

CHAPTER 291**MEAT (POST MORTEM) INSPECTION REGULATIONS****ARRANGEMENT OF REGULATIONS**

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CHAPTER 291

20 of 1970.
29 of 1971.
13 of 1985.
Ch. 219.

MEAT (POST MORTEM) INSPECTION REGULATIONS*(Section 11)**[11th April, 1970]*

- Short title. 1. These Regulations may be cited as the
- MEAT (POST MORTEM)
INSPECTION REGULATIONS.**
- Interpretation. 2. In these Regulations unless the context otherwise requires-
- “animal” means the male, female or young of any of the following species:
goat, swine, cattle or sheep;
- “blood” means blood derived from an animal;
- “carcass” means the body of a slaughtered animal and includes any part of a carcass;
- “examine in detail” means examine by making multiple deep incisions;
- CAP. 291. “inspector” means an authorised officer with powers to inspect carcasses appointed under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act;
- “offal” means any part of a slaughtered animal removed from the carcass in the process of dressing it but does not include the hide or skin;
- CAP. 154. “slaughterhouse” means a place in any area to which the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals Act, applies for slaughtering animals, the flesh of which is intended for sale for human consumption, and includes any place available in connection therewith for the confinement of animals while awaiting slaughter

there or for keeping or subjecting to any treatment or process products of the slaughtering of animals there and includes any place available in connection with a slaughterhouse and used for the manufacture of bacon, ham, sausages, meat pies or other manufactured meat products or for the storage of meat used in such manufacture.

3. (1) The occupier of any slaughterhouse shall arrange in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations for the inspection by an inspector of the carcass of every animal slaughtered within the slaughterhouse.

Duty of inspection.

(2) No person shall in any slaughterhouse slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any animal for sale for human consumption unless the Minister has not less than 24 hours before the time of slaughter been informed of the day and time and of the place at which the slaughter is to take place:

Provided that where by reason of accidental injury it is necessary that an animal be slaughtered without delay the provisions of this regulation shall be deemed to be satisfied if the Minister is informed of the slaughter as soon as is reasonably possible whether before or after the slaughter takes place.

(3) Prior to the initiation of slaughtering each day the authorised officer shall inspect the premises, the facilities, and personnel, to ascertain that they all conform to the standard of hygiene prescribed by the regulations.

Inspection before Slaughter. 13 of 1985.

(4) Any facility or equipment found on inspection to be unsatisfactory shall have affixed to it, a "Reject" tag. Such tag may be removed only by the Authorised Officer. Such rooms or equipment may not be used until the defects have been rectified to the satisfaction of the Authorised Officer and the "Reject" tag has been removed.

Reject Tag. 13 of 1985.

4. (1) Where any animal has for humane reasons been slaughtered before inspection the carcass and all parts shall be kept for inspection including the head and all viscera except the stomach, bladder and intestines held by natural attachments.

Inspection in certain cases.

(2) Where any parts required to be kept for inspection in accordance with the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation are not so kept the whole of the carcass shall be condemned.

(3) Where on inspection of a carcass slaughtered before *ante mortem* inspection any lesion or condition is found indicating that such animal was sick or diseased, or if there is lacking evidence of the condition which rendered emergency slaughter necessary, the carcass shall be condemned.

(4) Where any animal has died in a slaughterhouse other than by slaughter such animal shall be condemned.

Dressing of carcasses.

5. (1) Every person who slaughters or causes to be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse any animal for sale for human consumption shall ensure that the carcass is dressed immediately after the animal has been slaughtered and that the provisions of Regulation (2) of this regulation are complied with.

(2) The carcass shall be dressed or treated in such a manner as not to prevent or hinder inspection in accordance with these Regulations and in particular-

- (a) where back bleeding ensues upon the slaughter of an animal the pleura shall not be completely detached from the carcass until an inspector authorises the removal of the pleura;
- (b) no action shall be taken which might alter or destroy any evidence of disease except on the instructions of an inspector;
- (c) the offal shall, after removal from the carcass, be so kept as to remain readily identifiable with the carcass until that carcass has been inspected by an inspector;

(d) any blood intended for human consumption shall be collected and placed in a clean receptacle provided for that purpose and shall be so kept as to remain readily identifiable with the carcasses from which it was collected until these carcasses have been inspected by an inspector.

6. Where on the slaughter of any animal for sale for human consumption it appears that any part of the carcass is or may be diseased or unsound, the person by whom or on whose behalf the animal was slaughtered shall forthwith inform the Minister of that fact.

Notification of disease or unsoundness.

7. No person shall remove or cause or permit to be removed from a slaughterhouse any blood intended for human consumption or any carcass or part of a carcass or any offal until it has been inspected in accordance with these Regulations and, in the case of any carcass or part of a carcass which has been so inspected and passed as fit for human consumption by an inspector, until it has been marked in accordance with regulation 10 of these Regulations.

Restriction on removal of carcass.

8. (1) No person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered in any slaughterhouse any living creature other than an animal tended for sale for human consumption.

Restriction on the use of a slaughterhouse.

(2) No person shall dress or cause to be dressed in a slaughterhouse the carcass of any creature other than an animal intended for sale for human consumption.

9. (1) Every inspection made in pursuance of Regulation 3 of these Regulations shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to these Regulations and shall be made while the carcass is being dressed.

Inspection of meat.

(2) In determining whether he is satisfied that any carcass, part of a carcass, or any offal or blood is fit for human consumption the inspector shall have regard to the provisions of the Second Schedule to these Regulations.

