

NATIONAL SHELLFISH SANITATION PROGRAM (NSSP) IN MALAYSIA

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FISHERIES SECTOR IN MALAYSIA

Fisheries General Information, 2019



Jabatan "Perikanan "Malaysia

MAJOR SHELLFISH PRODUCTION IN MALAYSIA



Species	Pictures	2018 (m.t)	2019 (m.t)	Changes (%)	
Abalone		12.40	30.76	+148%	
<i>Script venus</i> (Kepah)		N.A	44.43	N.A	
Cockles - <i>Tegillarca granosa /</i> <i>Barbattia arca</i> (Kerang)		16,642.73	13,771.74	-21%	
Polymesoda expansa (Lokan)		27.82	47.39	+70.3%	
Mussels – <i>Perna</i> <i>viridis</i> (Kupang)		996.89	1,220.63	+22.5%	
Oysters - <i>Crassostrea</i> sp (Tiram)		455.22	1,568.28	+244.5%	

2019:

29% contribution from other brackish aquaculture species such as shrimp, fish and shellfish contributing 119,069 m.t worth RM2.46 billion for fisheries sector. (Specifically, shellfish contributes 4.9 % worth of 900k) *Ref: Annual Fisheries Statistic, DOFM,* 2019)



SEAFOOD VALUE CHAIN AND RELATED COMPETENT AUTHORITIES MALAYSIA





SHELLFISH MONITORING PROGRAM IN MALAYSIA





NSSP Program Objectives:



Pasir Puteh Setiu Marang

LAUT CHINA SELATAN

le Kuantan

lekan

Johor Bharu

60 90 120

Kilometers

JOHOR

5 30

01	To ensure that Malaysia complies with relevant food safety legislation regarding the placing of molluscan shellfish on the market.	PERLIS THAILAND Kuala Kedah KEDAH Kuala Muda
02	To ensure consumer confidence in the safety of the shellfish product.	Seberang Perai Tengah PULAU PINANG Kerian Kerian Manjung Hillr Perak SELAT MELAKA Sabak Bernam
03	To support long term sustainable development of local shellfish industry and to maximize its export potential	SELANGOR Kuala Selangor Klang PUTRAJAYA NEGERI SEMBILAN Kuala Langat PetUNJUK Siput Retak Seribu Kerang Melaka Tengah Jasin
04	To ensure that any changes in legislation are introduced into the monitoring programme in a co-operative and open manner	 Kupang/Siput Sudu Tiram Lokan Kelas A Kelas C Tidak sesuai untuk ternakan 0 15 30

Major Components in NSSP Implementation



MECHANISMS IN MANAGING CONTRAVENE CASES

Data management : Classification of shellfish production area based on microbiology data

Negeri	Kawasan	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Kedah	Kuala Kedah																			
	Kuala Muda																			
P. Pinang	SP Tengah																			
	SP Selatan																			
Perak	Kerian																			
	Larut Matang																			
	Hilir Perak																			
	Manjung																			
Selangor	Sabak Bernam																			
	Kuala Selangor																			
	Klang																			
	Kuala Langat																			
N.Sembilan	P. Dickson																			
Melaka	Melaka Tengah																			
	Jasin																			
Johor	Muar																			
	Johor Bharu																			
	Batu Pahat																			
	Pontian																			
Kelantan	Tumpat																			
	Kota Bharu																			
	Bachok																			
	Pasir Putih																			
Terengganu	Setiu																			
	Marang																			
Pahang	Pekan																			
	Rompin																			
	Kuantan																			

Production area status

Based on EC Shellfish Directives 91/492/EEC laying down the health conditions for the production and the placing on the market of live bivalve shellfish)

Category	Permitted Level (MPN/100g)	Outcome
A	<230 EC/100g flesh <300 FC/100g flesh	May go direct for human consumption
В	<4,600 EC/100g flesh (in 90% of the samples) <6,000 FC/100g flesh (in 90% of the samples)	Must be depurated, heat treated or relayed to meet category A requirement
с	<46,000 EC/100g flesh <60,000 FC/100g flesh (in 90% of the samples)	Must be relayed for a period of at least 2 months, followed where necessary by treatment in a purification centre to meet category A requirement
Prohibited area	> 60,000 FC	Unsuitable for production

