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NOTIFICATION

No. F. 23015/2/2006-AH&V, the 1st June, 2017. In the interest of public service and with the approval Council of Minister's Meeting on 07.03.2013 and laid on the table of the House during the Thirteenth Session of the Seventh Mizoram Legislative Assembly on 25.05.2017, the Governor of Mizoram is pleased to notify "The Mizoram (Animal Slaughter Houses) Rules, 2016" with immediate effect.

B. Lalthanliana,
Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram,
A.H & Veterinary Department.

MIZORAM (ANIMAL SLAUGHTER HOUSES) RULES, 2016

In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section 4 of section 3 with section 18 of the Mizoram Animal Slaughter Act 2013, the Governor of Mizoram is pleased to make the following rules, namely :-

CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement.

1. These rules may be called the Mizoram (Animal Slaughter Houses) Rules, 2016.
2. They shall extend to any such city or towns where slaughter houses are established or as the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.
3. They shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

2. Definitions.

- (1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,
 - (a) 'Act' means the Mizoram Animal Slaughter Act, 2013 (Act No. 6 of 2013).
 - (b) "Authority" means the Government of Mizoram or any officer authorized by it on its behalf;
 - (c) "Butcher" means the butchers holding valid license issued by the Licensing Authority;
 - (d) "Cattle pound" means any place or room or shed or enclosure where animals are herded or kept with the permission of Authority before proceeding to their slaughtering;

- (e) "Fee" means any amount fixed for payment as fees;
 - (f) "Fine" means any amount of fine imposed by the authority;
 - (g) "Forms" means any form prescribed for the enforcement of these rules;
 - (h) "Gazette" means the Official Gazette issued by the Government of Mizoram from time to time;
 - (i) "Inspector" means the Veterinary Officer under the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, or any staff authorized to function as such;
 - (j) "License" means the license issued by the Authority;
 - (k) "Licensing Authority" means the officer authorized to issue license under these rules;
 - (l) "Light" means any type of light, electricity, candle, etc;
 - (m) 'Magistrate' means any officer who have been invested with such powers, either executive or judicial or both by the Government;
 - (n) "Meat" means the meat of such animals as specified in these rules;
 - (o) "Occupier" means the person authorized to occupy the slaughter house constructed by the Government;
 - (p) "Private" means a person other than a Government official;
 - (q) "Slaughter House" means any building or place where the animals are to be killed as permitted or licensed by the Authority;
 - (r) "Veterinary Officer" means any veterinary practitioner registered with the Veterinary Council of India established under the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (52 of 1984) serving under the Government of Mizoram.
 - (s) "Warden" means the person or persons appointed to look after the slaughter house.
- (2) Words and expression used but not defined under these rules but defined in the Act shall have the meaning as respectively assigned to them in the Act.

CHAPTER II ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF SLAUGHTER HOUSE

3. Establishment of slaughter house.

Under the provision of section 3(4) of the Act, interested persons or parties other than the Government may set up slaughter house on the following condition:

- (1) Application for license to establish slaughter house in Form 1 of these rules may be submitted to the Authority by interested person(s). No person shall establish slaughter house without obtaining prior written permission from the Authority.
- (2) The Authority may issue license for the establishment of the slaughter house in Form II of these rules with specific terms and condition to the interested party if in his opinion setting up of the slaughter house is necessary in the interest of public services.
- (3) Interested parties shall obtain the prescribed application forms from the authority on payment of application fees and submit it to the Director.
- (4) The Authority may reject any or all the application for the establishment of a slaughter house if in its opinion setting up of such establishment is contrary to public interest.
- (5) The Authority may grant combined or separate license for slaughter house or cattle pound as the case may be.
- (6) License will ordinary be valid for a period of one year and shall be renewed annually before the due date on payment of renewal fees fixed from time to time. Failure to renew within the stipulated time will attract a fine of rupees One thousand as late fee which shall be cleared at the time of renewal of license. If license is not renewed after a lapse of one month, it shall be subject to cancellation.