(3) For the purpose of such an inspection of the carcass, offal or blood of any animal, the inspector may, if he thinks fit, require specimens from that carcass, offal or blood to be submitted for laboratory examination at a laboratory approved by the Minister for the purpose of diagnosis or confirmation of a diagnosis or for the detection and determination of biological residues of harmful substances such as pesticides, herbicides, drugs and the like.

(4) The head, tongue, tail, thymus gland, all viscera and all parts and blood to be used in the preparation of meat food products shall be held in such manner as to maintain their identity until after *post mortem* examination.

(5) Where as a result of any lesion or other condition which might render any meat or any part or organ unfit for human consumption a carcass requires further examination such carcass including all detached parts thereof shall be retained as an identifiable whole until such further examination has been completed.

(6) All such parts and carcass shall be marked "retained" and no such mark shall be removed except by order of an inspector.

(7) Where any part of a carcass is condemned on account of bruising, such part shall be removed forthwith and shall be disposed of in accordance with regulation 13 of these Regulations.

Marking of carcasses.

10. (1) Where after inspection in accordance with these Regulations an inspector is satisfied that a carcass or part of a carcass is fit for human consumption, he shall mark that carcass or, as the case may be, that part of the carcass, with a mark of the kind, and in the appropriate manner prescribed in the Third Schedule to these Regulations:

Provided that in every case where the inspector is not so satisfied in relation to any part of a carcass he shall not mark any part of that carcass until the part in relation to which he is not satisfied has been removed.

(2) No person other than an inspector shall in relation to any carcass or part of a carcass make use of any mark of the kind described in the Third Schedule to these Regulations.

(3) No person shall make use of any mark so resembling a mark used by an inspector in accordance with these Regulations as to be calculated to deceive.

(4) No person shall fill or cause to be filled in whole or in part, any container bearing or intended to bear any official marks or abbreviation or simulation of any official mark except under the supervision of an Authorised Officer. 13 of 1985.

(5) Any product bearing any official mark shall not be canned, cooked, cured, smoked, salted, packed or rendered or otherwise prepared by any person for commercial purposes unless- Meat Product Preparation. 13 of 1985.

(a) such preparation is performed at an official establishment, or

(b) such preparation is conducted under inspection by an Authorised Officer and the prepared product is marked to show that fact, or

(c) the official marks are removed, defaced or otherwise destroyed before or during such preparation, or

(d) the preparation of the product consists solely of cutting up operations at any establishment exempted from inspection.

11. (1) Every person who places or causes any carcass or part of a carcass or any offal to be placed in cold storage for the purposes of paragraph Cold storage.

7 (b) of the Second Schedule to these Regulations shall, at the same time as he causes it to be so placed, give notice to an inspector of the date of the placing and the period for which it is intended that the carcass or part of a carcass or offal, as the case may be, will remain in cold storage.

(2) Where an inspector is satisfied that the said carcass or part of a carcass is fit for human consumption, he shall mark it in accordance with the last foregoing regulation.

Charge for meat inspection.

12. (1) There shall be payable for inspections carried out in pursuance of regulation 3 of these Regulations the following fees:

- (a) in the case of each cattle other than a calf, fifty cents;
- (b) in the case of each calf or swine, twenty cents;
- (c) in the case of each sheep or goat, ten cents.

(2) All fees payable under the provisions of sub-regulation (1) of this regulation shall be paid into the general revenue of this country.

Condemned carcasses.

13. Every carcass or part of a carcass that has been condemned shall be marked conspicuously "Condemned". Condemned detached parts and organs of such a character that they cannot be marked condemned shall be placed forthwith in receptacles marked "Condemned". All condemned carcasses and receptacles containing condemned parts and organs shall be kept under the control of an inspector and shall be tagged in accordance with the provisions of the Slaughterhouse (Hygienic Practices) Regulations, before the close of the day upon which they were condemned.

Cooking.

14. (1) Every carcass or part of a carcass which has been passed as fit for cooking shall be marked conspicuously by an inspector "Passed for cooking" and shall be cooked in accordance with the Slaughterhouse (Hygienic

Practices) Regulations.

(2) Every carcass or part of a carcass which has been passed for refrigeration under the provisions of these Regulations on inspection shall be marked by the Authorised Officers: Passed for Refrigeration.

“Passed for Refrigeration” on condition that it is refrigerated or otherwise handled as prescribed by the regulations.

15. Every carcass or part of a carcass which has been passed as fit for human consumption shall be marked conspicuously by an inspector “Passed for human consumption”. Fitness for human consumption.

16. Where any carcass or part of a carcass has been passed under the provisions of these Regulations and such carcass or part of a carcass has been marked “retained” under the provisions of regulation 9 of these Regulations all affected parts shall be removed and condemned. Retained.

17. (1) No carcass or any part thereof shall be inflated with air. Prohibition of inflation.
(2) No suet or other fat shall be transferred from a fat to a lean carcass.

18. All hair, scurf, dirt, hoofs and claws shall be removed from the carcass of any swine and the carcass thoroughly cleaned before any incision is made for inspection or evisceration. Removal of hair etc.

19. Where any carcass is to be dressed with the skin or hide left on, such skin or hide shall be thoroughly washed and cleaned before any incision is made. Cleaning of skin.

20. The skin of any calf carcass infested with the larvae of the “oxwarble” fly (*Hypoderma lineata* and *Hypoderma bovis*) or other parasites or other pathological skin conditions shall be removed before inspection. Calf carcass.

