

tank room provided for inedible products, and then only when they have been denatured in accordance with §314.5 and are marked in accordance with §316.15 of this subchapter, and when their receipt into the tank room produces no insanitary condition on the premises; nor shall such fats be received in such volume as interferes with prompt disposal of condemned or other inedible material produced at the establishment. When received, they shall not enter any room or compartment used for edible products.

[35 FR 15575, Oct. 3, 1970, as amended at 53 FR 24679, June 30, 1988]

**§314.7 Carcasses of livestock condemned on ante-mortem inspection not to pass through edible product areas.**

Carcasses of livestock which have been condemned on ante-mortem inspection shall not be taken through rooms or compartments in which an edible product is prepared, handled, or stored.

**§314.8 Dead animal carcasses.**

(a) With the exception of dead livestock which have died en route and are received with livestock for slaughter at an official establishment, no dead animal or part of the carcass of any livestock that died otherwise than by slaughter may be brought on the premises of an official establishment unless advance permission therefore is obtained from the circuit supervisor.

(b) Under no circumstances shall the carcasses of any animal which has died otherwise than by slaughter, or any part thereof, be brought into any room or compartment in which any edible product is prepared, handled, or stored.

**§314.9 Specimens for educational, research, and other nonfood purposes; permits for, required.**

(a) Specimens of condemned or other inedible materials, including embryos and specimens of animal parasites, may be released for educational, research, or other nonfood purposes under permit issued by the inspector in charge: *Provided*, That the person desiring such specimens makes a written application to the inspector in charge for such permit on Form MP-403-10 and

arranges with and receives permission from the official establishment to obtain the specimens. Permits shall be issued for a period not longer than 1 year. The permit may be revoked by the inspector in charge if the specimens are not used as stated in the application, or if the collection or handling of the specimens interferes with inspection or the maintenance of sanitary conditions in the establishment.

(b) The specimens referred to in paragraph (a) of this section shall be collected and handled only at such time and place and in such manner as not to interfere with the inspection or to cause any objectionable condition and shall be identified as inedible when they leave the establishment.

[35 FR 15575, Oct. 3, 1970, as amended at 38 FR 18665, July 13, 1973; 39 FR 36000, Oct. 7, 1974]

**§314.10 Livers condemned because of parasitic infestation and for other causes; conditions for disposal for purposes other than human food.**

(a) Livers condemned on account of hydatid cysts shall be disposed of by tanking pursuant to the provisions of §314.1 of this subchapter if condemned at official establishments having facilities for tanking; otherwise they shall be destroyed pursuant to the provisions of §314.3 of this subchapter.

(b) Livers condemned because of parasites other than hydatid cysts; and livers condemned because of telangiectasis, angioma, "sawdust" condition, cirrhosis, carotenosis, or other nonmalignant change, benign abscesses, or contamination, when these conditions are not associated with infectious diseases in the carcasses, may be shipped from an official establishment only for purposes other than human food, and only if all tissue affected with abscesses is removed and destroyed within the establishment, and all livers are processed and denatured, with any agent prescribed in §325.13(a)(1) or (2) or (5), and in accordance with §325.13(a)(6) of this subchapter. This provision for movement from an official establishment is made solely under the Federal Meat Inspection Act and is not intended to relieve or modify any other applicable requirements under any other law regarding

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the movement of such articles, for purposes other than use as human food.

(c) Livers condemned because of conditions described in paragraph (b) of this section shall be in containers plainly marked "inedible".

[41 FR 23701, June 11, 1976]

### § 314.11 Handling of certain condemned products for purposes other than human food.

Condemned carcasses of animals affected with one or more of the following conditions may be shipped from an official establishment only for purposes other than human food and only if permission therefor is obtained from the circuit supervisor: Anasarca, Ocular Squamous Cell Carcinoma (after removal of neoplastic tissue), emaciation, eosinophilic myositis, immaturity, nonseptic bruises and injuries, and sarcosporidiosis. This provision also applies to unborn calves and to products such as paunches and udders when they have not been handled as required under this subchapter for products for human food purposes; provided, such articles have not been condemned for other pathological reasons. Such permission will be granted only if all parts to be so used will be promptly handled, freely slashed and adequately identified as required by § 325.13(a)(2) of this subchapter. The slashing, identification and packing of the product shall be accomplished in an inedible product area under the supervision of an inspector. Facilities must be adequate so that the carcasses or parts saved under these provisions are not contaminated with pus, manure, septic, or toxic materials, or similar substances. The operation must not result in unsanitary conditions within the establishment.

[35 FR 15575, Oct. 3, 1970, as amended at 36 FR 11639, June 17, 1971; 36 FR 11903, June 23, 1971]

## PART 315—RENDERING OR OTHER DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES AND PARTS PASSED FOR COOKING

Sec.

315.1 Carcasses and parts passed for cooking; rendering into lard or tallow.

315.2 Carcasses and parts passed for cooking; utilization for food purposes after cooking.

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315.3 Disposal of products passed for cooking if not handled according to this part.

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

### § 315.1 Carcasses and parts passed for cooking; rendering into lard or tallow.

Carcasses and parts passed for cooking may be rendered into lard in accordance with § 319.702 of this subchapter or rendered into tallow, provided such rendering is done in the following manner:

(a) When closed rendering equipment is used, the lower opening, except when permanently connected with a blowline, shall first be sealed securely by a Program employee; then the carcasses or parts shall be placed in such equipment in his presence, after which the upper opening shall be securely sealed by such employee. When the product passed for cooking in the tank does not consist of a carcass or whole primal part, the requirements for sealing shall be at the discretion of the circuit supervisor. Such carcasses and parts shall be cooked for a time sufficient to render them effectually into lard or tallow, provided all parts of the products are heated to a temperature not lower than 170 °F. for a period of not less than 30 minutes.

(b) At establishments not equipped with closed rendering equipment for rendering carcasses and parts passed for cooking into lard and tallow, such carcasses or parts may be rendered in open kettles under the direct supervision of a Program employee. Such rendering shall be done during regular hours of work and in compliance with the requirements as to temperature and time specified in paragraph (a) of this section.

[35 FR 15577, Oct. 3, 1970, as amended at 43 FR 25420, June 13, 1978]

### § 315.2 Carcasses and parts passed for cooking; utilization for food purposes after cooking.

Carcasses and parts passed for cooking may be used for the preparation of meat food products, provided all such carcasses or parts are heated to a temperature not lower than 170 °F. for a