

**S.I. 83 of 2010**

**EXPORT OF FISHERY PRODUCTS ACT**

*(Cap 77A)*

**Export of Fishery Products (Aquaculture)  
Regulations, 2010**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the section 13 of the Export of Fishery Products Act, the Minister of Investment, Natural Resources and Industry hereby makes the following Regulations —

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(2) Every aquaculture establishment shall satisfy the conditions contained in Schedules 1 and 2 unless otherwise specified in the permit.

5.(1) Operators of aquaculture establishments shall ensure that aquaculture products under their control satisfy the requirements of these Regulations at all stages of production.

(2) If an operator of an aquaculture establishment has reason to believe that an aquaculture product which the operator has produced or distributed is not in compliance with the Regulations or is injurious to human health, the operator shall immediately take steps to withdraw the product in question from the market, and shall inform the competent authority thereof.

(3) Operators of aquaculture establishments shall collaborate with the competent authority on actions taken to investigate, avoid or reduce risks posed by any product which they have supplied.

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6.(1) Notwithstanding the prohibition of specific veterinary medicines and medicinal premixes described in subregulation (2) of this regulation, the believe

(2) Veterinary medicines and medicinal premixes for inclusion in aquaculture product feeds shall not be used if their active ingredients are prohibited for use in food animals under the Animal Diseases and Imports Act

**10.**(1) The competent authority shall undertake control and monitoring of food safety conditions in aquaculture establishments and ascertain whether the requirements of these Regulations are complied with.

(2) The official controls shall include relevant checks set out in the Export of Fishery Products (Sanitary) Regulations, 2010.

**11.** The competent authority shall draw up reports on the inspections for official controls that it has carried out under these Regulations in accordance with Regulation 12 of the Export of Fishery Products (Sanitary) Regulations, 2010.

**12.**(1) The competent authority shall design and cause to be implemented an annual monitoring programme with the objective of assessing the nature and extent of the compliance of aquaculture establishments with these Regulations.

(2) The monitoring programmes descri(e75.6846 0f00f )Tj12.110  
of

- (e) mycotoxins;
- (f) other hazards in aquaculture products which are identified as relevant to food safety conditions of products.

(4) The monitoring programme shall specify the sampling plan and the methods of analysis including detection limits to be applied, along with the residue levels which will precipitate follow up actions.

(5) The competent authority shall prepare an annual report describing the monitoring programme, the results and the outcome of any follow up action, and submit the report to the Minister.

Annual  
inspection  
programme  
and annual  
report

**13.** The competent authority shall prepare an annual programme and annual report of official control and monitoring activities it has carried out under these Regulations in accordance with the Export of Fishery Products (Sanitary) Regulations, 2010.

Duties of  
authorised  
officers

**14.(1)** Authorised officers acting in the course of their duties shall at all times act with integrity, transparency and confidentiality.

(2) Information relating to any individual business which is obtained by an officer during the course of official controls or other activities under these Regulations shall not be disclosed without the consent in writing of the person carrying on the business, except —

- (a) so far as may be necessary for the purposes of these Regulations; or
- (b) for the purposes of any legal proceedings.

**SCHEDULE 1**

*Reg. 4(2)*

**Hygiene and management requirements of aquaculture establishments**

*Site location and selection*

1. Aquaculture operations should be located in areas where the risk of contamination with hazardous chemical effluents is minimal and where sources of pollution can be controlled.
2. Aquaculture operations should be sited at a safe distance from potential sources of water contamination in order to ensure protection of products from contamination.
3. The immediate vicinity of aquaculture operations should be free of potential sources of water contamination and in particular should not be located downstream and close to —
  - (a) industrial activity;
  - (b) intensive agriculture (especially animal husbandry).

should be sited away from, and preferably upstream of, any natural or artificial discharges of contamination.

### *Aquaculture site facilities*

7. All aquaculture establishments shall have an adequate number of flush toilets for the use of staff.
8. There shall be an adequate number of wash hand basins, and an adequate supply of single use towels or appliances for drying the hands.
9. Sanitary facilities should be located so as to ensure that there is no risk of contamination of fish ponds.

