



LANDBÚNAÐAR-
STOFNUN

Agricultural Authority of Iceland

**Contingency plan
for critically spoiled
and potential hazardous feed**

2007

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1. Introduction

Feedingstuffs and feed ingredients, may only be imported and/or placed on the market for distribution and/or use, if they are uncontaminated, genuine and suitable for the market; they shall not pose a risk to human or animal health or the environment, nor shall they have a detrimental impact on animal husbandry, if used in a proper manner. Control of these issues is based on Regulation No. 340 of 30 April 2001 on the control of feed, seed and fertilizers, which covers the Community legislation falling under Chapter II of Annex I to the EEA Agreement, in accordance with Act No. 22 of 29 March 1994 on the control of feed, seed and fertilizers.

This contingency plan is based on Article 4 of Council Directive 95/53/EC, fixing the principles governing the organization of official inspections in the field of animal nutrition, and Directive 2001/46/EC amending that Directive. It states that, “Member States shall draw up contingency operational plans setting out measures to be implemented without delay where a product for animal nutrition has been found to pose a serious risk to human health, animal health or to the environment and specifying powers and responsibilities as well as channels for transmitting information. Member States shall review these plans as appropriate, particularly in the light of changes in the organisation of the inspection services and of the experience gained, including that gained in any simulation exercises.”

The plan also takes account of the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF), provided for in Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002, and provisions relating to responses in Article 23 of Section K of Chapter I of Regulation No. 340/2001 on the control of feedingstuffs.

The Agricultural Authority of Iceland is the competent authority responsible for all control of feedingstuffs in Iceland pursuant to the legislation in Chapter II of Annex I to the EEA Agreement.

2. Chain of notifications

If a suspicion of spoiled and potentially hazardous feed arises among feed producers, feed suppliers, feed recipients, laboratories or others, they shall report this to the Director of the Office of Food and Environment of the Agricultural Authority of Iceland, or the Senior Officer for feed of that Office. The Office shall investigate the matter according to the sequence of initial response in Chapter 3. If the conclusion of the initial investigation does not rule out that the feed can expose a danger to human health, animal health or to the environment, the Director of Office shall notify the Director General of the Agricultural Authority about the situation, the Office of Animal Health (Chief veterinary Officer) and the District Offices (Districts Veterinary Officers). He also notifies the Environment and Food Agency, the Farmers Union, the Directorate of Health and the Directorate of Fisheries, when appropriate. The Senior Officer for feed notifies the feed recipients of concern, producers, suppliers and transport companies. The Director General of the Agricultural Authority notifies the Minister of Agriculture, the official expert group for feed, the EFTA Surveillance Authority, the whole staff of the Agricultural Authority, the press and, if necessary, the police. The Environment and Food Agency notifies the municipal food control units and is responsible for notifications through the RASFF notification system. The Farmers Union notifies their members and the Directorate of Health notifies the health care institutions.

[Diagram 1 - Chain of notifications](#)

3. Response

a. Senior Officer for feed, Office for Food and Environment

In case of a suspicion or confirmation of critically spoiled and potentially hazardous feed, the tasks of the Senior Officer are as follows:

1. Assess the case in collaboration with the Director of the Office for Food and Environment.
2. Responsibility for contacting those who must receive a notification, according to the chain of notifications in Chapter 2.
3. Collect information about:
 - 3.1 The origin of the feed.
 - 3.2 The distribution of the feed.
 - 3.3 The recipients of the feed.
4. Suspend the use and distribution of the feed, according to a decision made by the Director of the Office for Food and Environment.
 - 4.1 Order feed businesses to stop the distribution of the feed.
 - 4.2 Order recall of the feed by feed businesses.
 - 4.3 Order feed businesses to label the feed as spoiled and potentially hazardous.
 - 4.4 Ensure that feed businesses follow these orders.
5. Assist the Director of the Office of Food and Environment in taking a decision on how the feed shall be handled or disposed of.
 - 5.1 Ensure that feed businesses follow orders given by the Director on these issues.
6. Responsibility for sampling and analyses of the feed.
 - 6.1 Take samples according to instructions ([Instructions 01](#))
 - 6.2 Fill out a sampling report ([Report 01](#))
 - 6.3 Send the samples to: LUFA Nord-West, Institut für Futtermittel, c/o Dr. M. Egert, Jägerstrasse 23-27, 26121 Oldenburg, Deutschland
7. Take measures according to a decision made by the AAI and as proposed by the Director of the Office for Food and Environment regarding distribution of feed produced before and after the spoiled feed.
 - 7.1 Suspend the distribution of the feed.
 - 7.2 Sampling and analysis of the feed.
 - 7.3 Collect information about the recipients of the feed.
8. Check the production procedure for the spoiled feed.
 - 8.1 Collect information about the recipes.
 - 8.2 Note the batch numbers of all ingredients.
 - 8.3 Check all records made during the production of the feed.
 - 8.4 Collect information about the written production procedures in the quality assurance system.
 - 8.5 Collect information about the responsibility for in-house control during the production.
 - 8.6 Collect information on results of analyses of the feed.
9. Receive results of the analyses of feed from laboratories.
 - 9.1 Evaluate the results according to provisions of regulations.
 - 9.2 Notify the results to the Director of the Office for Food and Environment.
 - 9.3 Notify the feed business of the evaluation of the results.
10. Carry out the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of the incident.
 - 10.1 Evaluate the quality insurance system.
 - 10.2 Give instructions on corrective actions to be taken, if necessary.
 - 10.3 Verify that corrective action is taken.
11. Write a report about the incidence.

