

Prohibition of the Use of Specified Risk Materials for Human Food

New Regulatory Language	What it means
<p>PART 310—POST-MORTEM INSPECTION</p> <p>4. The authority citation for part 310 continues to read as follows: AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 601-695; 7 CFR 2.18, 2.53.</p> <p>5. A new § 310.22 is added to read as follows: § 310.22 Specified risk materials from cattle and their handling and disposition.</p> <p>(a) The following materials from cattle are specified risk materials:</p> <p>(1) The brain, skull, eyes, trigeminal ganglia, spinal cord, vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum), and dorsal root ganglia of cattle 30 months of age and older;</p> <p>(2) The tonsils of all cattle; and</p> <p>(3) The distal ileum of all cattle. The small intestine may be used for human food if:</p> <p>(i) It was derived from cattle that were inspected and passed in an official Establishment in the United States, or in a certified foreign establishment in a country listed in 9 CFR 327.2(b) as eligible to export meat and meat products to the United States and it is otherwise eligible fit for importation under 9 CFR 327.1(b) and</p> <p>(ii) The distal ileum is removed by a procedure that removes at least 80 inches of the uncoiled and trimmed small intestine as measured from the ceco-colic junction and progressing proximally towards the jejunum, or by a procedure that the establishment demonstrates is effective in ensuring complete removal of the distal ileum.</p> <p>(b) Specified risk materials are inedible and shall not be used for human food.</p> <p>(c) Specified risk materials shall be disposed of in accordance with §§ 314.1 or 314.3 of this subchapter.</p> <p>(d) Procedures for the removal, segregation, and disposition of specified risk materials.</p> <p>(1) Establishments that slaughter cattle and establishments that process the carcasses or</p>	<p>The following have been identified as specified risk materials from all cattle and are prohibited from use in human food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonsils • Distal ileum <p>The following have been identified as specified risk materials from cattle that are 30 months of age or older and are prohibited from use in human food:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brain • Skull • Eyes • Trigeminal ganglia (contained within the skull) • Spinal cord • Vertebral column (excluding the vertebrae of the tail, the transverse processes of the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, and the wings of the sacrum) • Dorsal root ganglia (contained within the vertebral column) <p>Specified risk materials must be disposed of according regulations prescribed in 314.1 or 314.3.</p> <p>Establishments that slaughter cattle must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop, implement and maintain written procedures for the removal, segregation and disposition of specific risk materials. These procedures must be included in HACCP plans or in Sanitation SOP or other prerequisite programs. • take corrective action when either the establishment or FSIS deems that the procedures are not effective in keeping specified risk materials out

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<p>assessable to FSIS. All such records shall be maintained at the official establishment 48 hours following completion, after which they may be maintained off-site provided such records can be made available to FSIS within 24 hours of request.</p> <p>(e) The materials listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section will be deemed to be from cattle 30 months of age and older unless the establishment can demonstrate that the materials are from an animal that was younger than 30 months of age at the time of slaughter.</p> <p>PART 311-DISPOSAL OF DISEASED OR OTHERWISE ADULTERATED CARCASSES AND PARTS</p> <p>6. The authority citation for part 311 continues to read as follows: AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 601-695; 7 CFR 2.17, 2.55.</p> <p>7. Section 311.27 is amended as follows:</p> <p>a. By inserting “of all livestock except for cattle” in the first sentence after “the carcasses and all parts” and before “shall be kept for inspection”.</p> <p>b. By adding the following new sentence at the end of the paragraph: “The parts and carcasses of cattle slaughtered in the absence of an inspector shall not be used for human food.”</p> <p>PART 318—ENTRY INTO OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS; REINSPECTION AND PREPARATION OF PRODUCTS</p> <p>8. The authority citation for part 318 is amended to read as follows: AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 138f, 450, 1901-1906; 21 U.S.C. 601-695; 7 CFR 2.18, 2.53.</p> <p>9. Section 318.6 is amended as follows:</p> <p>a. Paragraph (b)(1) was amended by removing the word “cattle” and adding the following new sentences at the end of the paragraph: “Casings from cattle may be used as containers of products. However, if casing from cattle are derived from the small intestine,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ records shall be maintained by the establishment 48 hours after completion and may be maintained off-site but must be available to FSIS within 24 hours of request ○ records relate to specified risk materials from cattle 30 months of age or older at the time of slaughter. <p>Part 311.27 no longer applies to cattle.</p> <p>An inspector must be present to perform ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection.</p> <p>Small intestines from cattle can be used for product casings, but the establishment has to show through documentation that the casings they use comply with 310.22(a)(3) .</p>

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<p>the small intestine must comply with the requirements in 9 CFR 310.22 (a)(3). Establishments that use casings derived from the small intestine of cattle as containers for products must demonstrate through documentation, that the small intestine from which the casing was derived complies with the requirements in 310.22 (a)(3).”</p> <p>b. Paragraph (b)(4) was amended by adding the following new sentence at the end of the paragraph: “Detached spinal cords from cattle 30 months of age and older shall not be used as raw materials for edible rendering.”</p> <p>c. Paragraph (b)(8) was amended in January 2004, and then amended again in Sept. 7, 2005 by revising the sentence that had been added at the end of the paragraph in January 2004: “When small intestine of cattle is used in a meat food product or for edible rendering, it must comply with the requirements in 9 CFR 310.22 (a)(3).”</p> <p>10. The authority citation for part 319 continues to read as follows: AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 450, 1901-1906; 21 U.S.C. 601-695; 7 CFR 2.17, 2.55.</p> <p>11. Section 319.5 is amended as follows: a. A new paragraph (b) is added to read as follows: § 319.5 Mechanically Separated Species. * * * * *</p> <p>(b) Mechanically Separated (Beef) is inedible and prohibited for use as human food.</p> <p>b. Sections (c)-(d) are reserved</p>	<p>Detached spinal cords from cattle that are 30 months of age or older can no longer be used for edible rendering.</p> <p>Small intestines can be used in a meat food product or for edible rendering, but only when the distal ileum has been removed according to guidance in 310.22 (a)(3).</p> <p>The Agency is banning MS(beef) for use as human food. MS (beef) is not eligible to bear the mark of inspection.</p>