

# Overview of Growing Area Risk Profiles



Centre for Environment  
Fisheries & Aquaculture  
Science

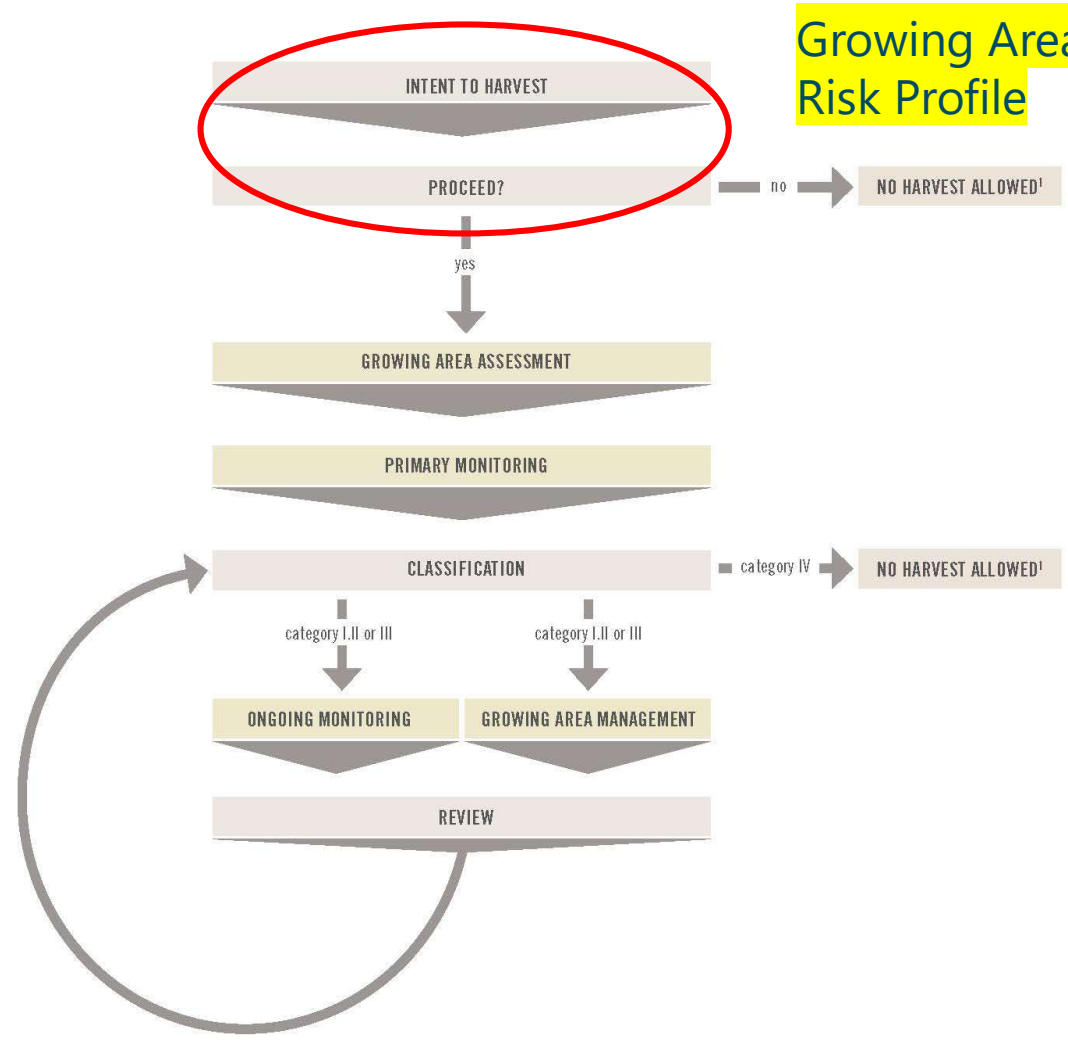


Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



**Cefas**

# Growing Area Risk Profile



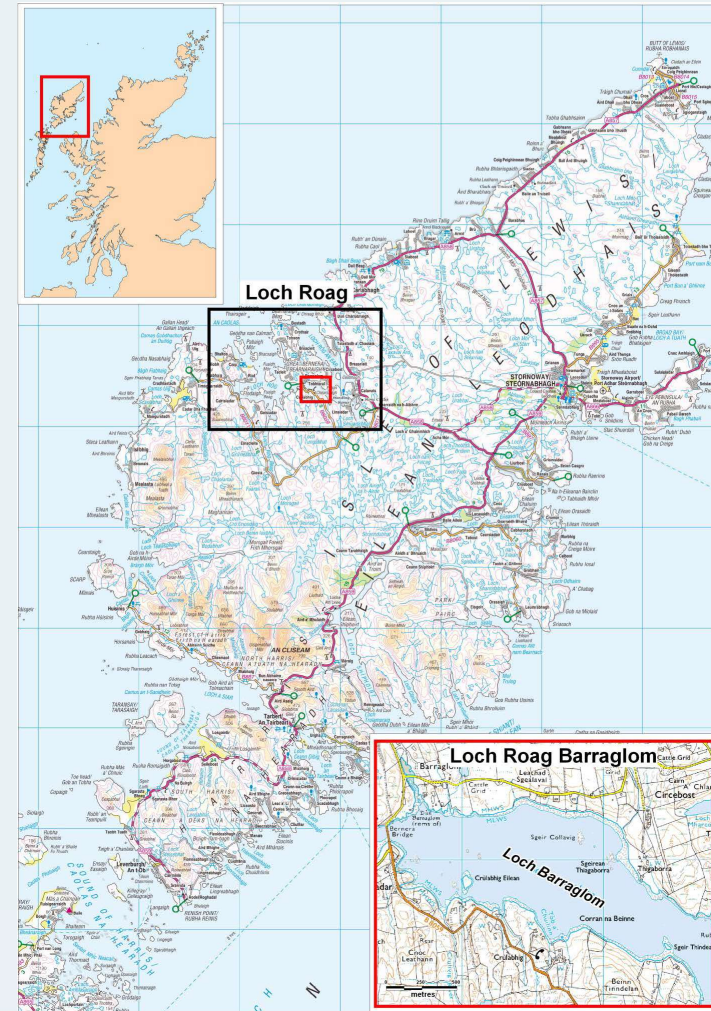
# Key Parts of a Growing Area Risk Profile

1. Area overview
2. Scope
3. Existing legal framework
4. Current Industry
5. Extent of area
6. Epidemiological and public health data
7. Intended use and consumers
8. Other relevant information
9. Hazards to be considered
10. Programme capabilities
11. Cost benefit analysis
12. Conclusions and Recommendation
13. Documentation



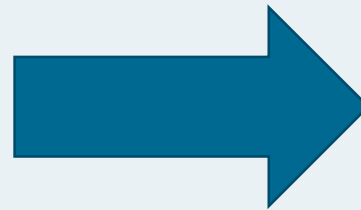
# 1. Area Overview

- Describes geographic location
- Sets context for rest of document



## 2. Scope of Risk Profile

- Domestic commercial sale
- International trade
  - Target region
- Recreational gathering for consumption by individuals at home