- (7) The authority may, by notification, order cancellation of any license issued under these rules if in its opinion the establishment creates public nuisance by any means or by violation of any order issued by the Authority.

4. Reception area or resting grounds

- (1) The slaughter house shall have a reception area of adequate size sufficient for livestock subject to veterinary inspection.
- (2) The Veterinary Officer shall examine thoroughly not more than 12 animals in an hour and not more than 96 animals in a day.
- (3) The Veterinary Officer after examining the animal shall issue a soundness certificate in the form specified by the Government for this purpose.
(Form - III)
- (4) The reception area of slaughter house shall have proper ramps for direct unloading of animals from vehicles and adequate facility sufficient for feeding and watering of animals.
- (5) Separate isolation pens shall be provided with watering and feeding arrangements for animals suspected to be suffering from contagious and infectious diseases, and fractious animals, in order to segregate them from the remaining animals.
- (6) The resting grounds in slaughter house shall have overhead protective shelters.
- (7) Ante-mortem and pen area shall be paved with impervious material suitable to stand wear and tear by hooves.

5. Lairages

- (1) Every animal after it has been subjected to veterinary inspection shall be passed on to a lairage for resting for 24 hours before slaughter.
- (2) Lairage shall be adequate in size sufficient for the number of animals to be aired.
- (3) The space provided in the pens of such lairage shall be not less than 2.8 sq.mt. per large animal and 1.6 sq.mt. per small animal.
- (4) The animals shall be kept in such lairage separately depending upon their type and class and such lairage shall be so constructed as to protect the animals from heat, cold and rain.

6. Slaughter house building.

The different construction of a slaughter house shall be built and maintained by its owner in the manner specified below, namely:

- (1) Plant Building - (a) Materials used shall be impervious, easily cleanable, and resistant to wear and corrosion, (b) Materials such as wood, plaster board, and porous acoustic-type boards, which are absorbent and difficult to keep clean shall not be used.
- (2) Floors - The floors shall be non-absorbent and non-slippery with rough finish and shall have suitable gradient for drainage.
- (3) Interior walls - (a) Interior walls shall be smooth and flat and constructed of impervious materials. (b) The interior walls shall have washable surface up to the height of 2 meters from the floor so that the splashes may be washed and disinfected.
- (4) Abattoir shall be provided with distributed artificial light of an overall intensity of not less than 200 lux at the distances as may be specified by the authority throughout the slaughter hall and workrooms and at places where meat inspection is carried out, the overall intensity of artificial light shall be not less than 500 lux.
- (5) Abattoir shall be provided with suitable and sufficient means of ventilation to the outside air and the construction of the slaughter hall shall be so arranged that the dressed carcasses are not exposed to direct sunlight.

- (6) Sufficient, safe, potable and constant supply of fresh water shall be available at adequate pressure through the premises.
- (7) Floor washing point shall be provided preferably for minimum 37 meter square on slaughter floor and working compartments.
- (8) A constant supply of clean hot water shall be available in the slaughter hall and workrooms during working hours and the hot water required for frequent sterilizing of equipment shall not be less than 82 degree Celsius.
- (9) The following materials shall not be used in an abattoir, namely -
 - (a) Copper and its alloys in equipment used for edible products.
 - (b) Cadmium in any form in equipment handling edible products.
 - (c) Equipment with painted surface in product zone.
 - (d) Enamel containers or equipment is not desirable
 - (e) Lead
- (10) All permanently mounted equipment shall either be installed sufficiently away from walls and floor (minimum 300 mm) to provide access for cleaning and inspection.
- (11) Screens and Insect control - All windows, doorways and other openings that may admit flies shall be equipped with effective insect and rodent screens and Fly chaser fans and ducts or air curtains shall be provided over doorways in outside wall of food handling areas that are used for dispatch or receiving.
- (12) Drainage - (a) All parts of floors where wet operations are conducted shall be well drained.
(b) A slope of about 20 mm per metre to drainage inlets shall be provided for usual conditions and it shall be ensured that the floor slopes uniformly to drains with no low spots, which collect liquid.

