other measures taken by the establishment to reduce the prevalence of pathogens.


PART 311—DISPOSAL OF DISEASED OR OTHERWISE ADULTERATED CARCASSES AND PARTS

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

311.2 Tuberculosis.

311.3 Hog cholera.

311.5 Swine erysipelas.

311.6 Diamond-skin disease.

311.7 Arthritis.

311.8 Cattle carcasses affected with anasarca or generalized edema.

311.9 Actinomycosis and actinobacillosis.

311.10 Anaplasmosis, anthrax, babesiosis, bacillary hemoglobinuria in cattle, blackleg, bluetongue, hemorrhagic septicaemia, icterohematuria in swine, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, leptospirosis, malignant epithizotic catarrh, strangles, purpura hemorrhagics, azoturia, infectious equine encephalomyelitis, toxic encephalomyelitis (forage poisoning), infectious anemia (swamp fever), dourine, acute inflammatory lameness, extensive fistula, and unhealed vaccine lesions.

311.11 Neoplasms.

311.12 Epithelioma of the eye.

311.13 Pigmentary conditions; melanosis, xanthosis, ochronosis, etc.

311.14 Abrasions, bruises, abscesses, pus, etc.

311.15 Brucellosis.

311.16 Carcasses so infected that consumption of the meat may cause food poisoning.

311.17 Necrobacillosis, pyemia, and septicaemia.

311.18 Caseous lymphadenitis.

311.19 Icterus.

311.20 Sexual odor of swine.

311.21 Mange or scab.

311.22 Hogs affected with urticaria, tinea tonsurans, demodec folliculorum, or erythema.

311.23 Tapeworm cysts (cysticerCUS bovis) in cattle.

311.24 Hogs affected with tapeworm cysts.

311.25 Parasites not transmissible to man; tapeworm cysts in sheep; hydatid cysts; flukes; gid bladder-worms.

311.26 Emaciation.

311.27 Injured animals slaughtered at unusual hours.

311.28 Carcasses of young calves, pigs, kids, lambs, and foals.

311.29 Unborn and stillborn animals.

311.30 Livestock suffocated and hogs scalded alive.

311.31 Livesters 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.


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 §225.7 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
§ 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 be condemned when it contains lesions of tuberculosis or when the corresponding lymph node contains lesions of tuberculosis.

(c) Carcasses of cattle passed without restriction for human food. Carcasses of cattle may be passed without restriction for human food only when the carcass of an animal not identified as a reactor to a tuberculin test administered by an Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, State, or accredited veterinarian is found free of tuberculosis lesions during postmortem inspection.

(d) Portions of carcasses and carcasses of cattle passed for cooking. (1) When a cattle carcass reveals a tuberculosis lesion or lesions not so severe or so numerous as the lesions described in paragraph (a) of this section, the unaffected portion of the carcass may be passed for cooking in accordance with part 315 of this chapter; if the character and extent of the lesions indicate a localized condition, and if the lesions are calcified or encapsulated, and provided the affected organ or other part is condemned.

2. When the carcass of a cattle identified as a reactor to a tuberculin test administered by an Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, State or accredited veterinarian is found free of lesions of tuberculosis, the carcass may be passed for cooking in accordance with part 315 of this chapter.

(e) Portions of carcasses and carcasses of swine passed without restriction for human food. Swine carcasses found free of tuberculosis lesions during postmortem inspection may be passed for human food without restriction. When tuberculosis lesions in any swine carcass are localized and confined to one primary seat of infection, such as the cervical lymph nodes, the mesenteric lymph nodes, or the mediastinal lymph nodes, the unaffected portion of the carcass may be passed for human food without restriction after the affected organ or other part is condemned.

1 Such testing is conducted in the tuberculosis eradication program of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.