Record Keeping

Vital for Illness Outbreak Traceback

Why Did Training Committee Select This Topic

 Several shellfish companies with businesses in multiple states have complained that states are applying NSSP record requirements differently

NSSP Purpose

 The NSSP stated purpose is to ensure that shellfish consumed in the US are safe and sanitary

ISSC and FDA Consumption Policies

 Both the ISSC and the FDA policies acknowledge that adherence to the NSSP controls minimizes risk.

- Both policies recognize that molluscan shellfish are often consumed raw or partially cooked and some cases of illness are inevitable from being consumed in this way.
- Both policies state that illnesses are rare but when they do occur, it is
 the responsibility of state and federal shellfish authorities to
 immediately take steps to prevent further illnesses.

NSSP Response to Outbreaks of Shellfish-Related Illness

The Public Health Reasons and Explanations of the NSSP Guide states:

When an illness outbreak occurs, immediate closure of the implicated growing area and recall of implicated product will significantly reduce the chance of additional illnesses

Pre-requisite to Closures and Recalls

- Determining source and distribution
 - NSSP Record keeping provides the information necessary to determine source and distribution

Tagging/Record Keeping

 NSSP requires that the product be identified with certain information showing that the shellfish were harvested by licensed harvesters and shipped and processed by certified dealers.

 Necessary that appropriate State and Federal agencies be able to determine the source of the shellfish and prevent any further illnesses from this source.

Record Keeping (Cont.)

• This can be done most effectively by tracing shipments from point of sale (retail stores or restaurants), through all dealers who have handled it, back to the point of harvest by means of records kept by shellfish dealers.

 Intent of the NSSP requirements is to provide traceability on a lot-bylot basis

Purpose of Record Keeping Requirements Chapter VIII and X

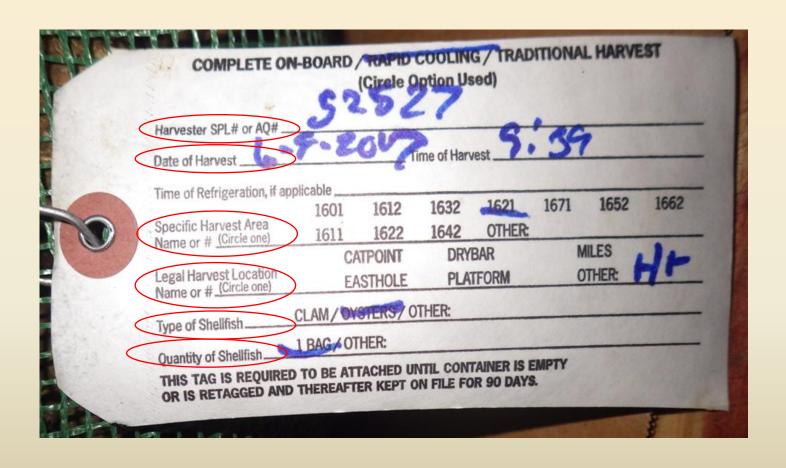
- Provide traceability for shellfish in illness investigations
 - Identify source of shellfish
 - Growing area(s)
 - Harvester(s)
 - Identify shippers
- Traceability enables Authority to
 - Determine which area(s) to close
 - Determine size and scope of recalls
 - Stop distribution
- Stopping distribution will minimize illnesses

Chapter VIII .02 F. Shellstock Identification

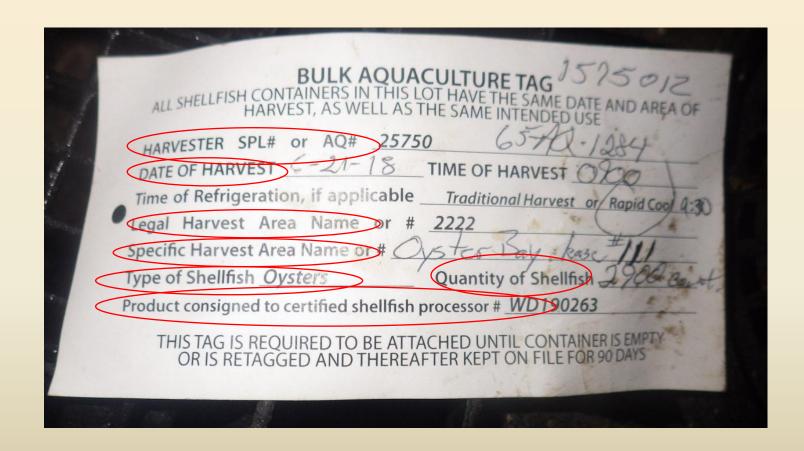
- F. Shellstock Identification.
 - 1) Each harvester shall affix a tag to each container of shellstock which shall be in place while the shellstock is being transported to a dealer.
 - 5) The harvester's tag shall contain the following indelible, legible information in the order specified below:
 - a) The harvesters' identification number as assigned by the Authority;
 - b) The date of harvest;
 - c) The most precise identification of the harvest location or aquaculture site as is practicable, including the initials of the State of harvest, and the Authority's designation of the growing area by indexing, administrative or geographic designation. If growing areas have not been indexed by the Authority, then an appropriate geographical or administrative designation must be used (e.g. Long Bay, Decadent County, lease number, bed, or lot number).
 - d) The type and quantity of shellstock; and
 - e) The following statement in bold capitalized type on each tag:

"THIS TAG IS REQUIRED TO BE ATTACHED UNTIL CONTAINER IS EMPTY OR IS RETAGGED AND THEREAFTER KEPT ON FILE FOR 90 DAYS."

