In this study, we investigated the occurrence of enterocin, virulence factor and vancomycin resistance genes in bacteriocin producer Enterococcus faecalis MYE58 isolated from raw milk. We also tested hemolytic activity, gelatinase production and antibiotic resistance of this strain. It was determined that MYE58 strain inhibited Gram-positive bacteria, such as Listeria monocytogenes, Bacillus cereus and Staphylococcus aureus. The presence of enterocin B structural gene (entB) was detected in MYE58 strain. MYE58 strain did not exhibit haemolysis and gelatinase activity. In MYE58 strain, the presence of gelE and espfs genes were detected, but agg, ace, efaAfs, ccf, cob, cpd, cat, cylM, cylB, cylA, vanA and vanB genes were not detected. MYE58 was found resistant to streptomycin and tetracycline. The results of this study showed that enterocin B producer E. faecalis MYE58 strain used as starter culture could pose a risk to consumer health. However, purified or semi-purified enterocin B produced by MYE58 strain may have a potential to use for food preservation against Listeria monocytogenes, Bacillus cereus and Staphylococcus aureus.