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| Removal of mammary glands. | 21. | (a) | Lactating mammary glands and diseased mammary glands of any animal shall be removed without opening the milk ducts or sinuses. No such glands shall be passed for human consumption. |
| Cow Udders.
13 of 1985. | | (b) | Non-lactating cow udders may be saved for food purposes provided suitable facilities for handling and inspection are provided. Examination of udders by palpation and when necessary by incision in sections no greater than two inches in thickness shall be done by Establishment employees. All udders containing lesions shall be condemned by an inspector. Each udder shall be properly identified with its respective carcass and kept separate and apart from other udders until its disposal has been accomplished in accordance with the provisions of the regulations. |
| Condemn
Brucellosis Matitis
Udders.
13 of 1985. | | (c) | Udders from cows officially designated as “Brucellosis, reactors” or as “Mastitis elimination cows” shall be condemned. |
| Pus. | 22. | | Where any pus or other objectionable material has come into contact with a carcass, the parts thereof contaminated thereby shall be condemned. |
| Anthrax. | 23. | (1) | All carcasses or parts thereof affected with anthrax shall be condemned and disposed of in accordance with regulation 13 of these Regulations. |
| | | (2) | Where any carcass is found before evisceration to be suffering from anthrax such carcass shall not be eviscerated. |
| | | (3) | Where any part of any carcass has been contaminated with anthrax infested material through contact with soiled instruments or otherwise |

such part shall be condemned and disposed of forthwith.

24. All meat and meat products from animals which have been administered radioactive material shall be condemned and disposed of forthwith. Radiation.

25. Every person who slaughters or causes to be slaughtered any animal for sale for human consumption- Responsibility and assistance to inspectors.

(a) shall take all practicable steps to secure compliance by any person employed by him with the provisions of regulations 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 of these Regulations; and

(b) shall ensure that any inspector is given such reasonable assistance as he may from time to time require for the purposes of these Regulations.

26. The Minister may require samples from lots of all meat and meat products destined to be exported to be tested in an approved laboratory by means of prescribed tests, as required to identify the species of animal from which such meat is derived. Species Identification Test.

27. All carcasses, parts of carcasses, meat and meat products destined for export shall be accompanied by an official export certificate stating that the meat has been produced and inspected in an official establishment and may include the results of a species identification test as required by Regulation 26 of these Regulations and shall be signed by the Authorised Officer who has conducted the inspection. Export Certificate.

28. If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any of the foregoing provisions of these Regulations he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each day during which the offence continues after conviction. Penalties and enforcement.

FIRST SCHEDULE**[Regulation 9 (1)]****INSPECTION OF CARCASSES, OFFAL AND BLOOD****PART I
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

1. When examining the carcass of any animal, the inspector shall have regard to-

- (a) its state of nutrition;
- (b) any evidence of bruising, haemorrhage or abnormal colour;
- (c) any local or general oedema;
- (d) the efficiency of bleeding;
- (e) any swelling, deformity or other abnormality of bones, joints, musculature or umbilicus;
- (f) the age and sex of the animal from which it was derived;
- (g) any abnormal odour;
- (h) the condition of the pleura and peritoneum; and
- (i) any other evidence of abnormality.

2. The sternum of every carcass shall be split and the abdominal and

thoracic viscera removed before inspection.

2^A. Every carcass or part thereof shall be handled in a sanitary manner so as to prevent contamination with fecal material, urine, bile, hair, dirt or foreign matter. If any such contamination should occur it shall be removed forthwith in a manner approved by the inspector. 29 of 1971.

**PART II
DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS**

3. In examining the head of any cattle, the inspector shall-
- (a) examine the surface and substance of the tongue;
 - (b) inspect the palate and roof of the mouth and examine in detail the retropharyngeal, submaxillary and parotid lymphatic glands;
 - (c) examine the external and internal cheek muscles of a bovine animal by making several deep incisions parallel to the plane of the lower jaw; and
 - (d) inspect the eyes:

Provided that in the case of the head of a young calf, the inspector may make such lesser examination as seems to him sufficient in the circumstances of the case.

4. In examining the head of any pig, the inspector shall examine, so far as is practicable, the lips, gums and tongue and shall examine in detail the submaxillary lymphatic glands.

5. In examining the head of any sheep or goat, the inspector shall examine, so far as is practicable, the lips, gums and tongue.

6. In examining the abdominal cavity of any animal, the inspector shall-

- (a) examine the outer and if he considers it necessary the inner surfaces of the stomach and intestines and examine the surface and substance of the spleen and the surface of the omentum;
- (b) examine in detail the gastrosplenic and mesenteric lymphatic glands of any bovine animal or pig;
- (c) examine the surface and substance of the liver in all cases and incise the thick end of the liver of any adult bovine animal;
- (d) incise the bile ducts in any case in which he considers it necessary to do so;
- (e) examine in detail the hepatic lymphatic gland of any bovine animal, horse or pig;
- (f) examine in detail the renal lymphatic glands and examine the adrenal glands and expose and incise the kidneys;
- (g) examine the, substance and outer surface and, if he considers it necessary, the inner surface of the uterus; and
- (h) examine the substance of the ovaries.

7. In examining the thoracic cavity of any animal, the inspector shall-

- (a) examine the lungs by palpation as well as by observation and incise them at the base unless he

is satisfied, without doing so, that they are diseased;

(b) examine in detail the bronchial and mediastinal lymphatic glands of any bovine animal unless he is satisfied, without doing so, that the glands are diseased; such examination shall include examination of the air passages to ascertain whether foreign matter is present and if any such matter is present the lungs shall be condemned;

(c) open the pericardium and examine the heart muscles, and -

(i) in the case of any adult bovine animal, open the heart by an incision through the left ventricle and, if he considers it necessary, make further incisions into the heart wall from the inside;

(ii) in the case of any animal other than an adult bovine animal, incise the heart wall if he considers it necessary to do so;

(d) condemn all pig lungs; 29 of 1971.

