

- 311.29 Unborn and stillborn animals.
- 311.30 Livestock suffocated and hogs scalded alive.
- 311.31 Livers affected with carotenosis; livers designated as "telangiectatic," "sawdust," or "spotted."
- 311.32 Vesicular diseases.
- 311.33 Listeriosis.
- 311.34 Anemia.
- 311.35 Muscular inflammation, degeneration, or infiltration.
- 311.36 Coccidioidal granuloma.
- 311.37 Odors, foreign and urine.
- 311.38 Meat and meat byproducts from livestock which have been exposed to radiation.
- 311.39 Biological residues.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 601-695; 7 CFR 2.17, 2.55.

SOURCE: 35 FR 15569, Oct. 3, 1970, unless otherwise noted.

§311.1 Disposal of diseased or otherwise adulterated carcasses and parts; general.

(a) The carcasses or parts of carcasses of all animals slaughtered at an official establishment and found at the time of slaughter or at any subsequent inspection to be affected with any of the diseases or conditions named in this part shall be disposed of according to the section pertaining to the disease or condition: *Provided*, That no product shall be passed for human food under any such section unless it is found to be otherwise not adulterated. Products passed for cooking or refrigeration under this part must be so handled at the official establishment where they are initially prepared unless they are moved to another official establishment for such handling or in the case of products passed for refrigeration are moved for such refrigeration to a freezing facility approved by the Administrator in specific cases: *Provided*, That when so moved the products are shipped in containers sealed in accordance with §318.10(c) of this subchapter or in a sealed means of conveyance as provided in §325.7 of this subchapter. Owing to the fact that it is impracticable to formulate rules covering every case and to designate at just what stage a disease process or a condition results in adulteration of a product, the decision as to the disposal of all carcasses, organs, or other parts not specifically covered in this part shall be left to the veterinary medical offi-

cer. The veterinary medical officer shall exercise his judgment regarding the disposition of all carcasses or parts of carcasses under this part in a manner which will insure that only wholesome, unadulterated product is passed for human food.

(b) In cases of doubt as to a condition, a disease, or the cause of a condition, or to confirm a diagnosis, representative specimens of the affected tissues, properly prepared and packaged, shall be sent for examination to one of the laboratories of the Biological Control Section of the Program.

§311.2 Tuberculosis.

The following principles shall apply to the disposition of carcasses of livestock based on the difference in the pathogenesis of tuberculosis in swine, cattle, sheep, goats, and equines.

(a) *Carcasses condemned.* The entire carcass of swine, cattle, sheep, goats, and equines shall be condemned if any of the following conditions occur:

(1) When the lesions of tuberculosis are generalized (tuberculosis is considered to be generalized when the lesions are distributed in a manner made possible only by entry of the bacilli into the systemic circulation);

(2) When on ante mortem inspection the animal is observed to have a fever found to be associated with an active tuberculosis lesion on post mortem inspection;

(3) When there is an associated cachexia;

(4) When a tuberculosis lesion is found in any muscle or intermuscular tissue, or bone, or joint, or abdominal organ (excluding the gastrointestinal tract) or in any lymph node as a result of draining a muscle, bone, joint, or abdominal organ (excluding the gastrointestinal tract);

(5) When the lesions are extensive in tissues of either the thoracic or the abdominal cavity;

(6) When the lesions are multiple, acute, and actively progressive; or

(7) When the character or extent of the lesions otherwise is not indicative of a localized condition.

(b) *Organs or other parts condemned.* An organ or other part of a swine, cattle, sheep, goat, or equine carcass affected by localized tuberculosis shall