7. Slaughter

- (1) No animal shall be slaughtered in a slaughter house in sight of other animals.
- (2) No animal shall be administered any chemical, drug or hormone before slaughter except drug for its treatment for any specific disease or ailment.
- (3) Every slaughter house shall provide a separate space for stunning of animals prior to slaughter, bleeding and dressing of the carcass.
- (4) Dressing of carcasses shall not be done on floor and adequate means and tools for dehiding or belting of the animals shall be provided with means for immediate disposal of hides and skin.

8. Inspection of Slaughter House.

- (1) The Inspection team as appointed by Government may, at any time, inspect any slaughter house or cattle pound and its premises and give necessary instruction to the owner or warden of the house regarding the standard of hygiene and cleanliness.
- (2) The owner or warden shall comply with the advice, instructions, order etc. of the inspecting official without hesitation. If such instructions are not complied with, the authority may impose a fine of rupees Five Hundred or cancel his license.

9. Right to management of Government.

- (1) No slaughter house shall be managed without the prior permission of the authority; Provided that in respect of the land and buildings owned by the Department, Government may appoint suitable person or persons to manage or run the slaughter house constructed by the Government on contract basis.
- (2) Selection of persons to manage the slaughter house shall ordinarily be made on public auction for a period of one year which will be extendable for another six months. If in the opinion of the authority, extension of the normal term is required in the interest of public services, he may obtain approval from the Authority.

- (3) If the Director is pleased to extend the terms of the warden or manager on payment of the prescribed fees, the same may be recorded in writing in the license issued.

10. Right to issue orders.

Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the authority may issue orders, instruction, guidelines etc. for the effective execution of these rules.

**CHAPTER III
ESTABLISHMENT OF MEAT SHOPS**

11. Establishment of meat shops.

Meat shops shall be established where only meat duly certified as fit for human consumption by the meat inspector and slaughtered in the recognized slaughter house in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be sold. Such meat shops should fulfill the following conditions:

- (1) Meat shops should be so constructed that flies and other insects cannot enter the shop. The floors and walls should be made of impervious materials that can easily be cleaned. The shop along with the other articles such as knives, slabs etc. must be kept clean at all times.
- (2) Meat should be suspended by means of hook in such a way that the meat does not touch the roof, floor, wall or pillars of the shop.
- (3) The butcher should display the soundness certificate issued by the meat inspector in a prominent place where the meat is being sold.
- (4) The stamped portion of the meat should be made clearly visible and should be preserved till the meat is sold out.
- (5) Offal, skin, horns and entrails etc. for which there is provision for sale in the slaughter house should not be brought to the meat shops or kept in for sale.
- (6) Trimming, refuses and rubbish should be kept in a covered receptacle and should be disposed off in manner prescribed by the Authority.
- (7) Meat shops sites/places shall be identified and permit issued by appropriate agency/department under Government of Mizoram.

**CHAPTER IV
LICENSING BUTCHERS AND THEIR DEPLOYMENT**

12. Deployment of butchers.

- (1) No person shall deploy any butcher in the slaughter house or houses without the permission of the Authority.
- (2) No person who has not attained the age of 18 years shall be employed in any manner in a slaughter house.
- (3) No person who is suffering from any communicable or infectious disease shall be permitted to slaughter animals to be sold for human consumption.
- (4) The owner or the warden of the slaughter house may deploy any number of butcher or flayer at their own arrangement. The owner or the warden shall submit application in FORM IV to the Authority giving full particulars of person or persons intended to be deployed as butcher or flayer.
- (5) The Director will issue permit/license in Form V to the owner, occupier or warden for the deployment of such butcher or flayer on payment of Rupees Twenty Five to the Director as annual fee. The permit once issued will have a validity of one year which may be extended annually on payment of the prescribed fees.
- (6) Permit/license so issued to a butcher is liable to cancellation by the Director at any point of time, if the permit holders misbehaves or violate the direction of the administration of the slaughter house where he is employed.