Examples of Harvester Tag



Examples of Harvester Tag

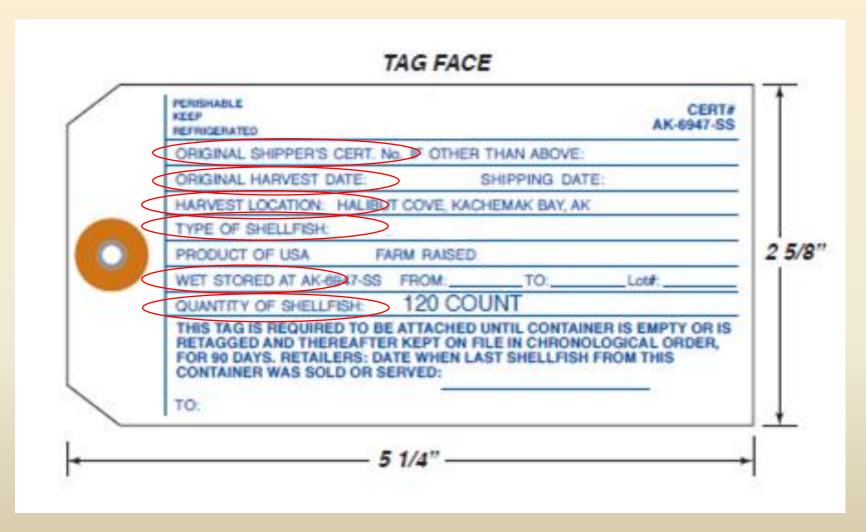


Chapter X .05 Shellstock Identification

B. Tags.

- (2) The dealer's tag shall contain the following indelible, legible information in the order specified below:
 - (a) The dealer's name and address.
 - (b) The dealer's certification number as assigned by the Authority.
 - (c) The original shellstock shipper's certification number. If depurated the original shellstock shipper's certification number is not required.
 - (d) The harvest date; or if depurated, the date of depuration processing, or if wet stored, the original harvest date, and the final harvest date which is the date removed from wet storage.
 - (e) If wet stored or depurated, the wet storage or depuration cycle or lot number. The wet storage lot number shall begin with the letter "w".
 - The most precise identification of the harvest location as is practicable including the initials of the State of harvest, and the Authority's designation of the growing area by indexing, administrative or geographic designation. If the Authority has not indexed growing areas, then an appropriated geographical or administrative designation must be used (e.g., Long Bay, Decadent County, lease number, bed, or lot number).
 - (g) The type and quantity of shellstock.

Examples of Dealer Tag



Shellstock Tags

- Type of Shellfish Tags
 - Shellfish Harvest Tag
 - Shellfish Dealer Tag
- How long should the dealer(s) retain shellstock tags?
 - Harvest tag (to be kept by dealer)

Dealer tag (to be kept by retailer)

90 days

90 days

Chapter X. General Requirements for Dealers .08 Shipping Documents and Records

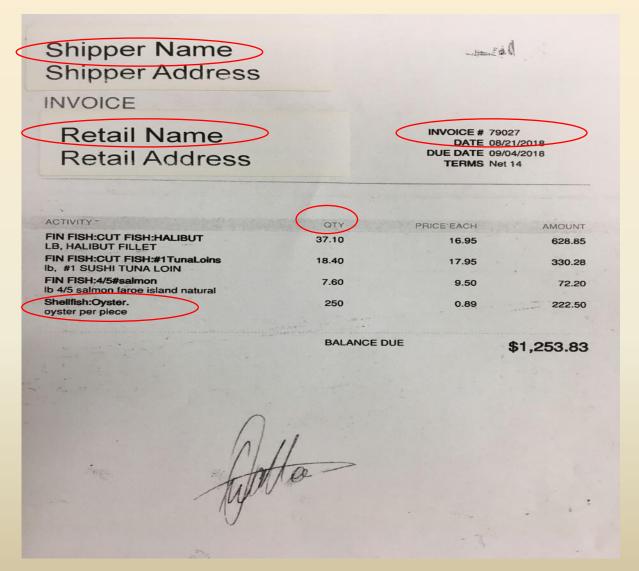
A. Shipping Documents.

- (1) Each shellfish shipment shall be accompanied by a shipping document.
- (2) The shipping document shall contain:
 - (a) The name, address, and certification number of the shipping dealer;
 - (b) The name and address of the major consignee; and
 - (c) The kind and quantity of the shellfish product.
- (3) The receiving dealer shall:
 - (a) Maintain in his files a copy of the completed shipping document; and
 - (b) Make the shipping document available to the Authority upon request.
- (4) If the shipment is subdivided to different dealers, each receiving dealer shall maintain records sufficient to trace his portion back to the original shipment.