### *Pond preparation*

10. Weeds, rubbish and debris should be removed before preparing aquaculture ponds for filling with water.
11. If necessary ponds should be conditioned with lime and left for a period of at least two weeks before filling and stocking.
12. At least once each year the pond should be drained, allowed to dry out and, if required, re-conditioned with lime.

### *Aquaculture feeds and feed materials*

13. Aquaculture feed stored at the aquaculture facility should be held in a properly constructed and well-ventilated facility, and protected from the entry of insects, birds and rodents.
14. Slaughterhouse waste                      7.03                      constrTherf



***Harvesting, equipment and materials***

17. Harvesting areas and methods and

to ensure that they do not suffer from any of the above conditions. Health documents of every person shall be kept at the facility and shall be available to the competent authority on request.

26. Any person entering an aquaculture establishment must refrain from spitting or eating food, urinating or defecating, except in areas or locations designated for these purposes, which must be away from production areas.

***First aid box***

27. Each aquaculture facility shall be provided with a first aid box, which should contain at the minimum —
- (a) a sufficient quantity of impermeable dressings;
  - (b) minimum 750 T92 (impermeable c. 79m<sup>2</sup> 0.0000 81 (from )Tj-2670 0



### ***Traceability***

40. The traceability of aquaculture products, feeds used in aquaculture systems, and any other substance intended to be, or expected to be, incorporated into an aquaculture product or aquaculture feed shall be established at all stages of production, processing and distribution.
41. Operators of aquaculture establishments shall be able to identify any person from whom they have been supplied with aquaculture products, an aquaculture feed, or any substance intended to be, or expected to be, incorporated into an aquaculture product or aquaculture feed. To this end, such operators shall have in place systems and procedures which allow for this information to be made available to the competent authority on demand.
42. Operators of aquaculture establishments shall have in place systems and procedures to identify the other businesses to which their products have been supplied. This information shall be made available to the competent authority on demand.
43. Aquaculture products or aquaculture feed which is placed on the market or is likely to be placed on the market shall be labelled or otherwise identified through relevant documentation or other information to ensure its traceability.
44. Each operator of an aquaculture establishment must prepare a written recall plan detailing the procedures to be followed in the case that a batch of aquaculture products which has left the possession of the operator should be withdrawn from being placed on the market.

### ***Minimum monitoring requirements for the internal control system***

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- (c) the pest control programme is implemented;
- (d) cleaning and disinfecting programmes are implemented;
- (e) quality of water and ice supply is maintained;
- (f) aquaculture feeds, feed supplements and other additives applied to aquaculture products do not contain any substances whose use is prohibited by law;
- (g) withdrawal periods observed in relation to treatment of aquaculture products by permitted veterinary medicines are effective in relation to meeting the requirements for maximum residue limits of those medicines in the final product.

46. The results of all monitoring actions and of any corrective actions shall be recorded in the records of the aquaculture system.

Ampicillin	50µg/kg
<b>Quinolones</b>	
Flumequin	600µg/kg
Sarafloxacin	30µg/kg
Oxolinic acid	300µg/kg
<b>Tetracyclines</b>	
Chlorotetracycline	100µg/kg
Oxy tetracycline	100µg/kg
Tetracycline	100µg/kg
<b>Acyl urea derivatives</b>	
Diflubenzuron	1000 µg/kg
Teflubenzuron	500µg/kg
<b>Pyret</b>	

2. Prophylactic and therapeutic treatment with veterinary medicines of fish diseases in aquaculture should

10. If aquaculture products which are treated with a veterinary medicine are sold live for on-growing before the end of the withdrawal period, then the buyer must be informed in writing by the seller.

***Requirements for marketing***

11. If the Aquaculture products is consigned for placing on the market for human consumption, then the producer should certify to the processor in writing that either:

- (a) no veterinary medicines have been applied; or
- (b) if they have been applied, that minimum withdrawal periods have been observed for the named medicines.

12. Persons receiving aquaculture products for subsequent placing on the market, in addition to the checks defined in Schedule 1, must ~~under take~~