CHAPTER V SLAUGHTER HOUSE WASTES MANAGEMENT AND SANITATION

13. Disposal of inedible meat and wastes.

The carcass or parts thereof, of animals unfit for human consumption so destroyed, and the liquid and solid wastes and offal shall be disposed of in the manner described here under :-

- (1) No animal or parts thereof, of animals declared unfit shall be allowed to be sold.
- (2) Animals which had been brought to the slaughter house dead or dying or declared unfit shall be caused to be destroyed in a humane manner and the carcass destroyed by burning or incineration as deemed proper by the Meat Inspector.
- (3) Offal and other waste products of slaughtered animal shall be processed in the rendering plants or shall be sold to the purchasers to whom permits have been issued to purchase such materials.
- (4) Bleeding areas should be clearly identified and blood collection should be done immediately so that its full potential could be utilized.
- (5) Solids (skin trimmings, hair, pieces of bones, hooves, hide and skin etc.) should be removed immediately from the slaughtering area.
- (6) Adequate compartments for immediate separation and disposal of condemned material must be provided.
- (7) Disposal of the effluents into municipal drains, lake or permanent river shall not be allowed to avoid contamination.
- (8) Stinking odour due to degeneration of any tissue materials remaining as a waste in the premises of the slaughter house shall be avoided with the provision of proper ventilation, washing of the floors with non-poisonous disinfectants or aerobic deodorants.

CHAPTER-VI SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND MEAT INSPECTION

14. Ante mortem and post mortem examination.

Animals intended for slaughter shall be thoroughly examined by the Meat Inspector. The Meat Inspector shall issue certificates to the effect that the animal to be slaughtered is fit for human consumption; otherwise, he may reject unhealthy animals for slaughtering. No person shall kill any animal before ante mortem inspection is conducted by the Meat Inspector.

15. Segregation of healthy and unhealthy animals.

- (1) The Meat Inspector may reject the animal on ante mortem examination if found unfit for human consumption, he shall record in writing the condition of the animal with clear comments as to whether such animal should be given treatment or be destroyed/culled.
- (2) Such unfit animal shall be marked and segregated from the rest of the healthy animals. The meat inspector may issue order for killing of the incurable animal at the appointed time and place.
- (3) The animal unfit for slaughter but curable by medical treatment shall be taken back by the owner of the animal and such animal shall be slaughtered only after issue of a certificate to the effect that the animal is fit for human consumption after proper medical treatment subsequent to medication withdrawal time.

16. Stamping of animals.

No animal shall be admitted into a slaughter house for slaughter unless it is examined, certified, stamped and registered in Form VI of these rules by the inspector that the animal is free from contagious diseases and other diseases. A certificate may be issued by the inspector after examination which shall contain the time and date of the examination of the animal and it shall be valid for 48 hours only.

17. Disposal of unhealthy animal.

The animal unfit for slaughter but curable by medical treatment shall be taken back by the owner of the animal and such animal shall be slaughtered only after issue of a certificate to the effect that the animal is fit for human consumption after proper medical treatment subsequent to medication withdrawal times. Animal carcasses found to have diseases/defected as listed in schedule 1 and 2 of these rules shall be disposed of in accordance with rule 13 of these rules.

18. Slaughter of healthy animals.

- (1) The animal intended for slaughter shall be kept in the lairage or cattle pound for at least Forty eight hours before they are killed. Feeding of animal except watering within Twenty four hours immediately preceding its slaughter is not permissible.
- (2) No person shall slaughter any animal within a municipal area except in a slaughter house recognized or licensed by the concerned authority empowered under the law for the time being in force to do so.
- (3) The animal shall not be slaughtered which-
 - a. is pregnant, or
 - b. has an offspring less than three months old, or
 - c. is under the age of three months or
 - d. has not been certified by a Veterinary Officer that it is in a fit condition to be slaughtered.

