:

“Approved” means approved by the Environmental Health Officer;

“Dairyman” means any person who produces, supplies, or keeps for sale, or sells milk obtained from his own herd, and who is registered as such under these bylaws;

“Dairy” means any premises, whether within or without the municipal area, occupied and used by a dairyman for the production and sale or supply of milk;

“Herd” means the milk cows kept by a dairyman and includes and bovine animals kept in contact with such cows while they are in milk;

“Milk” means and includes every variety or kind of milk destined for human consumption within the municipal area, whether derived from cows, goats, ewes, mares or asses and includes also skim milk, separated milk, butter milk and cream, but does not include dried milk or condensed or preserved milk contained in hermetically sealed receptacles;

“Milk Dealer” means any person, other than a dairyman, who received, collects, treats, prepares for sale, or sells milk at or from a milk depot and who is registered as such under these bylaws”

“Milk Depot” means any premises, whether within or without the municipal area occupied and used by a milk dealer for the collection, storage, handling, treatment and/or preparation of milk intended for sale within the municipal area;

“Milk Product” means and includes butter, cheese or any other product of milk, and includes also ice-cream or any similar substance containing milk or



cream which, being intended for human consumption, is not sterilised and is not contained in hermetically sealed receptacles;

“Milk Purveyor” means any person in possession or occupation of a milk shop, who, having signed the undertaking required by Section No. 20 of this bylaw is registered as such under these bylaws:

“Milk Shop” means any premises or part thereof, other than a dairy or milk depot, in which milk is supplied, kept, deposited or exposed for sale or disposal or is sold, and includes also all appurtenances to such premises;

“Milk Vessel” means and includes every receptacle, can vessel, utensil, bottle, measure, appliance, apparatus, or any other thing whatsoever which is used by a dairyman, milk dealer or milk purveyor for the production, collection, keeping, storage, preparation, treatment, measurement, conveyance, delivery or distribution of milk, and also any lid, cover, stopper or other loose part of any such receptacle or vessel likely or liable to come into contact with the contents thereof;

“Municipality” means the Kwadukuza Municipal Council and includes the Mayor, Political Office Bearers, Political Structures, Municipal Manager and any Official who has delegated powers in terms of Section 59 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000);

“Municipal Manager” means the person appointed in terms of Section 82 of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act 1998, (Act 117 of 1998);

“Municipal Area” shall mean the area of jurisdiction of the Kwadukuza Municipality;

“Cowshed” means any building or structure, or part thereof, in which cows are kept or milked and includes also all appurtenances to such building or structure;

“Cow-keeper” means any person, other than a dairyman, who owns or keeps a cow;

“Sell” means sell by wholesale or retail, and, in addition to the ordinary meaning, includes attempt to sell, or offer, advertise, keep, expose, transmit, convey or deliver for sale or authorise direct or allow sale; and , further means and includes barter, exchange, supply or disposal for any consideration, direct or indirect:

The words “SELLER”, “SELLING”, “SALE” and “SOLD” have a corresponding meaning:



2. **The Environmental Health Officer shall keep a register of dairymen, milk dealers and milk purveyors, in which shall be recorded:**
- (1) the name and postal address of every dairyman, milk dealer and milk purveyor who, having been registered under these bylaws is entitled to sell or supply milk for consumption within the municipal area;
 - (2) the situation of every dairy, cowshed, milk depot, milk shop and/or milk purveyor's premises belonging to or used by such persons;
 - (3) the number and date of the certificate issued by him in respect of such registration;
 - (4) the respective numbers of the badges issued in terms of these bylaws;
 - (5) the date of every renewal of each certificate issued.
3. (1) No person shall carry on business as a dairyman, milk dealer or milk purveyor, or be granted a licence, or renewal thereof, required for such purpose under the Trade Licensing bylaws of the Municipality, unless and until he shall have obtained a certificate of registration under these bylaws, or a renewal thereof.
- (2) Every dairyman or milk dealer who shall sell milk from a milk shop away from his premises shall be obliged to register as a milk purveyor in addition to registering as a dairyman or milk dealer.
4. Every certificate of registration issued under these bylaws shall specify:
- (1) the nature of the business to be carried on;
 - (2) the full name of the person registered;
 - (3) the postal address of such person;
 - (4) the situation of the registered premises;
 - (5) the number of cowsheds (if any) of on such premises;
 - (6) the maximum number of cows allowed in each cowshed (if any);
 - (7) the grade of milk to be sold;
 - (8) the date of issue of the certificate;
 - (9) the date of expiry of the certificate;
 - (10) in the case of the milk purveyor, the conditions laid down in bylaw 20.
5. (1) Application for a certificate of registration shall be made on the form prescribed by the Municipality, which shall be completed in full and signed by the applicant and addressed to the Environmental Health Officer.
- (2) With his application the applicant shall also lodge:

- (a) a block plan, drawn to scale of 1 : 1250, showing all buildings and roads within a radius of 91 metres from the premises in which the proposed business is to be carried on;
- (b) plans and sections, in duplicate, drawn to a scale of 1 : 100 of all buildings erected or proposed to be erected and used for the purpose of the business and of the drainage and water installations;
- (c) full particulars of the plant installed or intended to be installed and used for the purposes of the business, giving the number, capacity and type or description of all boilers, sterilizers, coolers, pasteurisers and other apparatus;
- (d) particulars of the materials used or to be used in the construction of all buildings on the premises, including any Native quarters used in connection therewith;
- (e) particulars of the number (if any) of bovine animals which are to be kept, of the provision for their grazing and of the number of cows which are to be accommodated in each cowshed;

and the application shall also furnish such further information in connection with the application as the Environmental Health Officer may be required.

- (3) The Environmental Health Officer may refuse or grant such application; provided that he shall grant same only if, after due inspection and enquiry, he is satisfied that all the requirements of these bylaws have been complied with by the application in respect of such portions of the premises as are to be used as a dairy, milk depot, milk shop, milk purveyor's premises or cowshed, and also in respect of all utensils, vessels, receptacles, vehicles, apparatus and things intended to be used in connection with the registered business; provided further that, if the application is refused, the applicant shall have the right to appeal to the municipal manager.
6. Upon granting of any application for registration, a certificate of registration, in the form prescribed by the Municipality and signed by the Environmental Health Officer, and having attached thereto a copy of the plan of the premises, shall be issued to the applicant free of charge and the particulars of the certificate shall be recorded in the register.
 7. Every certificate of registration shall expire on the 31st day of December in each year in which it was issued or renewed. Applications for renewals must



be made in writing to the Environmental Health Officer on or before the 1st day of December. The Environmental Health Officer, before granting any renewal may require to be satisfied in respect of any of the matters referred to in bylaw no. 5 of these bylaws, and, if not so satisfied, may refuse the application for a renewal subject to the applicant's right of appeal to the municipal manager as provided in bylaw no. 5.

8. Every person under these bylaws shall cause his certificate of registration to be exhibited at all times in a conspicuous position on his premises.
9.
 - (1) No certificate of registration shall be transferred from the holder thereof to any other person, but, in the event of such holder disposing of his business to any other person, such other person shall make application for a certificate of registration in his name of the premises and business concerned; and no certificate of registration shall be valid in respect of any premises other than those specified in such certificate and on the plan attached thereto.
 - (2) In the event of any alteration or addition being made to any premises registered under these bylaws, the person to whom a certificate of registration in respect of such premises has been issued shall inform the Environmental Health Officer of such alterations or additions and shall furnish him with a plan, in duplicate, showing the existing buildings together with the alterations and/or additions, and such plan shall, after approval, be substituted for the plan attached to the original application and certificate.
 - (3) In the event of any person to whom a certificate of registration has been issued being desirous of altering any of the conditions subject to which such certificate has been issued, he shall make written application to the Environmental Health Officer for such alteration and shall, with such application forward the certificate to the Environmental Health Officer in order that such altered conditions, if approved, may be endorsed on the certificate.
10.
 - (1) No person shall introduce or transmit any milk or milk product into the municipal area for sale or distribution for human consumption within the municipal area unless he is registered under these bylaws, or is in the employ of a person so registered.
 - (2) No dairyman or milk dealer registered under these bylaws shall receive any milk for any such purpose unless the person supplying such milk is registered under these bylaws or is in the employ of a person so registered.



- (3) All milk and milk products introduced or transmitted into the municipal area shall be deemed to have been introduced or transmitted for one or other of such purposes unless and until the contrary is proved.

