

Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) as a Planning Tool that Identifies and Evaluates Potential Risks for Introducing Invasive Species

> Louanne McMartin and Jonathan Thompson CABW Conference November 30, 2007





Outline

- What is HACCP
- Why HACCP
- HACCP: Form and Function

HAZARD ANALYSIS & CRITICAL CONTROL POINT PLANNING FOR NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT WWW.HACCP-NRM.ORG

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Planning is Everything!

Managing Natural Resource Pathways

What is HACCP

- Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point planning
- Planning tool to remove contaminates (ex. Invasive species, oil, etc.)
- Focuses attention on critical control points where contaminates can be removed.
- HACCP= science based planning document







Origin of HACCP

 30 years ago—"...a program for the astronauts focuses on preventing hazards that could cause food-borne illnesses by applying science-based controls, from raw material to finished products." U.S. FDA website

http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~Ird/bghaccp.html





HACCP for NRM

•Sea Grant develops ANS-HACCP (wild bait

fish)







USFWS modified HACCP (Inks Dam)





Inks Dam National Fish Hatchery

- NFH located in TX near the CO River
- Raises and stocks sport fish (HACCP=Target)
- Gizzard shad abundant in water used by NFH (HACCP=Non Target)





Inks Dam NFH provides largemouth bass fingerlings to New Mexico's Morgan Lake







How not to run a media campaign:

- Giazzard shad reported in Lake Powell in 2000
- Likely from Morgan Lake population.

Bad Press

Fish and Wildlife Blunders in Lake Powell

by Skip Knowles The Salt Lake Tribune

Tuesday, August 27, 2002

After years of telling Utah biologists to forget about stocking gizzard shad in Lake Powell because of concern for sensitive species, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service accidentally did just that.

HACCP Could Have Prevented this "Hatchery Release"



How HACCP Can be Used

- Hatcheries (Inks Dam ex.)
- Aquariums (Caulerpa ex.)
- Field biologists (NZMS ex.)
- Restoration work (SOD ex.)
- Vertebrates, plants, invertebrates, microbes



Photo: A.Meinesz





Pathways of Introduction Could this be your team?







Ken Davis, www.wildlifefiles.com

HACCP Form and Function

• Key Terminology

• 5 Steps of HACCP with an Example



Key HACCP Terminology

 <u>Target</u> - whatever is intentionally being moved from place to place

 <u>Non-target</u> - any species that may be present in the action area, but is not the species for which an action was initiated; aka hazards





Key HACCP Terminology

- <u>Pathway</u> an activity or process through which a species is transferred to a new location where it could become invasive
- <u>Risk</u> an estimate of the likely occurrence of a hazard



Key HACCP Terminology

- <u>Control point</u> any step at which potential hazards can be controlled
- <u>Critical control point (CCP)</u> the best point, step, or procedure at which significant hazards can be prevented or reduced to minimum risk



Systematic Steps in HACCP Planning

- Step 1 Activity Description
- Step 2 Identify Potential Hazards
- Step 3 Flow Diagram
- Step 4 Hazard Analysis Worksheet
- Step 5 HACCP Plan Form

Step 1 - Activity Description

HACCP Step 1 – Activity Description		
	Activity Description	
Facility:	Site:	
Project Coordinator: Site Manager:	Activity/Management Objective:	
Address:		
Phone:		

Project Description	
i.e. Who; What; Where; When; How; Why	

Stockton Fish and Wildlife Office Delta Juvenile Fish Monitoring Program Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point Plan #1: Beach Seine Sampling of Juvenile Fish

Last Revised December, 2005



HACCP

Delta Juvenile Fish Monitoring Program

Activity Description		
Facility:STFWO	Site:	
Project Leader: Kim Webb (acting)	Activity/Management Objective:	
Project Manager: Paul Cadrett	Biological sampling of juvenile fishes within the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, tributaries and	
Address: 4001 North Wilson Way Stockton, CA 95204	bays without transferring invasive and non-target species between sample locations.	
Phone: 209-946-6400		

Project Description i.e. Who; What; Where; When; How; Why

The juvenile fishes monitoring program **field crew**, including biological science technicians, boat operators, and biologists, conduct different types of sampling which require a vehicle. The **types of sampling include beach seining, and rotary screw trapping.** Beach seining is **conducted within the Sacramento San Joaquin River, tributaries and bays, and is performed year around at least once per week, and up to three times a week** during times of peak juvenile salmon migration (October-December). Beach seine investigations are conducted with a 15mX1.2m beach seine with 3.2 mm delta mesh. Beach seine sample locations are sampled by truck, depending on their location. **All beach seine equipment is designated to each individual region**. The rotary screw trapping sites require a vehicle to transport crew and equipment. Rotary screw trap sampling is conducted three days a week and is ongoing for an unspecified amount of time. The juvenile fishes monitoring program samples year round to: 1.Monitor sensitive juvenile salmon populations for delta water operations. 2.Monitor trends of overall juvenile fish populations and fish distribution.

