§ 311.13 Pigmentary conditions; melano-

osis, xanthosis, ochronosis, etc.

(a) Except as provided in § 311.19, car-
casses of livestock showing generalized
pigmentary deposits shall be con-
demned.

(b) The affected parts of carcasses
showing localized pigmentary deposits
of such character as to be unwholesome
or otherwise adulterated shall be re-
moved and condemned.

§ 311.14 Abrasions, bruises, abscesses,
pus, etc.

All slight, well-limited abrasions on
the tongue and inner surface of the lips
and mouth, when without lymph node
involvement, shall be carefully excised,
leaving only sound, normal tissue,
which may be passed for human food.
Any organ or other part of a carcass
which is badly bruised or which is af-
fected by an abscess, or a suppurating
sore shall be condemned; and when the
lesions are of such character or extent
as to affect the whole carcass, the
whole carcass shall be condemned. Por-
tions of carcasses which are contami-
nated by pus or other diseased material
shall be condemned.

§ 311.15 Brucellosis.

Carcasses affected with localized le-
sions of brucellosis may be passed for
human food after the affected parts are
removed and condemned.

§ 311.16 Carcasses so infected that con-
sumption of the meat may cause
food poisoning.

(a) All carcasses of animals so in-
fected that consumption of the prod-
ucts thereof may give rise to food poi-
soning shall be condemned. This in-
cludes all carcasses showing signs of:

(1) Acute inflammation of the lungs,
pleura, pericardium, peritoneum, or
meninges.

(2) Septicemia or pyemia, whether
puerperal, traumatic, or without any
evident cause.

(3) Gangrenous or severe hemorrhagic
enteritis or gastritis.

(4) Acute diffuse metritis or
mammitis.

(5) Phlebitis of the umbilical veins.

(6) Septic or purulent traumatic peri-
carditis.

(7) Any acute inflammation, abcess,
or suppuring sore, if associated with
acute nephritis, fatty and degenerated
liver, swollen soft spleen, marked pul-
monary hyperemia, general swelling of
lymph nodes, diffuse redness of the
skin, cachexia, icteric discoloration of
the carcass or similar condition, either
singly or in combination.

(8) Salmonellosis.

(b) Implements contaminated by con-
tact with carcasses affected with any
of the disease conditions mentioned in
this section shall be thoroughly
cleaned and sanitized as prescribed in
part 308 of this subchapter. The equip-
ment used in the dressing of such car-
casses, such as viscera trucks or in-
spection tables, shall be sanitized with
hot water having a minimum tempera-
ture of 180 °F. Carcasses or parts of car-
casses contaminated by contact with
such diseased carcasses shall be con-
demned unless all contaminated tissues
are removed within 2 hours.

§ 311.17 Necrobacillosis, pyemia, and
septicemia.

From the standpoint of meat inspec-
tion, necrobacillosis may be regarded
as a local infection at the beginning,
and carcasses 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 pro-
gressed beyond the condition of local-
ization to a state of toxemia, and the
entire carcass shall therefore be con-
demned as both unwholesome and nox-
ious. Pyemia or septicemia may inter-
vene as a complication of the local ne-
crosis, and when present the carcass
shall be condemned in accordance with
§ 311.16.

§ 311.18 Caseous lymphadenitis.

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

(b) A thin carcass showing well-
marked lesions in the viscera with only