11. Dairymen

Every dairyman shall provide in connection with his dairy:

- (1) A pure, wholesome water supply, free from liability to pollution, conveniently accessible to every part of the premises, and in sufficient quantity for all purposes connected with, and the requirements of, the dairy, including the cleansing of all milk vessels used therein;
- (2) Proper and sufficient housing, washing and sanitary accommodation for every person resident and/or employed on the premises;
- (3) A milk room to be used solely for the purposes of cooling, straining, mixing, handling storing or keeping therein milk and/or milk products, which purposes shall be effected on in such room. The dairyman shall cause such milk room:
 - (a) to be constructed of brick, stone or concrete, with smoothly plastered internal walls, a dust-proof ceiling and a floor constructed of impervious material suitably graded towards an outlet;
 - (b) to be sufficiently lighted and ventilated by means of a door and glazed windows capable of being opened;
 - (c) to be rendered fly-proof by means of fly-screens fitted to the windows and any other openings and a spring fly-door, such screens and door to consist of wire gauze containing not less than 400 meshes to 10 square centimetres;
 - (d) to be so constructed as not to be in direct communication with any room used as a living or sleeping apartment;
 - (e) to be so constructed as not be in direct communication with any room used as a living or sleeping apartment;
 - (f) to be situated at a distance of not less than 15 metres form any water closet, privy, urinal, manure receptacle or midden or any other accumulation of offensive matter;

- (g) to be entirely separated from the cowshed, but conveniently situated thereto and to the washroom;
- (h) together with all milk vessels used therein, to be at all times kept in a clean and sanitary condition;
- (i) to be provided with racks of metal or other impervious material for storing clean milk vessels above floor level when not in use;
- (j) to have all tables and shelves therein topped with smooth, durable impervious material;

provided that the requirements of this sub-section shall not apply to any racks, tables, shelves or other equipment in any milk room in any dairy which is already registered at the date of promulgation of these bylaws which are considered by the Environmental Health Officer to be satisfactory;

- (4) a washroom, conveniently situated to the milk-room, but not communicating directly therewith, for the washing of milk vessels, the floor of which shall be properly paved and drained, and to the inside of which a supply of pure water shall be laid on;
 - (5) suitable apparatus, complying with the relevant requirements prescribed in schedule 'A' to these bylaws, and approved by the Environmental Health Officer, for sterilising by steam or boiling water of all milk vessels; such apparatus to be placed in the washroom.
12. Every dairyman shall provide one or more cowsheds in connection with his dairy and shall cause all cows in milk kept by him to be milked only in such cowsheds. He shall comply, in connection with any such cowsheds, with all the requirements contained in these bylaws and shall, in addition, cause such cowsheds to be:
- (1) a central milking passage not less than 1,7 metres in width or a rear milking passage not less than 1,4 metres in width;
 - (2) each stall in such cowshed measuring 1,7 metres long, excluding the manger, and 1,4 metres wide (or twice the width in the case of double stalling), with suitable partitions between each stall;
 - (3) the manger constructed of impervious material and in such manner that food cannot lodge at the back of it or underneath it and so that all parts are freely accessible for cleansing;



- (4) all other fittings constructed of iron, unless, in the case of existing cowsheds registered at the date of promulgation of these bylaws, the fittings are considered by the Environmental Health Officer to be satisfactory;
- (5) the floor graded to a manure channel not less than 460mm wide by 100mm in depth at the highest point, the floor and manure channel conforming to the following requirements:

Transverse Grading:

Stalls - From the front of the manger wall to the manure channel the fall on the stall shall be not less than 25mm.

Passage - The surface of the cow passage shall fall uniformly at least 25mm to the manure channel or channels.

Longitudinal Grading - The stall floors, manure channels and milking passage shall fall 15mm towards the drainage sump or gully for each cowstanding or provided for.

- (6) the ground around the shed to a distance of not less than 4,6 metres effectively hardened and drained and kept free from unnecessary articles.
13. (1) No dairyman shall permit any cowshed, milk room or washroom on his premises to be used:
- (a) for the stacking or storage of any forage, fodder or other cattle feed;
 - (b) as sleeping apartment for any human being;
 - (c) for the keeping therein of any animals other than bovine animals or any poultry or other birds,
- (2) No dairyman shall permit any storeroom used for the storage of any forage, fodder or other cattle feed to communicate directly with any cowshed, milk room or washroom.

