Food Safety and Inspection Service, USDA § 311.22

this section shall be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized as prescribed in part 308 of this subchapter. The equipment used in the dressing of such carcases, such as viscera trucks or inspection tables, shall be sanitized with hot water having a minimum temperature of 180 °F. Carcases or parts of carcases contaminated by contact with such diseased carcases shall be condemned unless all contaminated tissues are removed within 2 hours.

§ 311.17 Necrobacillosis, pyemia, and septicemia.

From the standpoint of meat inspection, necrobacillosis may be regarded as a local infection at the beginning, and carcases in which the lesions are localized may be passed for human food if in a good state of nutrition, after those portions affected with necrotic lesions are removed and condemned. However, when emaciation, cloudy swelling of the parenchymatous tissue of organs or enlargement of the lymph nodes is associated with the infection, it is evident that the disease has progressed beyond the condition of localization to a state of toxemia, and the entire carcase shall therefore be condemned as both unwholesome and noxious. Pyemia or septicemia may intervene as a complication of the local necrosis, and when present the carcase shall be condemned in accordance with §311.16.

§ 311.18 Caseous lymphadenitis.

(a) A thin carcase showing well-marked lesions in the viscera and the skeletal lymph nodes, or a thin carcase showing extensive lesions in any part shall be condemned.

(b) A thin carcase showing well-marked lesions in the viscera with only slight lesions elsewhere or showing well-marked lesions in the skeletal lymph nodes with only slight lesions elsewhere may be passed for cooking.

(c) A thin carcase showing only slight lesions in the skeletal lymph nodes and in the viscera may be passed for human food without restriction.

(d) A well-nourished carcase showing well-marked lesions in the viscera and with only slight lesions elsewhere or showing well-marked lesions confined to the skeletal lymph nodes with only slight lesions elsewhere may be passed for human food without restriction.

(e) A well-nourished carcase showing well-marked lesions in the viscera and the skeletal lymph nodes may be passed for cooking; but where the lesions in a well-nourished carcase are both numerous and extensive, it shall be condemned.

(f) All affected organs and nodes of carcases passed for human food without restriction or passed for cooking shall be removed and condemned.

(g) As used in this section, the term “thin” does not apply to a carcase which is anemic or emaciated; and the term “lesions” refers to lesions of caseous lymphadenitis.

§ 311.19 Icterus.

Carcasses showing any degree of icterus shall be condemned. Yellow fat conditions caused by nutritional factors or characteristic of certain breeds of livestock and yellow fat sometimes seen in sheep shall not be confused with icterus. Such carcases should be passed for human food, if otherwise normal.

§ 311.20 Sexual odor of swine.

(a) Carcases of swine which give off a pronounced sexual odor shall be condemned.

(b) The meat of swine carcases which give off a sexual odor less than pronounced may be passed for use in comminuted cooked meat food product or for rendering. Otherwise it shall be condemned.

§ 311.21 Mange or scab.

Carcasses of livestock affected with mange or scab in advanced stages, showing cachexia or extensive inflammation of the flesh, shall be condemned. When the disease is slight, the carcase may be passed after removal of the affected portion.

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

Carcasses of hogs affected with urticaria (nettle rash), tinea tonsurans, demodex folliculorum, or erythema may be passed for human food after detaching and condemning the affected