Step 2 – Identify Potential Hazards

HACCP Step 2 – Identify Potential Hazards
(to be transferred to column 2 of HACCP Step 4 – Hazard Analysis Worksheet)
Hazards: Species or Contaminants Which May Potentially Be Moved/Introduced
Vertebrates:
Invertebrates:
Plants:
Other Biologics (e.g. genetics, disease, pathogen, parasite, or non-pathogens):
Others (non-biological contaminants e.g. pesticide residue, oil products, etc.
or harborage via packing or construction materials, etc.):

HACCP Step 2 – Identify Potential Hazards

(To be transferred to column 2 of HACCP Step 4 - Hazard Analysis Worksheet)

Hazards: Species or Contaminants Which May Potentially Be Moved/Introduced

Vertebrates:

Bullfrogs (Rana catesbeiana), All exotic and invasive fish species

Invertebrates:

New Zealand Mudsnails (*Potamopyrgus antipodarum*), Zebra Mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*),Quagga Mussels (*Dreissena bugensis*) Asian Clams (*Corbicula fluminea*), Siberian Prawns (*Exopaleomon modestus*), Bubble Snails (*Haminoea japonica*), Jellyfish (any sp.), Crawdads (any sp.), Mitten Crabs (*Eriocheir sinensis*), Green Crabs (*Carcinus maenas*)

Plants:

Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), Broadleaved pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*), Brazilian Waterweed (*Egeria densa*), Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), Watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*), Giant Arundo (*Arundo donax*), Yellow Flag Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), Scarlet Wisteria (*Sesbania punicea*), Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*), Canadian Waterweed (*Elodea Canadensis*), Ludwigia (*Ludwigia grandiflora*)

Other Biologics (e.g. genetics, disease, pathogen, parasite, or non-pathogens): *Whirling disease, (list others here)*

Others (non-biological contaminants e.g. pesticide residue, oil products, etc. or harborage via packing or construction materials, etc.): *Small amounts of pesticide residue, oil, and human waste*

Step 3 - Flow Diagram

HACCP Step 3 – Flow Diagram

Flow Diagram Outlining Sequential Tasks to Complete Activity/Project Described in HACCP Step 1 – Activity Description (to be transferred to column 1 of the HACCP Step 4 – Hazard Analysis Worksheet)

Task	
1	
Task	
2	
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Task	
3	
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Task	
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Task	
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Task	
6	
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HACCP Step 3 – Flow Diagram

Flow Diagram Outlining Sequential Tasks to Complete Activity/Project Described in HACCP Step 1 – Activity Description

(to be transferred to column 1 of the HACCP Step 4 – Hazard Analysis Worksheet)

Task 1	Collect equipment at office including (designated sampling gear, nets, tubsetc.)
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Task 2	Drive and in some cases hike to site and unload gear

Task 3	Conduct biological sample

Task 4Pack up gear, clean nets, tubs ...etc., and drive to next site, repeat from task 2
until finished sampling for the day. Any unusual organisms encountered at any
site should be brought back for proper identification.

Task 5	Return to office and store gear for the next sampling day

Step 4 - Hazard Analysis Worksheet

	HACC	P Step 4 – Ha	zard Analysis Workshee	t	
1 Tasks (from HACCP Step 3 - Flow Diagram)	2 Potential hazards identified in HACCP Step 2	3 Are any potential hazards significant? (yes/no)	4 Justify evaluation for column 3	5 What control measures can be applied to prevent undesirable results?	6 Is this task a critical control point? (yes/no)
Task 1	Vertebrates				
	Plants Other Biologics				
Task 2	Vertebrates Invertebrates				
	Plants Other Biologics				
	Others				

HACCP Step 4 - Hazard Analysis Worksheet (continued)

1 Tasks (from HACCP Step 3 - Flow Diagram)	2 Potential hazards identified in HACCP Step 2	3 Are any potential hazards significant? (yes/no)	4 Justify evaluation for column 3	5 What control measures can be applied to prevent undesirable results?	6 Is this task a critical control point? (yes/no)
Task 4 Pack up gear, clean nets, tubs etc., and drive to	Vertebrates Fish Bullfrogs	Yes	Fish and bullfrogs can hitchhike on sample gear and equipment from site to site	Visually inspect nets and all associated sampling gear for possible hitchhiking vertebrates prior to going to next site	Yes
from task 2 until finished sampling for the day. Any unusual organisms encountered at	Invertebrates Exotic non- target invertebrates (See step 2)	Yes	Invertebrates can hitchhike on sample gear and equipment from site to site	Visually inspect nets and all associated sampling gear for possible hitchhiking invertebrates prior to going to next site	Yes
any site should be brought back for proper identification	Plants Exotic non-target plant species (See step 2)	Yes	Plants can hitchhike on sample gear and equipment from site to site	Visually inspect nets and all associated sampling gear for possible hitchhiking plants prior to going to next site	Yes
	Others Biologics Whirling Disease	No	These are prevalent throughout the system		
	Others Oil spills, pesticide contaminants human waste	No	Amounts of oil or pesticides are too small to be concerned with		

Step 5 - HACCP Plan Form

(3) Critical Control Point:		
Significant Hazard(s):		
Limits for Each (Control Measure:	
	What:	
Monitoring	How:	
Monitoring	Frequency:	
	Who:	
Evaluation & Co	rective Action(s)	
(if needed):	annae en	
Supporting Docu	ments (if any):	
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
Facility:		Activity/Management Objective:
Address:		
Signature:		Date:
HACCP Plan was followed.		

HACCP Planning

<u>Management</u>
<u>commitment</u>

HACCP training

 Assemble the HACCP team



How Poodles Came to America

Pathways of Introduction Could this be your team?







Ken Davis, www.wildlifefiles.com

www.haccp-nrm.org

US Fish & Wildlife Service Non-native Invasive Species Program Stockton, CA

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