14. Every dairyman shall:

- (1) cause the floors of his cowshed to be cleansed and thoroughly washed at least half an hour before each occasion of milking, and shall keep such cowshed and the yard adjoining in a state of thorough cleanliness and take all precautions to prevent contamination of milking by dust, dirt, flies or otherwise;



- (2) cause the ceiling or inner surface of the roof, exposed roof timbers and the inner surface of every wall of his cowshed (except so much as may be painted, tarred or covered with material such as to render lime-washing unnecessary and as may be otherwise properly cleansed) to be thoroughly cleaned down and then lime-washed at least once in every three months to the satisfaction of the Environmental Health Officer and also at such other times as the Environmental Health Officer may by written notice require. He shall also cause the ceilings, walls and ledges in such cowshed to be kept free from dust, dirt and cobwebs;
- (3) at all times and at every stage in the production, handling, storage, supply and distribution of milk or milk products intended for sale, take all precautions necessary for preventing the infection or contamination of such milk or milk products by dust, dirt, flies, vermin, effleevia or any other cause;
- (4) provide and keep available at all times on his dairy premises, adequate washing facilities, consisting of soap, washstand basins, nail brushes and towels for the purpose of cleansing the hands of every person employed in milking cows or in preparing, handling conveying or selling milk or milk products;
- (5) ensure that every person about to milk a cow or to prepare, handle, convey or sell milk or milk products shall wash his hands thoroughly and rinse them in clean water before engaging in such work;
- (6) ensure that every person employed in or occupied on his premises or on his behalf in preparing, handling, conveying or selling milk or milk products is clean at to his person and clothing while so employed and wears either a clean washable suit or a clean washable overall which completely covers all other clothing;
- (7) ensure that any of his premises used for the housing, washing or sanitary accommodation of his servant's employed in the production, sale or distribution of milk or milk products are kept in a clean and sanitary condition;
- (8) keep all milk vessels used in connection with his business in good repair, and, after each occasion of use of such vessels, cause them to be sterilised by means of steam or clean boiling water and then stored in such a manner as to keep them clean until used again;
- (9) cause all cows kept by him to be groomed daily and kept clean;



- (10) cause the flanks, udders, teats and tails of the cows to be rubbed down with a clean damp cloth immediately prior to milking, and the first stream of milk from each teat to be rejected;
- (11) cause the tail of each cow which is being milked to be secured in such manner as will prevent contamination of the milk;
- (12) ensure that no grooming or dry feeding of any cow, or sweeping of any part of the cowshed, shall take place while milking is in progress or within half an hour prior to such milking.

15. No dairyman shall:

- (1) store or keep any milk or milk products in any cowshed, stable, or dwelling house, provided that during actual milking, the milk produced may be kept in the cowshed in the receiving can, which is kept properly covered and removed to the milk room immediately after the milking of the herd is completed;
- (2) fill any container used in the distribution of milk in any place other than in the milk room, unless such milk is to be sent away for delivery in bulk in a receiving can filled at the time of milking and closed and sealed immediately it has been so filled;
- (3) use or permit to be used any receptacle or container for receiving or containing milk or milk products, which does not comply with the requirements specified in schedule 'A' to these bylaws, or which, if constructed of metal is rusted or similarly deteriorated or in such a worn condition that it cannot be cleansed and sterilised by steam or boiling water;
- (4) keep any swine within 150 metres of any dairy building, and he shall cause any pigstyes on the premises beyond that limit to be kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition and shall dispose of all drainage therefrom in a manner approved by the Environmental Health Officer;
- (5) keep any poultry on his premises unless they are so confined as to avoid any danger of contamination to milk, milk vessels or cow feed.

16. Milk Dealers

Every milk dealer shall, in respect of his milk depot, comply with all the requirements provided in bylaw numbers 14, 16, 17(c), 17(d), 17(e), 17(f), 17(g), 17(h), 18(b), 18(c), 18(d) and 18(e).