19. Marking of healthy meat.

The Meat Inspector shall put approved/inedible marks while conducting post mortem examination in some parts of the carcass passed for human consumption. The butcher shall display such marks and the certificate at the time and place of selling such inspected meat. The decision of the meat inspector shall be final and binding and no appeal shall lie to anyone.

20. Disposal of unfit meat.

Rejected meat unfit for human consumption shall be disposed of in the manner described in rule 13(2) of these rules.

21. Disposal of offal.

Offal and inedible parts of the meat shall be disposed of in the manner described in rules 13(3) of these rules.

**CHAPTER-VII
SERVICES FEES**

22. Service fees in slaughter houses.

Subject to revision from time to time, fees payable to the owner or warden of the slaughter house shall be as follows :-

Sl. No	Category of animal to be slaughtered	Rate per animal
1.	Large animals such as cattle, buffalo etc	Rs. 200/-
2.	Pigs	Rs. 200/-
3.	Sheep, Goats etc	Rs. 50/-

Note : Provision of lights and water supply for the users shall be the responsibility of the owner or warden of the slaughter house.

FORM - I
(See Rule 3(3))

APPLICATION FOR LICENCE/RENEWAL OF LICENCE OF SLAUGHTER HOUSE

1. Name and age of the applicant
2. Occupation and address.
3. Name and address of the owner of the premises.
4. Whether to establish new slaughter house or to continue existing one.
5. Whether he is sole owner, lessee or tenant or whether jointly interested with any person or persons and if so with whom.
6. Particular of site
 - (a) LSC/ Pass No
 - (b) Area
 - (c) Boundaries
 - (d) Description of the site.
7. Description of the structure erected or to be erected on the site.
 - (a) Nature, position and form of the stall or any one of the rooms of the existing structure.
 - (b) Extent of paved area and materials to be used in paving such area.
 - (c) The details of availability of water, if water is not available, explain the method by which water is to be made available.
 - (d) Explain the mode of construction/ to be constructed of internal surface of the wall and what materials are to be used for such construction.
 - (e) Details of waste (solid and liquid) and treatment facilities.
 - (f) Means of lighting and ventilation.
 - (g) Means of access to bring animals from the nearest animal market or area.
 - (h) Number, position and dimension of stables and pounds provided near the premises for relaxing and keeping of animals.
 - (i) Number of animals for which accommodation will be provided in such places indicates item wise.
(1) Cattle (2) Buffalo (3) Sheep/ Goat (4) Pigs.
8. The days of the week in which slaughter is to be done.
9. Place where the existing slaughter house is located and the distance between the two.
10. If for renewal of existing slaughter house, the period from which it is used as slaughter house. (Application for renewal should be accompanied by the license currently held).
11. Date of application.
12. Signature and name of the applicant.

FORM - II
(See Rule 3(2))

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
SLAUGHTER HOUSE LICENCE

License No..... Date.....
Subject to the provisions of the Mizoram Animal Slaughter Act 2013, and the rules made thereunder,
Pi/Pu S/o,D/o,.....
(Name, Father's name and Address) is hereby permitted to establish slaughter house within the areas of
land covered by LSC/Pass No..... owned by Pi/Pu

of Village..... District for a period from
toin consideration of a fee of Rs. payable in advance.

Conditions :

1. This License shall be in the possession of the licensee who shall produce it whenever required.
2. The slaughter house shall always remain open for inspection by officers mentioned in the Acts and Rules.
3. On breach of any provision of the Acts and Rules, the licensing authority is vested with the power to cancel the license and evict the licensee from the premises.

Place :
Date :

Name and Signature of licensing authority
(Seal)

**FORM - III
(See Rule 4(3))**

**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
SOUNDNESS CERTIFICATE**

Sl. No.....

Date

This is to certify that the animals of the following description have been examined by me and found to be fit for human consumption at the time of my examination.

