Netherlands Food and Consumer
Product Safety Authority
Ministry of Economic Affairs

NVWA
National Residue Monitoring Plan

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Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority
Ministry of Economic Affairs

New Ministry since half October 2017

- Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality

Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority
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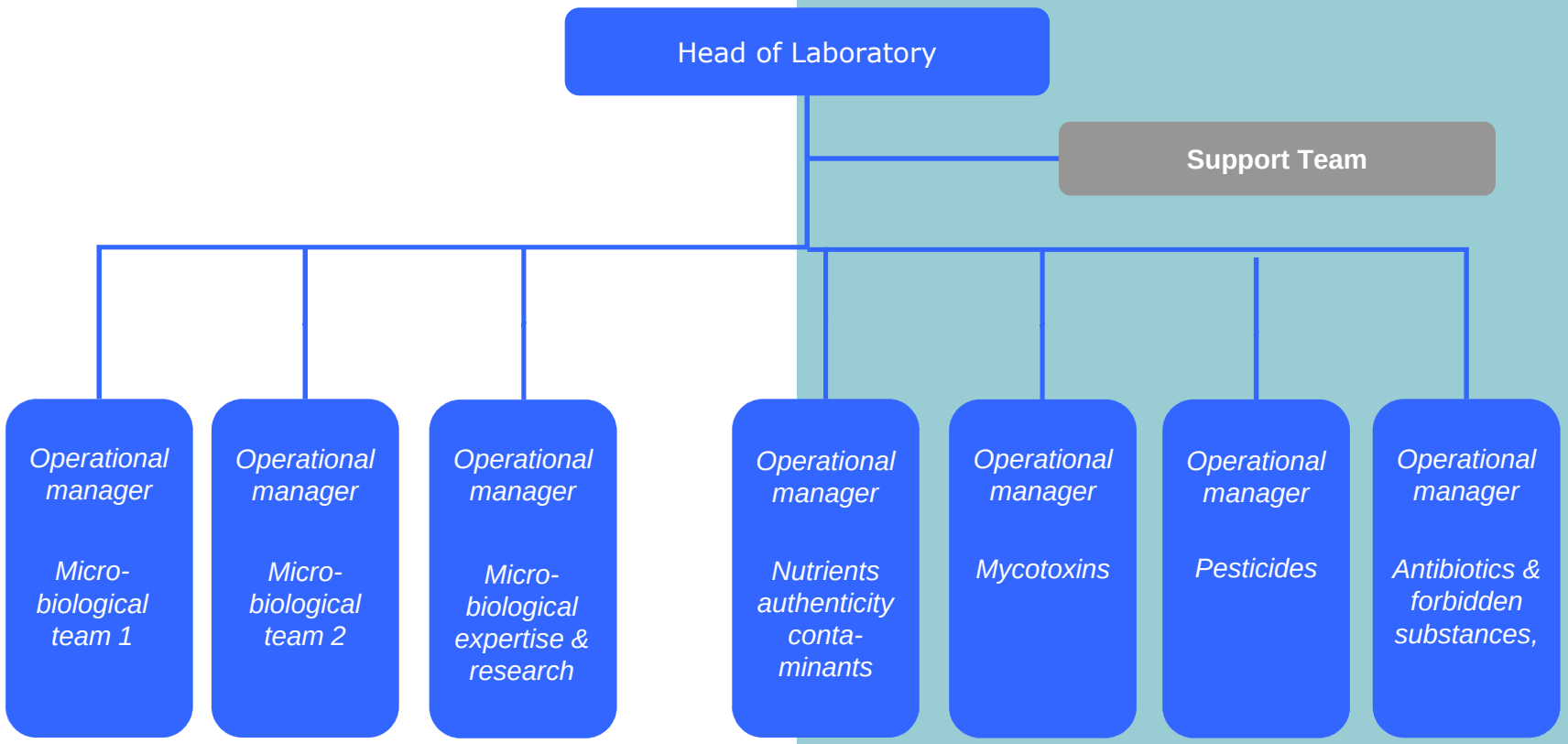
Organogram Laboratory for Feed and Food Safety



