

CHAPTER 144.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Registration of Factories.

ORDER IN COUNCIL

made under section 12 (1) on the 24th December, 1918.

O. in C.
24th Dec.
1918.

WHEREAS by section 12 (1) of the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance it is provided that every manufactory of margarine or of phalkaghi or of any kind of flour or product thereof, or of aerated or artificial mineral waters in the Colony shall be registered by the owner or manager thereof at the Government Analyst's Department in such manner, and subject to the conditions as to working and otherwise, prescribed by the Governor in Council :

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that every manufactory as aforesaid shall be registered by the owner or manager thereof at the Government Analyst's Department in the following form—

Position of factory.	Products made in factory.	Name and address of		Dates of	
		Owner.	Manager.	Registration.	First inspection.

CONDITIONS

15th Oct.,
1923.
3rd Sept.,
1928.
9th Sept.,
1929.
4th Feb.,
1932.
12th July,
1932.

as to the Working and Otherwise of Manufactories of Aerated or Artificial Mineral Waters

*prescribed by the Governor in Council under section 12 (1) on the
15th October, 1923, and amended on the 3rd September, 1928,
9th September, 1929, 4th February, 1932, and 12th July, 1932.*

1. These conditions may be cited as the Aerated Waters
Manufactory Conditions.

2. In these conditions the expression—

“owner” includes the manager of any manufactory of
aerated or artificial waters;

“aerated waters” means any aerated or artificial mineral
waters;

“manufactory” means any manufactory of aerated or
artificial mineral waters.

3rd Sept.,
1928.

3. The owner of every manufactory shall, on applying to
register the manufactory, furnish to the Government Analyst
in writing—

- (a) the name and situation of the factory,
- (b) the name and postal address of the owner,
- (c) a description of the machinery and its estimated annual
output,
- (d) a complete list of every kind of aerated waters which
the owner intends to manufacture,
- (e) the source from which the water is obtained
 - (i) for the manufacture of aerated waters,
 - (ii) for washing and cleansing any article or thing used
in connection with the manufacture or for the purpose of
containing any aerated waters,
- (f) such further particulars as the Government Analyst
may require.

3rd Sept.,
1928.

4. Every manufactory must be equipped with—

- (1) A satisfactory water supply for cleansing the factory and
the various articles and vessels used in the preparation, bottling
and corking of aerated waters.

(2) Where rain-water is used for the preparation of the aerated waters vats or tanks for containing water in sufficient quantity for supplying it for the manufacture of aerated waters during periods of drought—

(a) such vats must be efficiently screened to prevent the ingress of flies, mosquitoes and other insects, and of organic and inorganic debris of any description;

(b) such vats and tanks must be completely emptied, thoroughly cleansed and washed down with a one per cent. solution of chloride of lime or other antiseptic approved by the Government Analyst at intervals of not more than twelve months.

(3) Efficient distilling or filtering appliances for the purification of the water used in the preparation of the aerated waters and vessels of suitable capacity made of enamelled iron, slate, glass or earthenware for the storage of the distilled or filtered water protected from contamination by insects, dust or otherwise.

(4) Efficient equipment for the cleansing of bottles intended to contain aerated waters.

(5) Machinery for the preparation, bottling and corking of aerated waters under hygienic conditions. The cylinders of such machinery must be effectually tinned internally and all connecting pipes through which aerated waters are conveyed must be of block tin or of glass. The joints of tin pipes must be made with pure tin and not with solder containing metals other than tin.

(6) Vessels for the preparation of syrup for use in sweetened goods such as lemonade, ginger-ale, and similar aerated liquors made of iron enamelled with an enamel free from lead and arsenic and vessels for the storage of prepared syrup made of glass or earthenware efficiently protected by covers to prevent the access of bees, flies, ants and other insects to their contents.

5. (a) Either distilled water or efficiently filtered rain-water or artesian well water must be used in the preparation of aerated waters.

(b) Aerated waters must not contain more than one hundred (100) micro-organisms per cubic centimetre whilst the number of *Bacillus coli-communis* present must not exceed one in a hundred (100) cubic centimetres.

(c) Sweetened goods must not contain more than one yeast cell in five cubic centimetres.

(d) Saccharine must not be used in the preparation of sweetened goods.

4th Feb.,
1932.

6. All aerated waters made at any manufactory must be contained in bottles labelled with the name of the manufactory or the registered owner of such manufactory, and with the place of manufacture. Crown Corks used for closing bottles must also bear the name of the manufactory or the registered owner and the place of manufacture; or some mark registered with the Government Analyst which distinguishes the corks as those of the owner. Bottles must not be corked with any other Crown Corks or with previously used Crown Corks.

3rd Sept.,
1928.

7. Every manufactory shall, prior to registration, be inspected by any duly authorised person directed in writing to do so who shall report through the head of his Department to the Government Analyst as to—

(a) the sanitary condition of the manufactory, the articles and vessels used therein and of the premises used in connection therewith;

(b) the fitness and efficiency of the machinery, especially of the distilling or filtering appliances for the purification of the water used for the preparation of aerated waters;

(c) the source and the purity of the water for use in cleaning any article or thing used in the manufacture of or for containing aerated waters;

(d) the kind and purity of the distilled or filtered water for use in the manufacture of aerated waters;

(e) the purity of the materials and ingredients for use in connection with the manufacture, bottling and corking of aerated waters;

(f) the cleanliness of person and clothing of those employed in filtering, preparation and bottling of aerated waters.

3rd Sept.,
1928.
9th Sept.,
1929.

8. Every manufactory after registration may be from time to time inspected by any registered medical practitioner duly authorised by the Director of Medical Services or any Officer of the Government Analyst's Department, of the Government Public Health Department, or of the Public Health Department of Georgetown or of New Amsterdam. The officer making such inspection shall report in writing through the head of his Department to the Government Analyst as to the conditions of the manufactory as detailed in condition 7.

9. The Government Analyst shall submit the results of any inspection made under conditions 7 and 8 to the Chief Secretary. 3rd Sept.,
1928.

10. If the Government Analyst is of opinion that for any reason any objection exists to the manufactory being registered or allowed to continue working, he shall be empowered to withhold or withdraw registration, subject to the approval of the Governor, until the objection, which shall be specified, is removed to the satisfaction of the Government Analyst, and the Government Analyst shall inform the owner in writing of his decision. 12th July,
1932.

11. The owner of a registered manufactory shall not employ in or about the manufacture of aerated waters any person suffering from any infective or contagious disease and no person employed shall continue in such employment after being requested to leave by the owner or by any of the officers mentioned in condition 8.

12. If, as a result of any inspection or of any analysis made under section 12 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, it appears to the Government Analyst that there is any defect or impurity, whether in respect to any process, treatment or article mentioned in the said section or in any of conditions 4, 5 and 6 or in any other manner relating to the manufacture of aerated waters which is likely to be injurious or detrimental to health, the Government Analyst may remove the manufactory from the register, subject to the approval of the Governor. 12th July,
1932.