(e) Lungs and lung lobes derived from livestock shall not be saved as edible products for export to the United States of America. Lungs 13 of 1985.

8. In examining the udder of-

(a) a cow or sow, the inspector shall incise the udder and examine it by observation and palpation and shall examine in detail the supramammary lymphatic

glands;

- (b) any female animal other than a cow or sow, the inspector shall examine the udder by observation and palpation and, if he considers it necessary, incise the udder and examine in detail the supramammary lymphatic glands.

9. In examining the testicles and penis of any animal, the inspector shall-

- (a) examine their outer surface and substance;
- (b) examine in detail the superficial inguinal lymphatic glands of a bull or boar;
- (c) if he considers it necessary, examine in detail the superficial inguinal lymphatic glands of any other male animal.

10. (1) Spermatic cords and pizzles shall be removed from all carcasses.

(2) Preputial diverticuli shall be removed from swine carcasses.

11. In the case of any bovine animal or pig, the inspector shall examine the feet and, in any other case, shall examine the feet if he deems it necessary to do so.

PART III ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS WHERE TUBERCULOSIS IS SUSPECTED

12. Where the inspector has reason to suspect that any part of the carcass or offal of any animal is infected with tuberculosis, he shall, in addition to

carrying out the provisions of Parts I and II of this Schedule-

- (a) in the case of any carcass, require the carcass to be split, examine the vertebrae, ribs, sternum, spinal cord, and if he considers it necessary, the brain, and expose, and if a lesion of a kidney is visible or suspected, incise the kidney;
- (b) in the case of the carcass of any bovine animal examine in detail the following lymphatic glands (being glands not already examined by him in accordance with the provisions of Part II of this Schedule), namely, the superficial inguinal, supramammary, prepectoral, presternal, suprasternal, xiphoid, subdorsal, intercostal, prescapular, iliac, sublumbar, ischiatic, precrural and popliteal, those glands which are least likely to show infection being examined first;
- (c) in the case of the carcass of any pig, examine in detail the following lymphatic glands (being glands not already examined by him in accordance with the provisions of Part II of this Schedule), namely, the superficial inguinal, supramammary, cervical, prepectoral, prescapular, subdorsal, sublumbar, iliac, precrural and, if he considers it necessary, the popliteal.

PART IV
ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS IN THE CASE OF SHEEP OR
LAMBS SUSPECTED OF BEING INFECTED WITH CASEOUS
LYMPHADENITIS OR ANY OTHER SUPPURATIVE
CONDITION

13. Where the inspector has reason to suspect that caseous lymphadenitis or other suppurative condition exists in the carcass of any sheep or lamb he shall, in addition to carrying out the provisions of Parts I and II of this Schedule-

- (a) examine by palpation as well as by observation such of the lymphatic glands as are readily accessible; and
- (b) examine in detail the preescapular, superficial inguinal, supramammary and precrucial lymphatic glands of a sheep, and in the case of a lamb, examine these glands in detail if he has found evidence of disease in the course of visual examination or palpation.

SECOND SCHEDULE
[Regulation 9 (2)]

INDICATION OF UNFITNESS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

1. (1) If upon inspection of any carcass the inspector is satisfied that the animal was suffering from any of the following diseases or conditions, he shall regard the whole carcass and all the offal and blood removed or collected therefrom as being unfit for human consumption:

Actinobacillosis (generalised) or
Actinomycosis (generalised)
Anaemia (advanced)
Anasarca or generalised oedema
Anthrax
Arthritis
Babesiosis (Anaplasmosis and piroplasmosis)
Bacillary Haemoglobinuria
Blackleg
Blue tongue
Brucellosis
Bruising (intensive and severe)
Caseous lymphadenitis with calcification
Caseous lymphadenitis (generalised)
Cysticercus bovis (generalised)
Cysticercus cellulosae
Diamond skin disease
Emaciation (pathological)
Fever
Foot and mouth disease
Gangrenous or severe haemorrhagic enteritis or gastritis
Glanders
Haemorrhagic septicaemia
Typhoid cholera or swine fever

Icterohaematuria
Infectious bovine rhinotrachitis
Inflammation (acute) of the lungs, pleura, pericardium, peritoneum or meninges
Jaundice
Leptospirosis
Malignant catarrhal fever
Malignant epizootic catarrh
Mammitis (acute)
Mastitis (acute septic)
Melanosis (generalised)
Abnormal odour associated with disease or other conditions prejudicial to health
Oedema (generalised)
Pericarditis (acute, septic or purulent traumatic)
Phlebitis of the umbilical veins
Peritonitis (acute, diffuse septic)
Pleurisy (acute, diffuse septic)
Pneumonia (acute septic)
Pyaemia (including joint-ill)
Salmonellosis
Sarcocysts (generalised)
Septicaemia or toxaemia, whether puerperal, traumatic or without evident cause
Swine Erysipelas (acute), (generalised) (showing systemic change)
Trichinosis
Tuberculosis (generalised)
Tuberculosis with emaciation
Tumours:
 (a) malignant with secondary growths
 (b) multiple
Uraemia
Unhealed vaccine lesions (vaccinia).

(2) The inspector shall regard as unfit for human consumption any stillborn or unborn carcass and any immature carcass which is oedematous or

in poor physical condition, together with any offal or blood removed or collected therefrom and no hide or skin thereof shall be removed from a carcass within a room in which edible products are handled.

(3) The Inspector shall regard as unfit for human consumption the brains, check meat, and head trimmings of any animal stunned by lead, sponge iron, or frangible bullets.