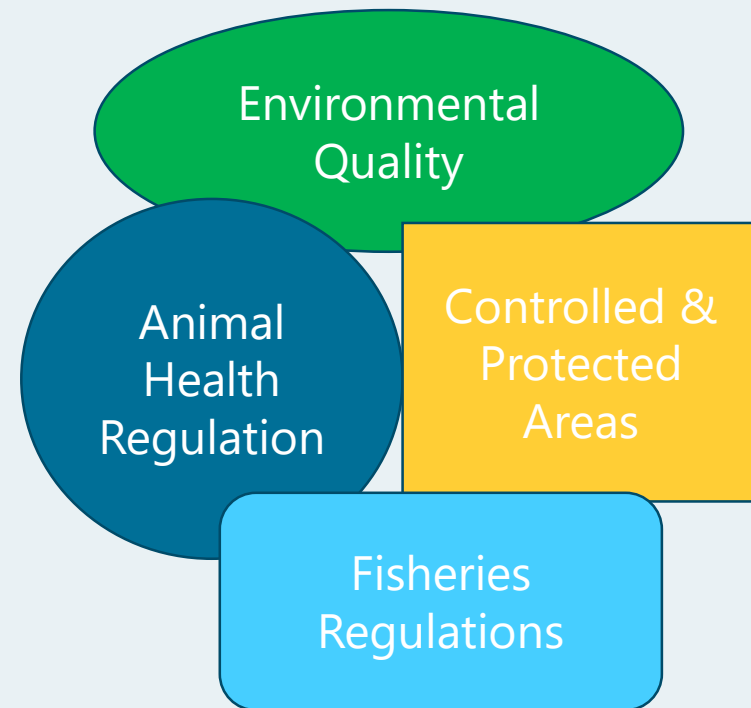


Determines what regulations or requirements might be relevant

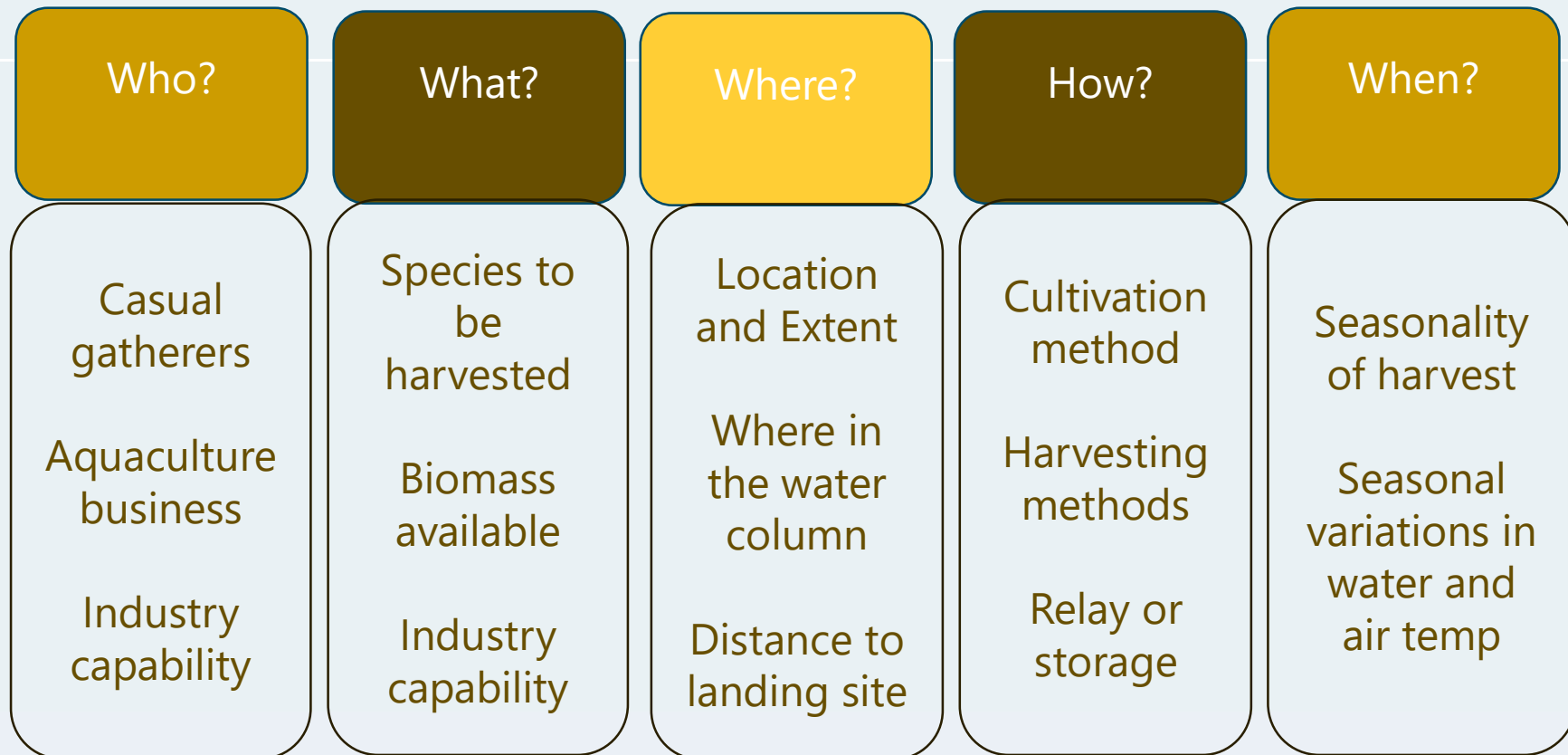


### 3. Existing Legal Framework

- Current relevant food safety regulations, standards and other requirements
- Jurisdictions and responsible authorities
- Other official bodies with responsibilities relating to growing areas
- Interactions between Food Safety authorities and other responsible bodies