Shipping Documents

- What is a shipping document?
 - Invoice
 - Bill of lading
 - Manifest

Examples of Shipping Documents



Shipping Documents

- How long should the dealer(s) retain shipping document?
 - Shipping documents
 One year; if frozen two years
 - Transaction and Shipping Records
 One year; if frozen two years

.08 Shipping Documents and Records

- B. Transaction and Shipping Records.
 - (1) Each dealer shall have a business address at which transaction records are maintained.
 - (2) Each dealer shall maintain accurate and legible transaction records that are sufficient to:
 - (a) Document that the shellfish are from a source authorized under this Ordinance;
 - (b) Permit a container of shellfish to be traced back to the specific incoming lot of shucked shellfish from which it was taken;
 - (c) Permit a lot (or commingled lots as per Chapter I. @.01 F.) of shucked shellfish or a lot of shellstock to be traced back to the growing area(s), date(s) of harvest, date and location of wet storage, if applicable, and if possible, the harvester or group of harvesters.
 - (d) Trace the wet storage history of the shellstock including, original harvest site, original harvest date, wet storage site(s) and dates.

.08 Shipping Documents and Records

- (3) Purchase and sales shall be recorded:
 - (a) In a permanently bound ledger book; or
 - (b) Using other recording methods acceptable to and authorized by the Authority. Entries of purchases or sales of shellfish shall be made into a permanently bound ledger book, computer record, or other method acceptable to and authorized by the Authority within seventy-two (72) hours of any purchase or sales.
- (4) The transaction records shall be retained:
 - (a) In the case of fresh shellfish, for a minimum of one (1) year; and
 - (b) In the case of frozen shellfish, for at least two (2) years or the shelf life of the product, whichever is longer.
- (5) If computer records are maintained, the Authority shall approve the format and its use.

What are Transaction and Shipping Records?

Transaction Record means the form or forms used to document each purchase or sale of shellfish at the wholesale level and includes shellfish harvest and sales records, ledgers, purchase records, invoices and bills of lading.

Firm Name: ______ Firm Address: SHELLFISH RECEIVING/SALES LOG

			RECE	IVING				S	ALES			
Lot	Date/ Time	Amount	Harvester	Harvester License #	Harvest Location	From Lot	Date Sold	Amount	Whole or Shuck	Sold to	Initials	brace
A												
В												1
С												1
D												1
E												1
F												
G												
Н												
I												
J												
K												
L												
M												
N												

HACCP RECORDS MUST BE REVIEWED, SIGNED, AND DATED AT LEAST ONCE EVERY SEVEN (7) DAYS. Shellfish must be received and placed in cold storage within 18 hours of harvest in the summer (May 1-Sep 30) and within 24 hours in the winter (Oct 1-Apr 30).

Transaction and Shipping Records

- What should be included?
 - Harvester to dealer transactions
 - Harvest area
 - Harvest date
 - Harvester ID
 - Quantity and type
 - Dealer to dealer transactions
 - Dealer name or certification number
 - Lot codes
 - Bill of Lading number
 - Other comparable identification information

SHELLFISH RECEIVING RECORD Firm Name: Firm Address:			Pro	duct description:				
certificati refrigerat		rvester's identifi of-state must be	cation numb in refrigerate	er, harvest ed trucks at	pected to ensure that it is area and date, quantity a 45°F or less.			
Date of receipt	Type & quantity	Harvest area	Harvest date	Harvest time	Name & dealer cert. ¥ or harvester ID	Receipt temp.	Initials & time	Corrective actions
		eekly) Reviewed: veloped as trainin			in conjunction with the Flo	Date:		lture and

Shucker/Packer Lot Records

Sales Disposition Record

Restricted Use Shellstock (Sh	ucking or PHP)
Certified Dealer Number:	
Sales/Disposition Record	

Lot#	Date Sold or Processed	Sold To Dealer Certificate Number (N/A if Processed)	Quantity Sold Unprocessed	Quantity Processed	

Transaction and Shipping Records

- How long should the dealer(s) retain shipping document?
 - Shipping documents
 One year; if frozen two years
 - Transaction and Shipping Records
 One year; if frozen two years

Transaction Records and Illness Investigations

- Transaction records are necessary for compliance with Chapter II:
 - Chapter II. Risk Assessment and Risk Management Requirements for the @.01 Outbreaks of Shellfish-Related Illness
 - Must complete investigation within 24 hours
 - If can't complete investigation within 24 hours
 - Voluntary recall by dealer(s)
 - Area closure(s) by Authority(ies)
 - Notify FDA and ISSC

Conducting Traceback

- Investigation from point of consumption to harvest area
 - Retail
 - Dealer Tags
 - Invoices or other shipping records
 - Dealer
 - Shipping documents
 - Transaction records
 - Invoices, Bill of Lading, manifests, etc.
 - Harvest tags
 - Notification of appropriate agencies
 - State Authority
 - FDA Specialist
 - ISSC

Investigation Flow Chart

