

U.S. Food and Drug Administration Protecting and Promoting Public Health



National Shellfish Sanitation Program

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Presentation Objectives

Imported shellfish control measures





MOLLUSCAN SHELLFISH

Shellfish¹ Means All Species of :

(a) Oysters, clams or mussels, whether:
(i) shucked or in the shell;
(ii) fresh or fresh frozen; and
(iii) whole or in part: and



(b) Scallops in any form, except when the final product form is adductor muscle only

Model Ordinance definition



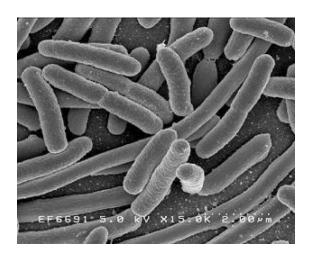


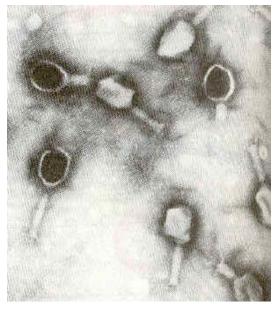




WHY SHELLFISH? FUNCTION

- Shellfish do not discriminate
 - Pathogenic bacteria
 - Viruses
 - Phytoplankton/diatoms
 - Chemicals/metals







Pathogens of Concern

Enteric Pathogens Transmitted by Fecal Contamination:

Norovirus

Hepatitis A virus

Salmonella spp.

Shigella spp.

Naturally Occurring Bacterial Pathogens: Pathogenic Vibrio spp. (V. vulnificus, V. parahaemolyticus, V. cholerae)



Naturally Occurring Toxins of Concern

Known as "marine biotoxins"

- Produced by certain species of phytoplankton
- Occur during phytoplankton blooms
- (1) Paralytic shellfish poison (PSP)
- (2) Amnesic shellfish poison (ASP or Domoic Acid)
- (3) Neurotoxic shellfish poison (NSP or Brevetoxins)
- (4) Diarrhetic shellfish poison (DSP or Okadaic Acid)



National Shellfish Sanitation Program

- The National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP) based on public health principles and controls – growing, harvesting, processing, shipping
- Designed to prevent illnesses associated with the consumption of raw fresh and fresh-frozen bivalve molluscan shellfish
- <u>Cooperative</u>, voluntary, tripartite program (ISSC)
- *NSSP Guide for the Control of Molluscan Shellfish* –principles, guidelines, and requirements for controlling shellfish safety and regulating shellfish industry.



NSSP RISK ASSESSMENT STRUCTURED APPROACH

Element

- Vibrio Management
- Growing Area
- Control of Harvest (Patrol)
- Plant Sanitation

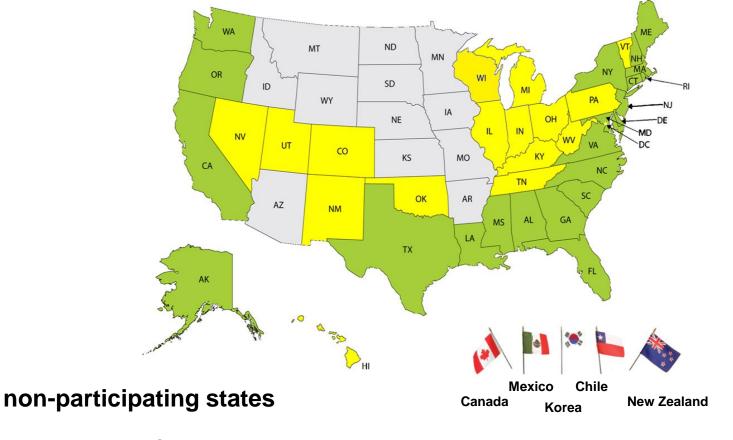
Program Risk

- High
- High
- Medium to high
- Low to Medium





ISSC STATE/COUNTY PARTICIPATION



participating / receiving states

participating / producing states



Acceptable Imported Shellfish

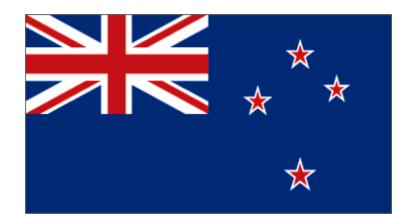
- Only fresh (raw) or fresh frozen shellfish shipped from dealers listed on FDA's Interstate Certified Shellfish Shippers List (ICSSL) – Canada, Mexico, Korea, New Zealand.
- Properly labeled, including the Dealer's Certification Number