Employees laboratory

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- ~140 employees
- ~60/70 employees dedicated microbiology / chemistry
- ~40/55 employees for routine analysis (technical school, BSc level)
- ~20/10 employees for method development (BSc, MSc and PhD level)
- ~10 employees staff

Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority
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Laboratory for Feed and Food Safety

Tasks:

- Routine analyses in chemical, microbiological, virology and molecular biology
- Chemical analyses on nutrients, authenticity, contaminants, mycotoxins, pesticides and veterinary medicines and hormones
- Scientific group for microbiology, molecular biology and virology research
- Small scientific group for analytical chemistry
- Develop new methods and techniques and maintain and support research methods

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Laboratory for Feed and Food Safety

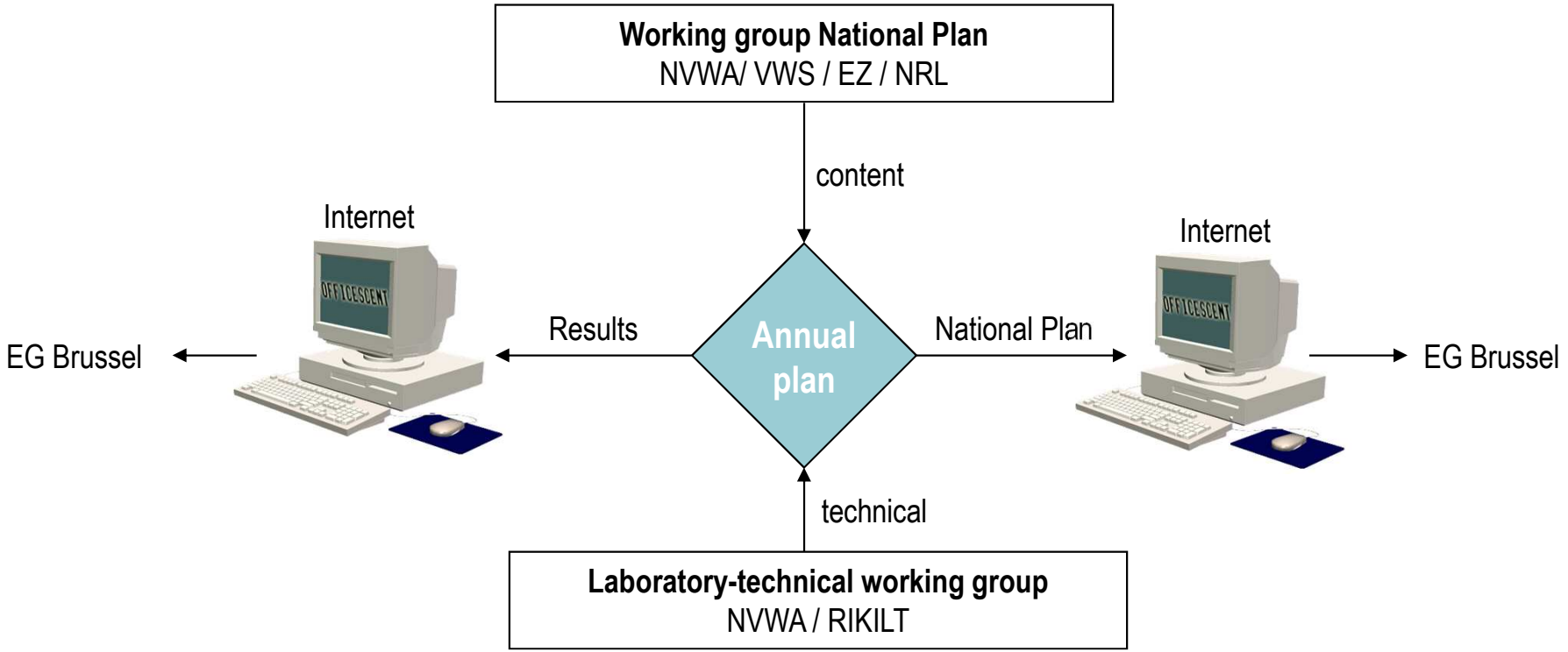
Tasks:

- Contribute to (inter) national working groups
- Technical advise to other teams in the organisation
- National Reference Laboratory for pesticides
- Coordination of the National Residue Monitoring Program (NRMP)

Responsibilities for the NRMP

• Design and drafting:	NVWA, MinEA, MinHealth, NRL, JZ
• Policy aspects:	MinEA and MinHealth
• Coordination, Sampling, and Implementation:	NVWA
• Analysis:	NVWA, part (appr 15%) is outsourced to RIKILT
• Enforcement on non-compliance:	NVWA

Residue Monitoring Plan



Policy input

- Ministries provide input on:
  - Relevance of topics, prioritization
  - Emerging topics
  - Development in legislation
  - Strategic input

Result is a scope of testing, strategy of results interpretation and enforcement policy which is politically supported and not conflicting.

Laboratory input

- National laboratories have there own technical meetings, 3-4 times per year

- Members:
  - Central Laboratory NVWA
  - National Reference Laboratories

- During these meetings technical feasibility of candidate modifications to the NRMP are discussed. Information regarding methods of analysis is exchanged.

- Result is up-to-date scope of testing

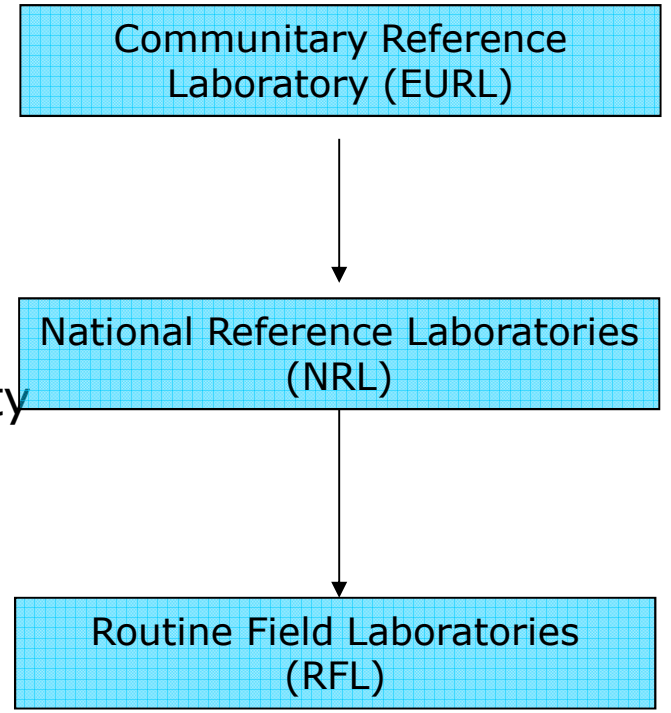
Laboratory input

Scope of testing is supported by EU lab network

- Communitary Reference Laboratories
  - Tasks defined in Guideline 96/23/EC
  - Designated in Guideline 96/23/EC

- National Reference Laboratories
  - Tasks defined in Guideline 96/23/EC
  - Designated by National Competent Authority

- Routine Field Laboratory
  - Designated by CA
  - Authorised to perform official residue control
  - NL: coordination of NRMP



Laboratory requirements

- Decision 2002/657 stipulates
  - performance criteria for analytical methods
  - criteria for interpretation of results
- Methods are validated and meet the requirements on levels/limits
- Accreditation according to ISO17025:2005 (annually by Dutch Accreditation board)

Quality assurance

- Acting as the competent authority (CA) with broad knowledge of legislation
- Comprehensive accredited scope of analysis according to ISO17025 (screening & confirmation)
- Working with flexible scope, which gives an opportunity to anticipate in case of crises
- Knowledge of the playing field and expertise of external accredited laboratories
- Frequent interaction with NRL and EURL

Residues (96/23)

- Banned substances Cat A, zero tolerance (MRPL)
  - Zeranoles
  - Stilbenes (Des, Hex, De)
  - Steroids (MPA, Cta, Cma, Tb, Mt, Mbol, Nt, stanozolol)
  - Corticosteroids
  - ß-agonisten (CB, SB, MB, CIM, TB, BB, CP, enz → 20 compounds)
  - Chloramphenicol
  - Nitrofuranes
  - Dapsone
  - Chlorpromazine