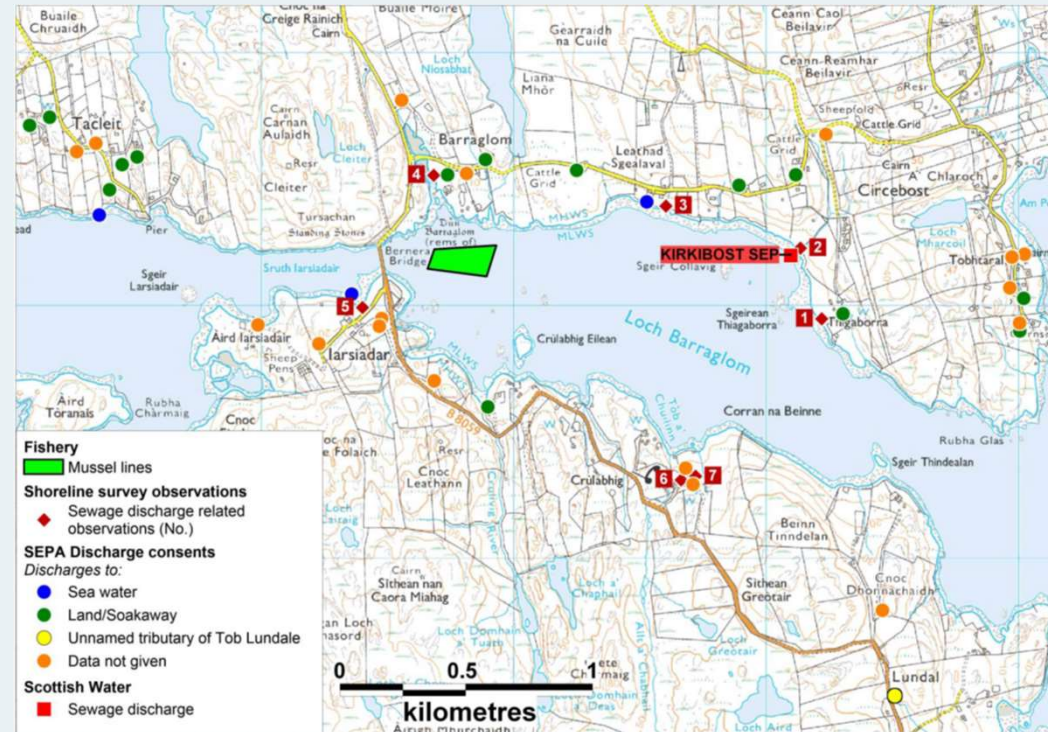


## 4. Current Industry and Resources



## 5. Extent of Assessment Area

- Extends beyond area of intended harvest
- Determines area for which data is sought
- Depends on sources and transport of contamination
- May change as further information is gathered





## 6. Epidemiological and Public Health Data

- Useful to identify and rank hazards
- International data
- Occurrence of illnesses in population
- Growing area specific data
- Evidence of previous outbreaks
  - Root cause investigation

### Pacific Northwest Suffers After China Bans Shellfish Imports

December 26, 2013 - 4:02 AM ET  
Heard on Morning Edition

ASHLEY AHEARN

#### Pacific Northwest Suffers After China Bans Shellfish Imports

▶ LISTEN · 4:00 + QUEUE ⬇ ⏪ ⏩ ☰



Centre for Environment  
Fisheries & Aquaculture  
Science



## 7. Intended Use and Consumers

- Societal consumption patterns, considering likely consuming population
  - FAO provide guidance on consumption studies
- Presentation, processing and/or preparation
- Identify high risk consumers