17. Milk Purveyors

Every person applying for registration as a milk purveyor shall sign an undertaking to observe, in the carrying on of his business, the following conditions and restrictions and shall agree to the endorsement of such conditions and restrictions on his licence as a milk purveyor:

- (1) that all milk supplied to the premises of his milk shop is obtained only from a registered dairyman or milk dealer in bottles or other containers which shall have been filled and sealed in accordance with the requirements of these bylaws on the premises of such registered dairyman or milk dealer;
- (2) the seals of the bottles or containers shall have been impressed or inscribed on the premises of the registered dairyman or milk dealer from whom they have been obtained with the name and address of such dairyman or milk dealer;
- (3) that all milk sold for consumption off the premises of such milk shop shall be removed from such premises only in the properly sealed and unopened bottles or containers in which the milk was obtained from the registered dairyman or milk dealer;
- (4) that all milk kept on the premises for sale is kept in a refrigerator or ice-box a temperature below 10 degrees Celsius;
- (5) that no milk shall be sold except on the registered premises.

The breach of any milk purveyor of any of the foregoing conditions shall be a contravention of this bylaw.

18. Every milk purveyor shall at all times maintain the whole of his premises used as a milk shop in a state of thorough cleanliness and ventilation and shall take all proper precautions for preventing flies, vermin, effluvia or other causes.

19. Milk exposed to infection or from diseased cows not to be sold

- (1) No dairyman or purveyor of milk shall sell or prepare, transmit or expose for sale milk:
 - (a) which has been or is likely to have been contaminated or exposed to any infection or is in a condition likely to liable to prove unwholesome or injurious or dangerous to the health of any person;

- (b) when presenting any marked deviation from the normal composition or ordinary character of appearance as regard colour, odour, taste or general condition or which contains any particles of dung or other foreign substance, or which contains visible dirt or dirt which can be detected on a fitter wad or disc; or
- (c) when produced by any animal manifestly the subject of constitutional, acute or infectious diseases or suffering from any of the following diseases:
anthrax, foot and mouth disease or glanders, cattle plague or rinderpest, redwater or Texas fever, African Coast fever, contagious pluro pneumonia or lung sickness, tubercular diseases of the udder or other part, inflammation or swelling of or discharge from the udder or general wasting diseases.

- (2) No dairyman shall sell or distribute or shall allow the sale or distribution of the milk of any cow about to calve or newly calved, taken within fourteen days preceding and six days following calving or until such further time as the milk when boiled, does not coagulate.

20. Precautions against communication and spread of disease

Subject to the Bill of Rights contained in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1994 (Act 108 of 1996), no person shall be engaged or be employed in handling, preparing, storing, conveying or selling milk or milk products unless and until he shall have been medically examined and certified in writing by a Medical Practitioner to be free from infection from any notifiable infectious or contagious disease, and shall have submitted to and obtained a negative result form the Vi Test for enteric fever and from the Wasserman test or venereal disease and has furnished the Environmental Health Officer with a certificate showing the result of such tests conducted within twelve months immediately prior to his being or continuing to be so engaged or employed; the provisions of this bylaw shall also apply to all persons handling or dealing with milk or apparatus coming in contact with the milk in any pasteurisation plant or milk depot.

No person shall employ, or continue to employ any other person to handle, prepare, store, convey or sell milk or milk products who has not complied with the provisions of the bylaws.

- 21. Every dairyman and milk dealer shall keep himself informed of any infectious or contagious disease or tuberculosis occurring among his employees, or in any house in which he or any of his employees resides, and any such employee shall notify his employer of any cases of sickness occurring in the house in which he resides; and no person shall knowingly permit any person,



himself included, who is suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or who has recently been in contact with a person so suffering, to milk cows to take any part in the production, storage or distribution of milk or milk products unless and until the requirements specified in schedule 'C' to these bylaws have been complied with to the satisfaction of the Environmental Health Officer.

22. Unless he shall otherwise direct in writing, in view of the exigencies of any particular case the requirements of the Environmental Health Officer for preventing the spread of disease shall be those prescribe in schedule 'B' to these bylaws.
23. No dairyman or milk dealer shall permit any person to milk a cow or to take any part in the production, preparation, handling, storage or distribution of milk or milk products who, as a result of competent bacteriological or other examination has been proved to be a carrier of any of the following diseases:

Enteric (Typhoid) Fever,
Paratyphoid A and/or Paratyphoid B Fever;
Scarlet Fever;
Septic Sore Throat;
Diphtheria;
Dysentery;
Amoebic Dysentery;
Epidemic Diarrhoea;
Enteritis
24. The Environmental Health Officer shall have the power to require at any time any employee of any dairyman supplying milk for consumption within the municipal area to submit himself for examination as required in bylaw 20 of these bylaws.
25. No dairyman or milk dealer shall knowingly sell the milk of any cow suffering from any obvious disease or from any septic or febrile condition or from tuberculosis, either by itself or mixed with the milk of any other cow, and he shall be guilty of an offence under this bylaw if, by the exercise of reasonable care he could have ascertained that such cow was diseased.
26. Every dairyman or milk dealer, whether registered or intending to apply for registration, shall keep a list of the names and addresses of dairymen or other producers or persons from whom supplies of milk are received or are intended to be obtained by him, and he shall present a copy of such list to the Environmental Health Officer at the time making application for registration under these bylaws, and shall notify any additions to or deletion from such list to the Environmental Health Officer within seven days of their occurrence.



27. Whenever the Environmental Health Officer shall be of opinion that any outbreak or spread of any sickness or disease is attributable to milk or milk products produced or sold by any dairyman or milk dealer or his employees, such dairyman or milk dealer shall, on being thereto required by the Environmental Health Officer, exhibit for inspection all invoices, accounts, books and other documents relating to the supply of such milk or milk products, and shall furnish forthwith to the Environmental Health Officer:
- (a) a full and complete list of the names and addresses of the customers or persons to whom he supplied such milk or milk products;
 - (b) a full and complete list of the names and addresses of the farmers, dairyman, milk dealers or other persons from who, during a period to be specified by such officer, the milk or any part of the milk sold or distributed by such dairyman or milk dealer was obtained.

Any dairyman or milk dealer or the consignee of any milk or any servant of agent of any such person aforesaid who, with the provisions hereof, withholds or refuses to give such information, or knowingly gives false or misleading information, shall be guilty of an offence.

28. (a) If it shall appear to the Environmental Health Officer that any person residing in the municipal area is suffering from any illness or disease apparently attributable to milk or milk products supplied to such person from any dairy, milk depot or milk shop, or that the milk or milk products from any dairy, milk depot or milk shop or other place is likely to cause sickness or disease to any person residing in the municipal area, or that any case of communicable disease or tuberculosis has occurred at any dairy, the Environmental Health Officer or any duly authorised officer may visit and examine and test all animals and things therein.
- (b) The Environmental Health Officer shall have power to order that for such period or periods as he may specify the milk or milk products from such dairy, milk depot, milk shop or other place, if within the municipal area, shall not be sold or supplied to any person whomsoever, or, if outside the municipal area, shall not be introduced or be cause to be introduced into the municipal area.
 - (c) No dairyman or milk dealer shall sell or supply the milk of any cow giving less than 2,3 litres per diem.
 - (d) No dairyman shall keep any sick cow in a cowshed where milk is produced for sale, nor shall he knowingly permit any cow to calve in such cowshed or to be milked therein within six days after calving unless and until all other milk has been removed to the milk room.



writing to that effect from the Environmental Health Officer, leave or permit any of his employees to leave, any milk bottles or cans at the premises concerned.

33. Conveyance and delivery of milk or milk products

- (a) Every person who himself, or by his employees purveys or distributes milk or milk products from a vehicle or other carrier shall cause his name and address to be conspicuously inscribed on two sides of such vehicle or other carrier. He shall also cause such vehicle:
 - (i) to be kept thoroughly clean, and shall not permit it to be used for any purpose which may lead to infection or contamination of any milk or milk products conveyed therein;
 - (ii) to be provided with a suitable cover or tent so fitted that the milk vessels carried therein shall be protected as far as possible from the direct rays of the sun and from any contamination.
- (b) No person shall cause or permit any milk to be delivered by bicycle unless such bicycle is provided with a suitable completely closed container approved by the Environmental Health Officer.
- (c) The Environmental Health Officer may forbid the use of any particular vehicle or carrier which, in his opinion, is unsuitable for the conveyance and delivery of milk, and no person shall thereafter use such vehicle carrier for such purpose within the written authority of the Environmental Health Officer.
- (d) No person shall transfer, or cause or permit to be transferred, any milk or milk products from one container to another in any street or road, or at a railway station or siding, or, if intended for consumption off the premises, in any milk shop.
- (e) No person shall convey milk in any form of carrier or receptacle slung round or hanging on his body, or in any manner likely to render such milk liable to contamination.
- (f) No dairyman or milk dealer shall sell or deliver milk otherwise than in a closed container or properly sealed and unopened bottle or carton or other container and no milk purveyor shall sell or deliver milk for consumption off the premises otherwise than in the closed container or properly sealed and unopened bottle or carton in which such milk was obtained from a duly registered dairy or milk depot.



