§ 311.13 Pigmentary conditions; melano-sis, 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-move 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 suppurring 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, abscess, 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 inspec-tion 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-iou. 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-mar ked 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-mar ked lesions in the viscera with only