Sl. No.	Description	Age	Sex

Name & Signature of Meat Inspector
(Seal)

**FORM - IV
(See Rule 12(4))**

**GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
APPLICATION FOR DEPLOYMENT OF BUTCHERS**

1. Name and Address of the applicant
2. License No/ Permit for establishment of slaughter house :-
3. Period for which application is made :-
4. Particular of persons for whom permit is sought :-

Sl. No	Name, Father's name and Address	Age	Sex	Experience

Note : Application should be accompanied by Medical Certificate issued by competent authority stating that the proposed employee is free from contagious diseases.

Name and Signature of applicant

FORM - V
(See Rule 12(5))

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
BUTCHER LICENSE

Subject to the provision of the Mizoram Animal Slaughter Act 2013 and the rules made thereunder,
Pu/Pi S/o, D/o.....
a permanent/Temporary residence of is hereby allowed to slaughter
any of the animals permitted to be slaughtered in the slaughter house located at
locality (Veng) Village District, in consideration of the prescribed
fee payable in advance.

Conditions :

1. The License should be in possession of the licensee who shall produce it whenever required.
2. The license may be subject to cancellation due to contravention of any of the provisions of the Acts and Rules.
3. This license is valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

Name and Designation of issuing authority
(Seal)

FORM - VI
(See Rule (16))

GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM
REGISTER OF ANIMALS EXAMINED AND STAMPED FOR SLAUGHTER AT THE
SLAUGHTER HOUSE

Sl. No.	Description of animals examined and stamped	Date & time of exam	Date & time of animals brought to slaughter house	Date & time of actual slaughter	Observation of inspector	No & Date of certificate issued	Remarks	Signature of inspector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE - I
(See rule 17)

DISEASES OR DEFECTS REQUIRING CONDEMNATION OF THE CARCASS

1. Abscesses (multiple)
2. Actinobacillosis (generalized)
3. Actinomycosis (generalized)
4. Anaemia (severe)
5. Arthritis (acute with evidence of systemic infection or emaciation)
6. Balanitis (gangrenous)
7. Blackleg
8. Bleeding, imperfect, also 'fevered' carcasses.
9. Brucellosis (clinical)
10. Bruising, extensive, severe or gangrenous.
11. Caseous lymphadenitis (if carcass is in poor condition or if the lesions are acute and actively progressive, or if multiple lesions are extensive.
12. Contamination (gross).
13. Contagious ecthyma with debility.
14. Contagious ophthalmia with associated systemic symptoms.
15. Cysticercosis (C.bovis) (generalized).
16. Cysticercosis (C. cellulosa).
17. Cysticercosis (C.ovis) (generalized)
18. Decomposition.
19. Emaciation.
20. Erisepalas (acute)
21. Facial eczema with evidence of icterus.
22. Fever.