b. Director of the Office for Food and Environment

In case of a suspicion or confirmation of critically spoiled and potentially hazardous feed, the tasks of the Director of the Office for Food and Environment are as follows:

1. Assess the case in collaboration with the Senior Officer for feed.
2. Contact those who must receive a notification, according to the chain of notifications in Chapter 2.
3. Prohibit further distribution of the feed, order recall of the feed and labeling.
 - 3.1 Give written instructions to the feed business, in order to stop the use and distribution of the spoiled feed.
 - 3.2 Give written instructions to the feed business, ordering recall of the spoiled feed.
 - 3.3 Give written instructions to the feed business on labeling the feed as spoiled and potentially hazardous.
4. Decide, in collaboration with the Senior Officer for feed and the Food and Environment Agency, when needed, how the feed shall be handled and disposed of.
 - 4.1 Give written instructions to the feed business on the disposal of the spoiled feed.
5. Proposal on whether the use and distribution of feed produced before or after the spoiled feed shall be prohibited.
 - 5.1 Give written instructions to the feed business in order to stop the use and distribution of the feed.
6. Gives instructions to the Senior Officer for feed on inspections of the feed business and the feed production chain.
7. Assess, in collaboration with the Director General, which corrective actions should be taken, whether the production must be stopped and whether the production license should be withdrawn.
8. Draft a press release for the Agricultural Authority.
9. Communicate with the press on behalf of the Agricultural Authority.

[Checklist 02](#)

c. Director General of the Agricultural Authority (AAI)

In case of a suspicion or confirmation of critically spoiled and potentially hazardous feed, the tasks of the Director General of the AAI are as follows:

1. Assess the case in collaboration with the Director of the Office for Food and Environment.
2. Contact those who must receive a notification according to the chain of notifications in Chapter 2.
3. Assemble the expert group on feed, if needed.
4. Send a press release and arrange and manage a press meeting, if needed.
5. Decide, in collaboration with the Director of the Office for Food and Environment and the Director of the Office for Legal and Executive Affairs, whether distribution and use of products must be prohibited, whether production must be stopped and the production license withdrawn.
6. Determine, in collaboration with the Director of the Office for Food and Environment and the Director of the Office for Legal and Executive Affairs, whether the case shall be reported to the police.

[Checklist 03](#)

4. *Serious consequences for animal or human health*

If the spoiled feed causes a serious disease in animals, the incidence shall be notified to the Office for Animal Health (Chief Veterinary Officer) and the AAI District Office (District Veterinary Officer) and treated according to the contingency plan for serious animal diseases.

If the spoiled feed causes a serious disease in humans, the incidence shall be notified to the Directorate of Health.

5. *Review and maintenance of the contingency plan*

Those in charge for the decision making and reactions to a suspicion or confirmation of critically spoiled and potentially hazardous feed, are responsible for maintaining an updated list with addresses and telephone numbers of the persons and institutions that must be notified. They shall also be alert to all other important issues relevant for the successful operation of the contingency plan, such as having the necessary equipment for taking samples, contracts with laboratories and available personnel.

The Director for the Office for Food and Environment is responsible for establishing a working group, every second year, to revise the contingency plan. The contingency plan will also be maintained and revised on a continuous basis.