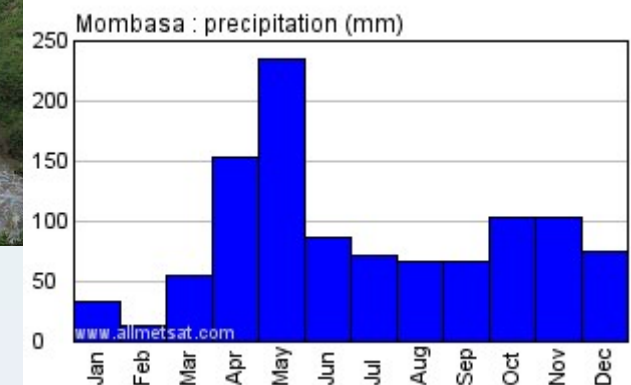
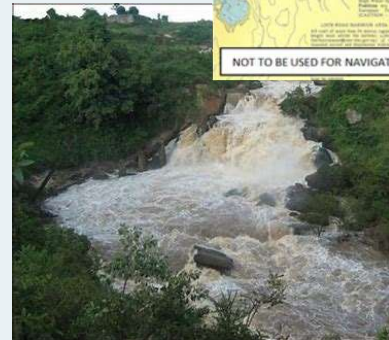
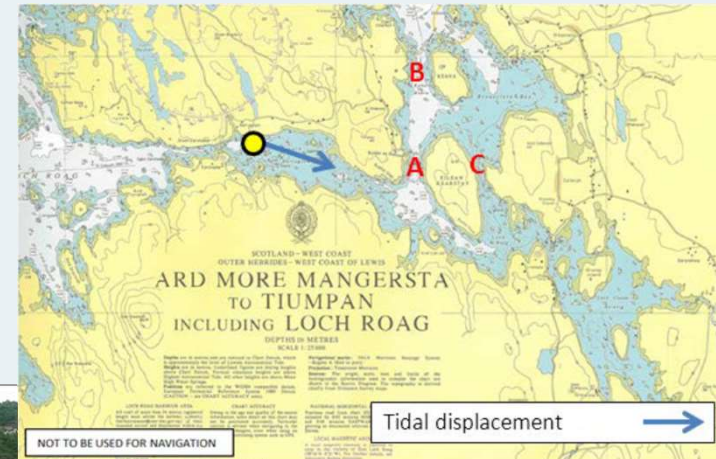
## 8. Other Relevant Information

- Aspects related to contamination sources
  - Human activity
    - Land-based
    - Water-based
  - Sewage disposal
  - Areas with many farm animals
  - Areas with large wildlife populations
  - Watercourses
  - Geology



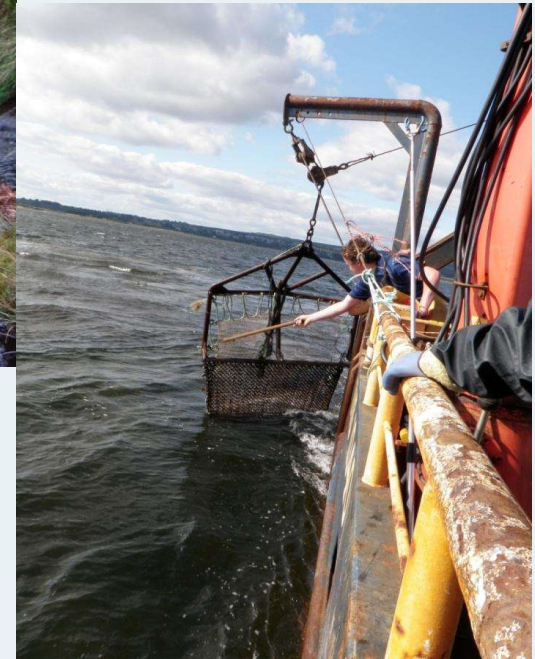
# 9. Hazards to be Considered

- Which hazards to consider?
  - Guided by end use, resources and risks.
- Aspects related to hazards
  - Topography
  - Water depth and movement
  - Rainfall and river flow
  - Seawater temperature and salinity
  - Existing monitoring data
  - Vibrio – whether it could multiply in harvested product



# 10. Programme Capability and Capacity

- Availability of
  - Relevant authority
  - Appropriate budgetary resources
  - Suitably qualified staff
  - Ability to provide appropriate training
  - Relevant and sufficient equipment, computers, software
  - One or more laboratories with relevant expertise and capacity



# 11. Cost Benefit Analysis

- Estimate of overall medium-term cost for the programme for a growing area should be determined
  - Growing area assessment
  - Primary monitoring
  - Initial review
  - First 3 years ongoing monitoring
- Estimate of overall benefits over the same period of time should be determined
  - Value at first sale
  - Value to local community
  - Access to markets (if applicable)
  - Public health protection



# 12. Conclusions and Recommendations

- Summary of key points
  - Knowledge gaps identified
  - Any initiatives necessary to fill gaps
  - Decision: Proceed or No
- Potential reasons for not progressing:
    - Gaps in knowledge too great to reach conclusions.
    - Level of faecal pollution likely to be unacceptable
    - Post harvest treatment will not reduce risks to acceptable levels
    - Biotoxins, chemical contaminants, or radionuclides likely to be above acceptable limits most or all of time



# 13. Documenting GARP

- Conclusions and recommendations, together with their supporting information, should be explicitly documented, showing traceability from the supporting information to the conclusions and recommendations
- This documentation should be made available to relevant staff of the responsible authority **and** stakeholders.