- (g) Every dairyman or milk dealer shall cause each container, bottle, carton or vacuum sealed package used by him in the sale or delivery of milk to be so labelled or marked so as to show clearly:
- (i) the name and address of the dairy or milk depot where the milk contained therein was produced or prepared for sale; and
 - (ii) the designation of the grade of milk contained therein.
- (h) No dairyman or milk dealer shall, supply, sell or deliver any milk in any bottle or container on which the name of any other person or company is inscribed.

34. Repeal of bylaws

All Municipal Bylaws, and amendments thereto, relating to Dairies, Cowsheds, Milk Shops, Milk Dealers and Purveyors made by the local authorities of Nkwazi/Zinkwazi Beach Transitional Local Council, KwaDukuza/ Stanger Transitional Local Council and Dolphin Coast Transitional Local Council, disestablished in terms of Provincial Notice No. 345 of 2000 in terms of section 12 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998: Establishment of Municipalities, 9DC 29, KZ 291, KZ 292, KZ 293, KZ 294) as published on 19 September 2000, are hereby repealed.



SCHEDULE A

APPROVED TYPES OF DAIRY UTENSILS, DAIRY APPARATUS AND MILK RECEPTACLES

Milking pails and Buckets

To be of approved pattern, with a one-piece seamless body, constructed of stout gauge steel plate, heavily coated with tin. Any formed hood to be soldered flush to the top outside and the joint inside heavily loaded.

Delivery cans

To be pressed out of stout gauge steel plate in one piece, seamless and heavily coated with tin and provided with a suitable cover of similar heavy material capable of being secured or locked so as to render the can spill-proof dust-proof and rain-proof.

Milk receiving vats

To be of stout steel plate, heavily coated with tin, with suitable cover and brass drag-off taps, easily removed or dismantled for cleaning.

Milk strainers

To be made of stout gauge steel, seamless and heavily coated with tin, and with a strong tinned perforated disc and cotton wool filtering medium.

Containers

To be made of non absorbent material imperviously sealed.

Pasteurising apparatus and methods

- (a) The body of the pasteurising apparatus shall be constructed of metal or metal-lined wood, properly insulated. All parts of such apparatus coming in direct contact with the milk shall be heavily coated with tin.
- (b) Milk to be pasteurised shall be retained at a temperature of either"
 - (i) not less than 63°C and not more than 66°C for a period of thirty minutes; or
 - (ii) not less than 72°C for not less than fifteen seconds; in a pasteurisation plant approved by the Environmental Health Officer and, immediately thereafter, cooled to a temperature of not more than 7°C and protected from contamination.



Sterilising apparatus

This apparatus shall consist of a boiler with a working steam pressure of 100 kpa and a gastight steam cabinet fitted with a thermometer.

SCHEDULE B

The provisions of bylaw 22 shall apply as follows:

Enteric Fever;
Paratyphoid A;
Paratyphoid B;
Bacillary Dysentery

Cases

Not to resume work involving milking or handling milk vessels until three specimens of stools and urine taken in consecutive weeks have proved negative to the infecting organism.

Contacts

No exclusion, provided patient is properly isolated.

Enteritis

Cases

Not to resume work until seven days after cessation of symptoms.

Diphtheria

Cases

Not to resume work until three consecutive negative swabs have been obtained from throat and nose.

Contacts

Work may be resumed after one negative swab has been obtained from the throat and nose.



Scarlet fever

Cases

Minimum exclusion six weeks from onset or until any nasal or ear discharge or any crack or sores are dry and healed.

Contacts

Immune contacts may resume work at once after disinfection of clothing. Non-immune contacts, ten days after last contact with patient. The above regulations imply that the patient is isolated to the satisfaction of the Environmental Health Officer, who shall have power to increase or reduce the period of exclusion from work.

Lung Tuberculosis

Cases

Not to resume work until the sputum is free from the tubercle bacillus and a certificate of fitness to work with milk or milk products is produced to the satisfaction of the Environmental Health Officer.

Contacts

Not to resume work until an X-ray examination of the chest and such other examination as the Environmental Health Officer may consider necessary has proved the contact to be free from tubercular disease.