1^A. (1) If upon inspection of any carcass the inspector is satisfied that the animal was suffering from any disease or condition so that human consumption of the products thereof might cause food poisoning he shall regard the whole carcass and all the offal and blood removed or collected therefrom as being unfit for human consumption. 29 of 1971.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph, if upon inspection of any carcass the inspector is satisfied that the animal was suffering from any of the following diseases or conditions he shall regard the whole carcass and all the offal and blood removed therefrom as being unfit for human consumption:

Any acute inflammation, abscess or suppurating sores if associated with acute nephritis, fatty and degenerated liver, swollen soft spleen, cachexia, icteric discolouration of the carcass or similar condition, either singly or in combination.

(3) Any other carcass or part thereof likely to have been contaminated by contact with any carcass suffering from any disease or condition mentioned in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph shall be regarded as unfit for human consumption unless all likely contaminated tissues are removed within 2 hours.

(4) Any implement or equipment, including any inspection tables, likely to have been contaminated with any carcass of any animal suffering from any disease or condition mentioned in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of this

paragraph or with any carcass of any animal likely to have been contaminated within the provisions of sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph, shall be thoroughly cleaned and sanitised with hot water having a minimum temperature of 180° Fahrenheit.

2. The inspector shall regard the blood of any animal as unfit for human consumption if he is satisfied-

- (a) that the animal was affected with any infectious conditions; or
- (b) that the blood is contaminated by stomach contents or other extraneous matter.

3. The inspector shall in determining whether tuberculosis is generalised take into account the sum of the evidence of disease and the character of the lesions throughout the carcass and, in particular, shall regard evidence of any of the following conditions as evidence of generalised tuberculosis:

- (a) military tuberculosis of both lungs with evidence of tuberculosis elsewhere;
- (b) multiple and actively progressive lesions of tuberculosis;
- (c) widespread tuberculosis infection of the lymphatic glands of the carcass;
- (d) diffuse acute lesions of tuberculosis of both the pleura and peritoneum associated with an enlarged or tuberculosis lymphatic gland of the carcass;
- (e) active or recent lesions present in the substance of any two of the following: spleen, kidney, udder,

uterus, ovary, testicle, brain and spinal cord or their membranes, in addition to tuberculous lesions in the respiratory and digestive tracts;

(f) in the case of a calf, congenital tuberculosis.

4. (1) Where the inspector is satisfied that a carcass or offal is affected with tuberculosis other than generalised tuberculosis or tuberculosis with emaciation, he shall regard the following parts of the carcass and offal as unfit for human consumption:

(a) any part of the carcass infected with localised tuberculosis and any other part contiguous thereto;

(b) the head including the tongue when tuberculosis exists in any lymphatic gland associated with the head or tongue; provided that, where in a particular gland or glands the lesions are small and inactive and the gland is not enlarged, the inspector may at his discretion regard the head or tongue, or both, as fit for human consumption after the removal of the affected gland or glands and the surrounding tissue;

(c) any organ or viscera when tuberculosis exists in the substance, or on the surface thereof, or in any lymphatic gland associated therewith.

(2) The inspector shall regard any part of a carcass and any offal or blood contaminated with tuberculous material as unfit for human consumption.

5. The inspector shall regard either of the following conditions as evidence of generalised caseous lymphadenitis;

- (a) multiple, acute and actively progressive lesions of caseous lymphadenitis;
- (b) multiple lesions of caseous lymphadenitis which are inactive but widespread.

6. Where the inspector is satisfied that a carcass or offal is affected with caseous lymphadenitis or any other suppurative condition and that the said condition is not generalised nor associated with emaciation, he shall regard the following parts of the carcass and offal as unfit for human consumption:

- (a) any organ and its associated lymphatic gland, when the aforesaid condition exists on the surface or in the substance of that organ or gland;
- (b) in any case to which sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph does not apply, the lesion and such of the surrounding parts as the inspector may think proper having regard to the age and degree of activity of the lesion. For the purposes of this sub-paragraph, an old lesion which is firmly encapsulated may be regarded as inactive.

7. Where the inspector is satisfied that any part of a carcass or any offal is affected with a localised infestation of cysticerous bovis, he shall regard the following parts of the carcass and offal as unfit for human consumption:

- (a) the part of the carcass or offal so infested;
- (b) the remainder of the carcass and offal unless he is satisfied that they have been kept in cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 20 °F (-7 °C) for a period of not less than three weeks or at a temperature not exceeding 14 °F (-10 °C) for a

period of not less than two weeks.

8. Where the inspector is satisfied that the whole or any part of a carcass or any offal is affected by any disease or condition other than one mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs of this Schedule, he shall regard as unfit for human consumption the whole carcass and the offal or such lesser part thereof as he may think appropriate to the circumstances of the case.

9. Where the inspector is satisfied that a part of a carcass or any offal is affected by a slight localised infestation by a parasite not transmissible to man, he may at his discretion regard as unfit for human consumption the part of the carcass or offal so affected together with the tissue immediately surrounding it.

9^A. In the case of sheep carcasses affected with tape worm cysts (Cysticercus Ovis, the so called "measles" not transmissible to man) such carcasses may be passed for human food after removal and condemnation of the affected portions, provided however that if upon the final inspections of such carcasses retained for "measles" the total number of cysts found embedded in the muscle or in immediate relation with the muscular tissue excluding the heart, exceed five, this shall be taken as to indicate that the cysts are so generally distributed and so numerous that their removal is impracticable and the entire carcass shall be condemned. 13 of 1985.

9^B. Carcasses found to be infested with Gid Bladder worm (Coenurus Cerebralis, Multiceps) may be passed for human food after condemnation of the affected organs (heart, spinal cord).

