

§311.1

- 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 septi-cemia, icterohematuria in sheep, infec-tious bovine rhinotracheitis, lepto-spirosis, malignant epizootic catarrh, strangles, purpura hemorrhagica, azoturia, infectious equine encephalomyelitis, toxic encephalomyelitis (forage poisoning), in-fectious anemia (swamp fever), dourine, acute influenza, generalized osteoporosis, glanders (farcy), 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 consump-tion of the meat may cause food poi-soning.
- 311.17 Necrobacillosis, pyemia, and septi-cemia.
- 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, demodex folliculorum, or er-ythema.
- 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 un-usual 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 Livers affected with carotenosis; liv-ers designated as "telangiectatic," "sawdust," or "spotted."
- 311.32 Vesicular diseases.
- 311.33 Listeriosis.
- 311.34 Anemia.
- 311.35 Muscular inflammation, degenera-tion, or infiltration.
- 311.36 Coccidioidal granuloma.
- 311.37 Odors, foreign and urine.
- 311.38 Meat and meat byproducts from live-stock which have been exposed to radi-ation.
- 311.39 Biological residues.

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

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§311.1 Disposal of diseased or other-wise adulterated carcasses and parts; general.

(a) The carcasses or parts of car-casses 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 establish-ment for such handling or in the case of products passed for refrigeration are moved for such refrigeration to a freez-ing facility approved by the Adminis-trator in specific cases: *Provided*, That when so moved the products are shipped in containers sealed in accord-ance 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 impracti-cable 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 man-ner which will insure that only whole-some, unadulterated product is passed for human food.

(b) In cases of doubt as to a condi-tion, a disease, or the cause of a condi-tion, or to confirm a diagnosis, rep-resentative specimens of the affected tissues, properly prepared and pack-aged, shall be sent for examination to one of the laboratories of the Biologi-cal Control Section of the Program.