SCHEDULE 8

POST-MORTEM HEALTH INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS
APPLICABLE IN EXPORT SLAUGHTERHOUSES

ANNEX

indications of unfitness for human consumption

1. The official veterinary surgeon shall direct that no part of the carcase, offal or blood of any animal shall be sold for human consumption if he is satisfied from his examination of the carcase or offal that the animal was suffering from any of the following diseases or conditions, namely –

actinobacillosis (generalised) or actinomycosis (generalised),

anaemia (advanced),

anthrax,

blackleg,

bruising, extensive and severe,

caseous lymphadenitis associated with emaciation,

caseous lymphadenitis (generalised),

cysticercus bovis (generalised),

cysticercus cellulosae,

cysticercus ovis (generalised),

decomposition (generalised),

emaciation (pathological),

fever,

foot and mouth disease,

glanders,

immaturity,

(a) stillborn or unborn carcases,

(b) oedematous carcases, and carcases in poor physical condition,

jaundice,

malignant catarrhal fever,

mastitis (acute septic),

melanosis (generalised),

metritis (acute septic),

odour (abnormal) associated with disease or otherwise prejudicial to health,

oedema (generalised),

pericarditis (acute septic),

peritonitis (acute diffuse septic),

pleurisy (acute diffuse septic),

pneumonia (acute septic),

pyaemia (including joint-ill),

sarcocysts (generalised),

septicaemia or toxaemia,

swine erysipelas (acute),

swine fever,

tetanus,

trichinosis,

tuberculosis (generalised),

tuberculosis with emaciation,

tumours,

(a) malignant with secondary growths,

(b) multiple,

uraemia.

2. The official veterinary surgeon shall direct that the blood of any animal shall not be sold for human consumption if he is satisfied–

(a) that the carcase or offal of that animal are affected with any infectious conditions, or

(b) that the blood is contaminated by stomach contents or other extraneous matter.

3.—(1) An official veterinary surgeon shall in determining for the purpose of this Schedule whether tuberculosis is generalised take into account the sum of the evidence of disease and the character of the lesions throughout the entire carcase and, for the purposes of this paragraph, shall accept the existence of tuberculosis in the associated lymph node of an organ or viscera as evidence of the disease in the organ or viscera.

(2) If the official veterinary surgeon is satisfied that any of the following conditions exist in the carcase or offal of an animal, namely –

(a) miliary tuberculosis of both lungs with evidence of tuberculosis elsewhere;

(b) multiple and actively progressive lesions of tuberculosis;

(c) widespread tuberculosis infection of the lymph nodes of the carcase;

(d) diffuse acute lesions of tuberculosis of both the pleura and peritoneum associated with an enlarged or tuberculous lymph node of the carcase;

(e) active or recent lesions present in the substance of any two of the following:–the spleen, kidney, udder, uterus, ovary, testicle, brain or its membranes, spinal cord or its membranes, in addition to tuberculous lesions in the respiratory and digestive tracts;

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

he shall determine the tuberculosis to be generalised.

(3) When, as the result of his examination, the official veterinary surgeon is satisfied that a carcase or offal of an animal is affected with tuberculosis other than of the kinds mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Annex he shall direct that –

(a) any part of the carcase in relation to which he is satisfied that it is so infected;

(b) any part of the carcase, contiguous to any such part;

(c) the head including the tongue, when tuberculosis exists in any lymph node associated with the head or tongue; and

(d) any organ when tuberculosis exists on the capsule or in the substance of the organ, or the viscera when tuberculosis exists on the surfaces or substances of the viscera or in any lymphatic glands associated with the organ or the viscera as the case may be;

shall not be sold for human consumption.

(4) An official veterinary surgeon shall direct that any part of a carcase or offal contaminated with tuberculous material shall not be sold for human consumption.

4.—(1) In any case in which the official veterinary surgeon, in the course of his examination, is satisfied that any part of the carcase or any offal is affected with a localised infestation of cysticercus bovis he shall direct that that part of the carcase or offal shall not be sold for human consumption.

(2) Where in any such case as aforesaid an official veterinary surgeon has directed that any part of the carcase of an animal or any offal of an animal shall not be sold for human consumption, the remainder of the meat of the animal shall also be subject to the like direction unless it is forthwith placed in cold storage at a temperature not exceeding–7C for a period of not less than three weeks or at a temperature not exceeding–10C for a period of not less than two weeks or is treated by such other method as may be approved by the Secretary of State:

Provided that the alimentary tract in any such case shall not be placed in cold storage or be sold for human consumption.

(3) Any person who causes any part of a carcase or any offal to be placed in cold storage for the purposes of the last foregoing sub-paragraph shall, at the same time as he causes it to be so placed, give notice to the local authority within whose district the cold store is situated, in such form as the local authority may require, of the date of the placing and the period for which it is intended that the part of a carcase or offal, as the case may be, will remain in cold storage.

5.—(1) If, as a result of his inspection of a carcase and offal of an animal, an official veterinary surgeon is satisfied that the following conditions exist therein, namely –

(a) caseous lymphadenitis associated with emaciation;

(b) multiple, acute and actively progressive lesions of caseous lymphadenitis; or

(c) multiple lesions of caseous lymphadenitis which are inactive but widespread;

he shall direct that no part of the carcase and offal shall be sold for human consumption.

(2) If an official veterinary surgeon is satisfied that caseous lymphadenitis exists on the surface or substance of an organ or in its associated lymph node he shall direct that the organ and its associated lymph node shall not be sold for human consumption.

(3) If an official veterinary surgeon is satisfied that caseous lymphadenitis exists otherwise than as described in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph he shall direct that the lesion and such of the surrounding parts as he may think proper, having regard to the age and degree of activity of the lesion, shall not be sold for human consumption.

6. Where, as a result of his examination, the official veterinary surgeon is satisfied that the whole or any part of the carcase or any offal derived from an animal is affected by any disease or condition other than one mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs of this Annex or is contaminated, he shall direct that the whole of the carcase and all offal or the part of the carcase and the parts adjacent thereto or the offal, as he may think proper, shall not be sold for human consumption.

7. Where, as a result of his examination, the official veterinary surgeon is satisfied that a part of the carcase or offal derived from an animal is affected by a slight localised infestation by a parasite not transmissible to man but that the remainder of the carcase or offal as the case may be is fit for human consumption, an official veterinary surgeon or an inspector may, if he thinks fit, remove the parasite and trim the surrounding part and shall direct that the trimmings shall not be sold for human consumption.