9^C. Livers infested with flukes (Fasciola spp) or the fringed tapeworm (Monesia spp) shall be condemned.

9^D. Organs or other parts of carcasses affected with hydatid cysts (Echinococcus) shall be condemned.

10. Where the carcass of any hog is affected with diamond skin disease

which is localised and not associated with systemic change such carcass may, if it is otherwise in good condition be passed for human consumption after the removal and condemnation of the affected parts.

11. Any carcass affected with arthritis which is localised and not associated with systemic change may be passed for human consumption after removal and condemnation of all affected parts including joints and corresponding lymph nodes.

(2) A joint capsule shall not be opened until after the affected joint has been removed from the carcass.

12. Any carcass of cattle affected with anasarca other than in an advanced stage may be passed for human consumption if the lesion is localised after removal and condemnation of the affected tissues.

13. Any carcass affected with or showing lesions of bacillary haemoglobinuria, babesiosis (anaplasmosis, piroplasmosis) brucellosis, blue tongue, haemorrhagic septicaemia, icterohaematuria, infectious bovine rhinotracheitis, leptospirosis or malignant epizootic catarrh shall be condemned unless recovery has occurred to the extent that only local lesions exist when it may be passed for human consumption if all affected organs and parts have been removed.

14. Any organ or other part of a carcass affected with a neoplasm shall be condemned:

Provided that if there is evidence of metastasis or the general condition of the animal has been affected by the size, position or nature of the neoplasm, the whole carcass shall be condemned.

15. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph any carcass in a well nourished condition showing uncomplicated localised lesions of actinomycosis or actinobacillosis may be passed for human

consumption after the infected parts have been removed and condemned.

(2) Where the head, including the tongue, of any carcass is affected with actinomycosis or actinobacillosis the head shall be condemned except that where the jaw only is diseased and such disease is slight, strictly localised and without suppuration, fistulous tracts or lymph node involvement the tongue, if free from disease, may be passed for human consumption or when the disease is slight and confined to the lymph nodes, the head, including the tongue, may be passed for human consumption after the affected nodes have been removed and condemned. Where the disease is slight and confined to the tongue with or without involvement of the corresponding lymph nodes the head may be passed for human consumption after the tongue and the affected nodes, if any, have been removed and condemned.

16. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph the carcass of any animal affected with epithelioma of the eye or the orbital region shall be condemned if-

- (a) the infection has involved the osseous structures of the head with extensive infection, suppuration and necrosis, or
- (b) there is metastasis from the eye or the orbital region to any lymphnode including the parotid lymph node; internal organs, muscles, skeleton or other structures regardless of the extent of the primary tumour, or
- (c) the infection, regardless of extent, is associated with cachexia or evidence of absorption or secondary changes.

(2) Any carcass of any animal affected with epithelioma of the eye or the orbital region to the lesser extent than specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph may be passed for human consumption after removal and

condemnation of the head, including the tongue, provided the carcass is otherwise in good condition.

17. (1) Save as is provided in paragraph 18 any carcass showing general pigmentary deposits shall be condemned.

(2) Where any carcass shows localised pigmentary deposits of such character as to be unwholesome or otherwise unfit for food, such parts as are so affected shall be removed and condemned before the carcass is passed for human consumption.

18. Any carcass showing any degree of icterus with a parenchymatus degeneration of organs the result of infection or intoxication or which shows a pronounced yellow or greenish yellow discolouration without evidence of infection or intoxication shall be condemned. Any carcass affected with icterus like discolouration which disappears on chilling may be passed for human consumption; provided that final inspection of such a carcass shall have been under natural light.

19. (1) All slight, well limited abrasions on the tongue and inner surface of the lips and mouth shall if without lymph node involvement be removed so as to leave only sound tissue which may be passed for human consumption.

(2) Any organ or part of a carcass which is affected by an abscess or a suppurating sore or which is contaminated by pus shall be condemned; provided that where the lesions are of an extent to affect the whole carcass the carcass shall be condemned.

20. Any carcass affected with localised lesions of brucellosis may be passed for human consumption after the affected parts have been removed and condemned.

21. (1) Any carcass affected with mange or scab in an advanced stage or showing cachexia or extensive inflammation of the flesh shall be condemned.

(2) Where any affection as set out in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph is slight the carcass may be passed for human consumption after removal and condemnation of the affected parts.

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

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

(3) A thin carcass showing only slight lesions in the skeletal lymph nodes and the viscera may be passed for human consumption.

(4) A well-nourished carcass showing well marked lesions in the viscera but only slight lesions elsewhere or showing well marked lesions confined to the skeletal lymph nodes with only slight lesions elsewhere may be passed fit for human consumption.

(5) A well nourished carcass showing well marked lesions in the viscera and the skeletal lymph nodes may be passed for cooking unless the lesions are numerous and extensive when it shall be condemned.

(6) All affected organs and nodes of carcasses passed for human consumption or for cooking shall be removed and condemned.

(7) For the purposes of this paragraph the expression “thin” shall not be applicable to a carcass which is emaciated or anaemic.

(8) For the purposes of this paragraph the expression “lesions” means lesions of caseous lymphadenitis.

23. Any swine carcass that gives off a pronounced sexual odour shall be condemned. The meat of swine carcasses that gives off a sexual odour less than 13 of 1985.

pronounced may be passed for use in comminuted cooked meat product or for rendering, otherwise it shall be condemned.

24. The carcass of any hog affected with urticaria (nettle rash) tinea tonsurans, demodex folliculorum or erythema may, after the affected skin has been removed and condemned, be passed for human consumption if the carcass is otherwise fit for human consumption.