KEPUTUSAN ANALISIS MIKROBIOLOGI DALAM Kerang-kerangan Di Bawah Program SPS Marin dan NSSP Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia (1999 Hingga 2014)

Ref : Compilation of Microbiology Analysis in Shellfish (1999-2014). DOFM. 2017

Ref: Wan Norhana et. al 2016; Ainul Yasmin 2018; Siti Dina 2020. Dept of Fisheries Malaysia

NSSP : SAMPLING PROGRAMS

1) Sampling frequency

• The frequency of shellfish sampling is based on the yearly schedule. Sampling frequencies are generally set for each parameter as below:

> Quarterly :Microbiology, virus, biotoxin, Harmful microalgae identification and water quality, Heavy metal

Once yearly :Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)

2) Shellfish production areas and sampling points

 The State Fisheries Biosecurity Unit (SFBU) shall identify shellfish production areas and designated appropriate sampling points within those areas. All changes to the shellfish production areas or sampling points are communicated to the relevant shellfish marine culture operators by the SFBU.

NSSP sampling locations in Malaysia

NSSP: PARAMETERS AND LAB ANALYSIS

Laboratory	Parameter
	Biotoxin (PSP)
Fisheries Biosecurity Centre,	Plankton ID
Kuala Lumpur	Microbiology
	(Fecal indicator, Salmonella and Vibrio)
	Microbiology
	(Fecal indicator, <i>Salmonella</i> , Vibrio)
Fisheries Biosecurity Centre	Biotoxin (PSP)
Kuantan	Heavy Metal
	PCB
	Water quality
	Biotoxin (PSP)
	Water quality
Fisheries Biosecurity Centre,	Plankton ID
Bintawa	Microbiology (Fecal indicator, <i>Salmonella</i> and Vibrio)
	Heavy Metal
	PCB
Fisheries Biosecurity Centre, KLIA	Water quality
Fisheries Biosecurity Centre, Johor	Water quality
Fisharias Research Institute Ratu Maura	Microbiology
Pisneries Research Institute, Batu Waung,	(Fecal indicator, Salmonella, Vibrio and Hepatitis A virus)
reliang	Water quality

NSSP: PARAMETERS AND LAB ANALYSIS

REPORTED CASE OF PSP IN MALAYSIA

	rear	Location	Toxic alga/species	Notes	Reference
1.	1976	West Coast of Sabah	Pyrodinium bahamense ver compressum	7 deaths	Roy (1977)
2.	1976-1988	Sabah	Pyrodinium bahamense ver compressum	31 deaths	Ting and Wong (1989)
3.	1991	Sebatu, Melaka	Alexandrium tamiyavanichii Gymnodinium attenatum	3 person hospitalized	Anton et. al (2000) Usup et. al (2002)
4.	2001	Tumpat, Kelantan	A. minutum	1 death, 6 hospitalized	Lim et. al(2004)
5.	2009	Kota Kinabalu, Sabah	P. Bahamense	No data	DOF, Sabah (2009)
6.	2013	Sepangar Bay or Kuala Penyu, Sabah	Pyrodinium bahamense ver compressum	4 deaths	Suleiman et. al. (2017)
7.	2013	Kuantan, Pahang	Alexandrium tamiyavanichii	10 hospitalized	Normawati et. al (2017)

Ref: Fisheries Research Institute, Batu Maung, Pulau Pinang

THREATS

Anthropogenic threats: Pollution from point and non point sources – heavy metal, microbiology (*E. coli*, F. coliform, *Salmonella*), threats: pathogenic Vibrio, Natural disaster –

drought, flood. Harmful Algae Bloom– PSP, DSP, ASP – to further equipped on

WAY FORWARD

THANK YOU

Further Information:

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http://www.dof.gov.my