23. Gangrene with systemic affection.
24. Icterus due to infection or intoxication or if discolouration is intense yellow or greenish, or if discolouration persists after 24 hours cooling, or if the carcass is in poor condition, dropsical, or if an unpleasant taste, smell, or odour is noted while carrying out the boiling test.
25. Immaturity.
For the purpose of this paragraph, a carcass shall be deemed to be immature which -
 - (a) Has the appearance of being water soaked, or it is loose and flabby; or.
 - (b) Shows that muscular development as a whole is lacking, and has small amounts of serous infiltrates or small edematous patches present between the muscles: or
 - (c) Shows that the fat capsule of the kidneys is edematous gelatinous, dirty yellow, or grayish - red.
26. Infectious anemia (equine) (Schedule-I cont)
27. Infectious necrotic hepatitis (black disease)
28. Johnes disease (advanced)
29. Leptospirosis (acute or generalized)
30. Leukemia
31. Listerosis
32. Malformation (gross)
33. Malignant oedema
34. Mange, if emaciation or extensive inflammation of the meat is evident.
35. Mastitis.
 - a) Acute with evidence of fever or symptom of septicemia.
 - b) Gangrenous, with of systemic affection.
36. Metritis.
 - a) Acute with evidence of fever or symptom of septicemia.
 - b) Purulent, with evidence of systemic infection.
37. Neoplasms, malignant with evidence of metastases.
38. Odour, if present after 24 hours' cooling or noted while carrying out boiling test.
39. Oedema (severe or generalized)
40. Pericarditis.
 - a) Acute with evidence of fever or symptom of septicemia, b) Purulent , with evidence of systemic infection.
41. Peritonitis, acute or diffuse with evidence of fever or symptom of septicemia.
42. Pigment formation (generalized)
43. Pleurisy, acute or diffuse, with evidence of fever or symptoms of septicemia or gangrene.
44. Pleuro- pneumonia (contagious)
45. Pneumonia, acute or diffuse, with evidence of fever or symptoms of septicemia or gangrenous.
46. Polyarthritis, acute, or with evidence of systemic infection.
47. Pyaemia.
48. Residues (antibiotic, chemical, biological, if present in greater amounts than allowed by legislation.
49. Salmonellosis (clinical or affected systematically)
50. Sarcocysts, generalized (gigantic or s.tenella)
51. Septicaemia.
52. Still-born or unborn carcasses.
53. Tetanus
54. Toxaemia.
55. Tarnsit tetany (if case does not respond to treatment).
56. Trichinosis, generalized.
57. Tuberculosis, if a carcass is fevered or emaciated or both, or if lesions are multiple, extensive, acute or actively progressive , or if there is -evidence of haematogenous.
58. Uraemia.

SCHEDULE - 2
(See rule 17)

DISEASES OR DEFECTS REQUIRING CONDEMNATION OF SPECIFIC PARTS OR ORGANS

<u>Sl. No Condition</u>	<u>Judgment</u>
1. Abscesses and injuries	Condemn ; Lesions with surrounding tissues, provided regional lymph nodes are not affected, and there are no symptoms of a generalized infection.
2. Actinomycosis and action-bacillosis	Affected parts and corresponding lymph nodes.
3. Arthritis(localized or chronics)	Affected parts and corresponding lymph nodes if affected.
4. Bruising	Affected parts
5. Caseous lymphadenitis	Affected lymph nodes only, if carcass in good condition. Any organ and its associated lymph nodes showing a lesion.
6. Contagious ophthalmia (with purulent discharge)	Head including tongue.
7. Contagious ecthyma	Head including tongue
8. Contamination, smear, stain (pus, inflammatory exudates, faeces, overhead rail grease, etc)	Affected parts with surrounding tissue or organ.
9. Cysticercosisi (C. bovis)	Whole carcass.
10. Cysticercosis (C.ovis)	a) The visible and palpable cysts with the surrounding muscle tissues. b) Heart if contains any cysts.
11. Cysticercosis (C.tenuicollis)	Liver if multiple damage.
12. Degeneration	Affected organ or part, provided the degeneration is not due to a systemic affection.
13. 'Diamond' skin lesions, urticaria, erythrema, demodex follicorum	Affected skin or if necessary whole skin, provided carcass in good condition and there is no evidence of systemic affection.
14. Echinococcosis	Affected organs
15. Facial eczema	Head, where lesions of photosensitivity are present
16. Inflammation	Affected parts, provided area of inflammation is localized and neither regional lymph nodes nor general health are affected.
17. Liver fluke lesions, cirrhosis, and similar conditions affecting liver	Affected areas, provided lesions are few, slight, and the liver is unchanged in structure or appearance.
18. Malformation	Affected part or organ
19. Nephritis (chronic)	Condemn kidneys
20. Neoplasms (benign)	The growth with surrounding tissues and regional lymph nodes.
21. Pericarditis (chronic)	The heart and surrounding tissue
22. Pigment formation	Affected part or organ
23. Rickets	Affected parts
24. Sarcocysts	Affected parts
25. Trichinosis : slight infestation	
26. Tuberculosis	a) Head, including tongue, if any regional lymph node is affected. b) Any part of the carcass of which the regional lymph nodes are affected. c) Any organ which has a lesion in its substance, serous covering or associated lymph nodes.