25. The carcass of any hog affected with tape worm cysts (cysticerous cellulosac) may be passed for cooking unless the infestation is excessive in which case the carcass shall be condemned.

26. (1) The entire carcass of any animal suffering from tuberculosis shall be condemned if -

- (a) the lesions of tuberculosis are generalised being distributed in such a manner as to be made possible only by entry of the bacilli into the systemic circulation; or
- (b) the animal was observed to have a fever on antemortern inspection which is found on post mortem inspection to be associated with an active tuberculosis lesion; or
- (c) there is an associated cachexia; or
- (d) tuberculosis lesions are found in the muscles or intermuscular tissues or bones or joints or in the body lymph nodes as a result of draining the muscles, bones or joints; or
- (e) the lesions are extensive in organs and tissues of

either the thoracic or the abdominal cavity; or

- (f) the lesions are multiple, acute and actively progressive; or
- (g) the character and extent of the lesions are not indicative of a localised condition.

(2) An edible organ or other part of any carcass affected by localised tuberculosis shall be condemned if it contains or the corresponding lymph nodes contain lesions of tuberculosis.

(3) The carcass of any swine may be passed for human consumption when found to be free from tuberculosis on inspection, after the disposal of the condemned parts when the lesions are localised and confined to the primary seats of infection such as the cervical lymph nodes, mesenteric lymph nodes and hepatic lymph nodes.

- (4) (a) Carcasses of cattle not identified as reactors to the tuberculin test administered by a veterinarian approved by the Minister may be passed for human food without restriction, only if found free of tuberculosis lesions during post mortem inspection. Tuberculosis.
- (b) When a cattle carcass shows a lesion of tuberculosis or lesions not so severe or numerous as described in sub-paragraph 1(i), the unaffected portion of the carcass may be passed for cooking in accordance with the regulations if the extent and character of the lesions indicate a localised condition and the lesions are calcified or encapsulated and provided the affected organ or other part is condemned.
- (c) When the carcass of cattle identified as a reactor

to the tuberculin test administered by an approved veterinarian is found to be free of lesions of tuberculosis, the carcass may be passed for cooking in accordance with the regulations.

(5) The carcass of any animal other than cattle or swine showing lesions of tuberculosis whether general or not shall be condemned.

(6) Carcasses displaying lesions more severe than those set out in sub-paragraphs (3) and (4) of this paragraph but not so severe as those set out in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph may be passed for cooking if the character or extent of the lesions is indicative of a localised condition and they are calcified or encapsulated and the affected part is condemned.

27. (1) Any carcass infected with necrobacillosis may be passed for human consumption if the carcass is well nourished and the lesions are localised after the removal and condemnation of the parts affected with necrotic lesions.

(2) Any carcass infected with necrobacillosis with which is associated emaciation, cloudy swelling of the parenchymateous tissue of organs or enlargement of the lymph nodes shall be condemned.

28. Any carcass which is too emaciated to produce wholesome meat or which shows a serous infiltration of muscle tissue or a serous or mucoid degeneration of the fatty tissue shall be condemned.

29. The carcass of a young calf, pig, kid or lamb shall be condemned if-

(a) the meat has the appearance of being water-soaked, is loose, flabby, tears easily and can be perforated with the fingers; or

(b) the meat is coloured greyish-red; or

(c) the tissue which later develops as the fat capsule of the kidneys is edematous, dirty yellow or greyish-red, tough and intermixed with islands of fat; or

(d) good muscular development is lacking.

30. The carcass of any animal which has been suffocated or of any hog which has entered the scalding vat alive shall be condemned.

31. (1) Any carcass infected with generalised coccidoidal granuloma or which shows systemic changes because of such disease shall be condemned.

(2) Any carcass showing only localised lesions of such disease may be passed for human consumption after the removal and condemnation of the infected parts.

32. (1) Any carcass which gives off a pronounced odour of urine, medicinal, chemical or other foreign substance shall be condemned.

(2) Where such odour as is specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph is not pronounced and can be removed by chilling or trimming, the carcass may be passed for human consumption after the removal and condemnation of the affected parts or the dissipation of the condition.

33. Any carcass deemed by an inspector to be unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human consumption due to the presence of any biological residue shall be condemned.

34. Any carcass which is too anaemic to produce wholesome meat shall be condemned.

35. Any carcass with a history of listeriosis may be passed for human consumption after removal and condemnation of the head if the carcass is

otherwise normal.

36. (1) Any carcass affected with any vesicular disease shall, if the condition is acute and its extent is such that it affects the entire carcass or there is evidence of absorption or secondary change, be condemned.

(2) Any carcass affected with any vesicular disease to a lesser extent than described in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph may, if the carcass is otherwise in good condition, be passed as fit for human consumption.

37. (1) Any carcass in which are found muscular lesions distributed in such a manner or of such a character that removal is impractical shall be condemned.

(2) Where localised muscular lesions are not indicative of a systemic disease process and are of so localised or of such a character that the affected tissues can be removed the non-affected parts of the carcass may be passed for human consumption.

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(3) If the lesions of such muscular inflammation, infiltration, or degeneration are slight or of such a character as to be significant from a standpoint of wholesomeness, the carcass or parts may be passed for use in the manufacturing of comminuted cooked product after the removal and condemnation of the visibly affected portions.

38. (1) The carcass of any cattle infested with tape worm cysts shall be condemned if incisions in various parts of the musculature expose one or more cysts on most of the cut surfaces or if the meat is watery or discoloured.

(2) Where the infestation by tape worm cysts is limited to one dead and degenerated cyst the carcass may be passed as fit for human consumption after removal and condemnation of the cyst.