Four Active Exporting Countries











MOU Country Imports

- MOU stipulates responsibilities of the exporting country requires conformance to NSSP requirements or demonstration of equivalent/comparable safety
- FDA conducts periodic program audits of MOU country program to ensure continued compliance and safety



Non-MOU Country Concerns

- Polluted Harvest Waters
 - Bacterial and viral pathogens
 - Chemical and metal contaminants
- Marine Biotoxins
- Insanitary Processing
- Unsafe Handling
- Lack of Oversight by Responsible Government Agency



Raw Molluscan Shellfish Imports Fresh and Fresh Frozen

Must meet both Federal standards (Regulations) and State enforced NSSP requirements to gain free access to U.S. markets



Regulatory Authority

States:

• NSSP requirements (Model Ordinance) – state law, regulation, ordinance, etc.

FDA:

- Public Health Service Act
- FD&C Act
- Fair Labeling and Packaging Act
- Seafood HACCP Rule
- COOL (w/USDA)
- Lacey Act (w/NMFS)
- Food Safety Modernization Act



FDA Compliance Programs and Sample Collection/Analysis of Imported Shellfish

- Molluscan Shellfish Compliance Program (7318.004) – domestic and international shellfish compliance administered by ORA Shellfish Specialists
- Import Seafood Products Compliance Program (7303.844)



Lacey Act

- On July 7, 1986, FDA and NMFS entered into an MOU (see FDA Federal Cooperative Agreements Manual, 1996 edition, pg. 4-4) to increase and improve cooperation on the enforcement of the Lacey Act...
- Against the illegal harvest, transport, export, <u>import</u>, sale, and purchase of molluscan shellfish in violation of any law or regulation of any state or any Indian tribal law



Imported Shellfish Labeling

- 21 CFR Part 101 Food Labeling
- NSSP Labeling Requirements:
 - Dealer's certification number (e.g. NZ-49-SP)
 - Indicate retention of shellstock tag 90 days
 - Consumer Advisory
- Country of Origin Labeling (USDA)
 - Provide name of country product originated from



FD&C Act

Shellfish are adulterated under FD&C Act if they contain poisonous or deleterious substances such as pathogenic bacteria, viruses, marine biotoxins, or chemical contaminants, or if manufactured under insanitrary conditions - 402(a)(1) & (3) and 801(a)(1) & (3).

SPECIES CRAB

制造商: (福州宏利食品有限公司) FUZHOU, HONGLI FOOD CO., LTD. HACCP 注册号: 350070013 IT 注册号 3500/02087

Mislabeled product

IIS Food and Drug Administration



Multiple raw fish products



Molluscan Shellfish Import Bulletins

Short duration – internal to FDA

Directions to inspect and sample

Following Import Bulletins are expired and are shown simply to demonstrate prior problems with molluscan shellfish

- Import Bulletin #16-B12, "Whole Cleaned Clams From Vietnam"
- Import Bulletin #16-B15, "Clams From Fuzhou Haiding Aquatic Product Co., Ltd., China"



Molluscan Shellfish Import Alerts

Long duration – open to public

Directions to detain

Import Alert #16-50: "Detention Without Physical Examination Of Molluscan Shellfish" - 12/19/13

- Examination found pathogens; or
- Epidemiologically linked to food-borne illness outb; or
- Labeled as "cooked" when not



Action Regarding Imported Shellfish

Uncertified Shellfish and Shellfish Shippers

- Contact the ORA Regional Shellfish Specialist
- Work with the State Shellfish Control Authority to embargo/destroy (state contacts listed in ICSSL)
- Importer should be advised of State embargo if FDA releases shipment into commerce
- If State chooses not to take action, CFSAN, Shellfish and Aquaculture Policy Branch and Product Adulteration Branch



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www.fda.gov



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