(3) Any carcass of cattle which show an infestation of tape worm

cysts to a lesser degree than specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph but to a greater degree than that specified in sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph as determined by an examination of the heart, muscles of mastication, diaphragm, pleura, tongue and portions of the carcass rendered visible by dressing may be passed as fit for human consumption after removal and condemnation of the cysts provided that any such carcass, identified by retaining tags, is kept in cold storage at a temperature not higher than 14 °F for a period of not less than 14 days and that the boned meat from such carcasses when in boxes or other containers, identified by retaining tags, is held at a temperature of not higher than 15 °F for a period of not less than 21 days.

(4) The edible viscera, other than the lungs, fat, muscles of the heart and oesophagus passed as fit for human consumption after refrigeration shall be inspected after such refrigeration and, if free from cysts on final inspection, may be passed for food.

39. (1) All livers affected with carotenosis shall be condemned.

(2) Cattle livers or calf livers showing the condition known as “telangiectatic”, “sawdust” or “spotted” shall be dealt with as follows:

- (a) where any or all of the conditions are extensive and involve more than one half of the organ the whole organ shall be condemned;
- (b) where all the conditions are slight in an organ the whole organ shall be passed without restriction;
- (c) where any or all the conditions involve more than half the organ but are less severe than extensive and more severe than slight the whole organ shall be cooked.

(3) Any liver which is required to be cooked under the provisions

of sub-regulation (2) of this regulation shall be cooked in the slaughterhouse where it is produced.

- Swine fever. 40. (a) Carcasses of all swine affected with swine fever (Hog Cholera) shall be condemned.
- (b) Inconclusive but suspicious symptoms of swine fever observed during antemortem inspection of a suspect animal shall be duly considered in connection with the post mortem findings and when the carcass of such suspect animal shows lesions in the kidneys and lymph nodes which resemble swine fever they shall be regarded as swine fever and the carcass be condemned.
- (c) Where lesions resembling those of swine fever occur in the kidneys and lymph nodes of carcasses of swine which appeared normal on antemortem examination, further examination of such carcasses shall be made and if on such examination lesions characteristic of swine fever are found in some organ tissue in addition to those in the kidneys or lymph nodes or in both, then all lesions shall be regarded as those of swine fever and the carcass shall be condemned.

THIRD SCHEDULE

[Regulation 10]

1. The mark referred to in regulation 10 of these Regulations shall consist of a stamp identifying the inspector by whom the inspection was carried out.
2. (1) In the case of a horse or bovine animal other than a calf, the mark shall be impressed on each quarter of the carcass.

(2) In the case of any other animal, the mark shall be impressed on each side of the carcass.
3. (a) (i) The marks, devices and certificates prescribed or referred to in this section shall be official marks, devices and certificates and shall be used in accordance with the regulations. Official Marks, devices Labels.

(ii) The “retained” and “rejected” tags and all other brands, stamps, labels and other devices approved by the Minister shall be official devices for the purposes of these Regulations.

(b) The Official inspection legend shall be applied to inspected and passed carcasses and parts of carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine and goats, meat food products in animal casings and other products and shall be in the appropriate form prescribed and approved by the Minister.

(c) (i) The Official inspection legend shall be shown on all labels for inspected and

passed products of cattle, calves, sheep, swine and goats.

(ii) The official mark of inspection shall be applied to labels by mechanical means and shall not be applied by a hand stamp.

(iii) The official inspection legend may also be used on shipping containers, band label, artificial casings and other articles with the approval of the Minister.

(d) The official inspection legend employed to identify inspected and passed horse and equine carcasses, their parts and products hereof, shall be in the form approved by the Minister.

(e) The official marks for use in connection with antemortem inspection are those prescribed in the regulations.

Warning Tags.

(f) The official mark for use in sealing any means of transport for conveyance of carcasses, meat or meat products shall bear the inscription and a serial number and be approved by the Minister. Such seal shall be attached to the means of conveyance only by an authorised officer and he shall also affix thereto a "warning" tag, which tag shall warn that the conveyance has been officially sealed.

Retained Tags.

(g) The tag used to retain carcasses and parts of carcasses in the slaughter department shall bear the legend "Retained". The "Retained" mark which

is applied to products and articles shall be a paper tag bearing the legend "Retained".

- (h) The "Rejected" mark which is applied to any buildings, rooms, compartments or equipment and utensils shall be a paper tag bearing the legend "Rejected". Such tag shall be removed only by the Authorised Officer when the insanitary condition has been rectified to the satisfaction of the Authorised Officer. Rejected Tags.
- (i) The "Passed for cooking" mark shall be applied to products passed for cooking, by means of brand. Passed for Cooking.
- (j) The "Inspected and Condemned" mark shall be applied to products condemned, by means of brand. Inspected and Condemned.
- (k) Packaged products which require special handling to maintain their wholesome condition shall have prominently displayed on the principal display panel of the label, the statement "keep refrigerated", "keep frozen", "perishable keep under refrigeration" or similar statements as approved by the Minister. For all canned perishable products the statement shall be in upper case letters of 1/4 inch in height for containers net weight of three pounds or less and 1/2 inch upper case letters for containers of over three pounds net weight. Special Handling.
- (l) Products for which standards of identity or composition are prescribed by regulations shall on the label show the appropriate product name and other label information as required by the regulations

and such products shall be prepared in accordance with the regulations. Products for which there is a common or usual name must consist of ingredients, and be prepared by the use of procedures common or usual to such products insofar as specific ingredients or procedures are not prescribed or prohibited by the provisions of the regulations.