- Licensed substances Cat B with a maximum residue limit (MRL)
  - Veterinary drugs (Antibiotics, coccidiostats, anthelmintics, sedatives, NSAIDs)
  - Contaminants (PCB's, PAHs, BFRs, Dioxins (screening), organo-phosphorous and organo-chlorine compounds

Legal framework – Decision 97/747 and Annex IV of Dir 96/23

Distribution of samples over substance groups <u>for bovine</u>:

- *<u>Group A</u>:* 0,25 % divided as follows:
- Each sub-group in Group A must be checked each year using a minimum of 5 % of the total number of samples to be collected for Group A.
- The balance must be allocated according to the experience and background information of the Member State.

- *<u>Group B</u>:* 0,15 %
- 30 % of the samples must be checked for Group B 1 substances.
- 30 % of the samples must be checked for Group B 2 substances.
- 10 % of the samples must be checked for Group B 3 substances.
- The balance must be allocated according to the situation of the Member
- State.

Implementation NRMP - Laboratory network

NVWA service department (KCDV) and divisions L&N and V&I

- Planning of sampling
- Transport

NVWA Laboratory

- Receipt & registration& analysis of samples
- Transfer of samples to RIKILT (for outsourced analyses)
- Electronic transfer of sample data and results of analysis
- Reporting

RIKILT

- NRL for residues
- Carrying out several outsourced analyses
- Results are reported to NVWA Laboratory

25.000 samples are taken en analyzed on a yearly basis

NPR 2017 imported products

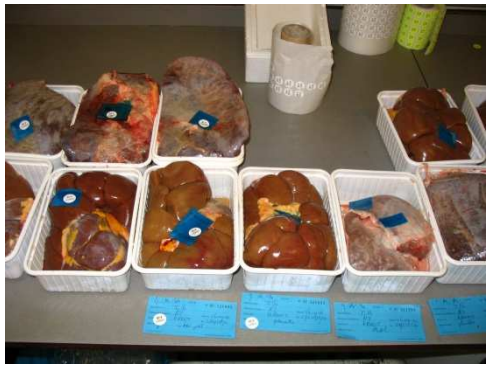
Imported products				
Animal species	**Number of Consignments 2016**	**Category of samples**	**Percentage (%)**	**Minimum nb of samples 2017**
Aquaculture	18.341	**total group A and B:**	**1,0%**	**183**
Diary products	985	**total group A and B:**	**1,0%**	**10**
Poultry	10.551	**total group A and B:**	**1,0%**	**106**
Meat	10.540	**total group A and B:**	**1,0%**	**105**
Game	288	**total group A and B:**	**1,0%**	**3**
Honey	205	**total group A and B:**	**1,0%**	**50**
		Total minimum required nb of samples imported products		**457**

Suspect samples

Observation by official veterinarians

Incentives:

- Meat /kidney(BO/AB)
- Clinical deviations
- Administration of veterinary drugs
- Injection sites



Nouws Antibiotic Test (NAT)

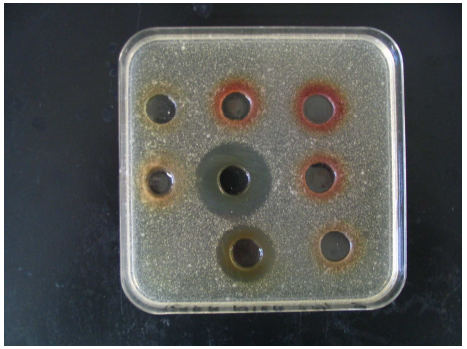
- NAT-screening: the test comprises five test plates enabling group specific identification (tetracyclines, beta-lactam, macrolides, quinolones, sulfonamides and aminoglycosides). The NAT-screening uses paper disks impregnated with renal pelvis fluid from kidney.

- NAT meat/kidney post-screening: method based on analysis of kidney and/or meat fluid. Post screening is only performed on the type of plate showing a positive NAT screening result.

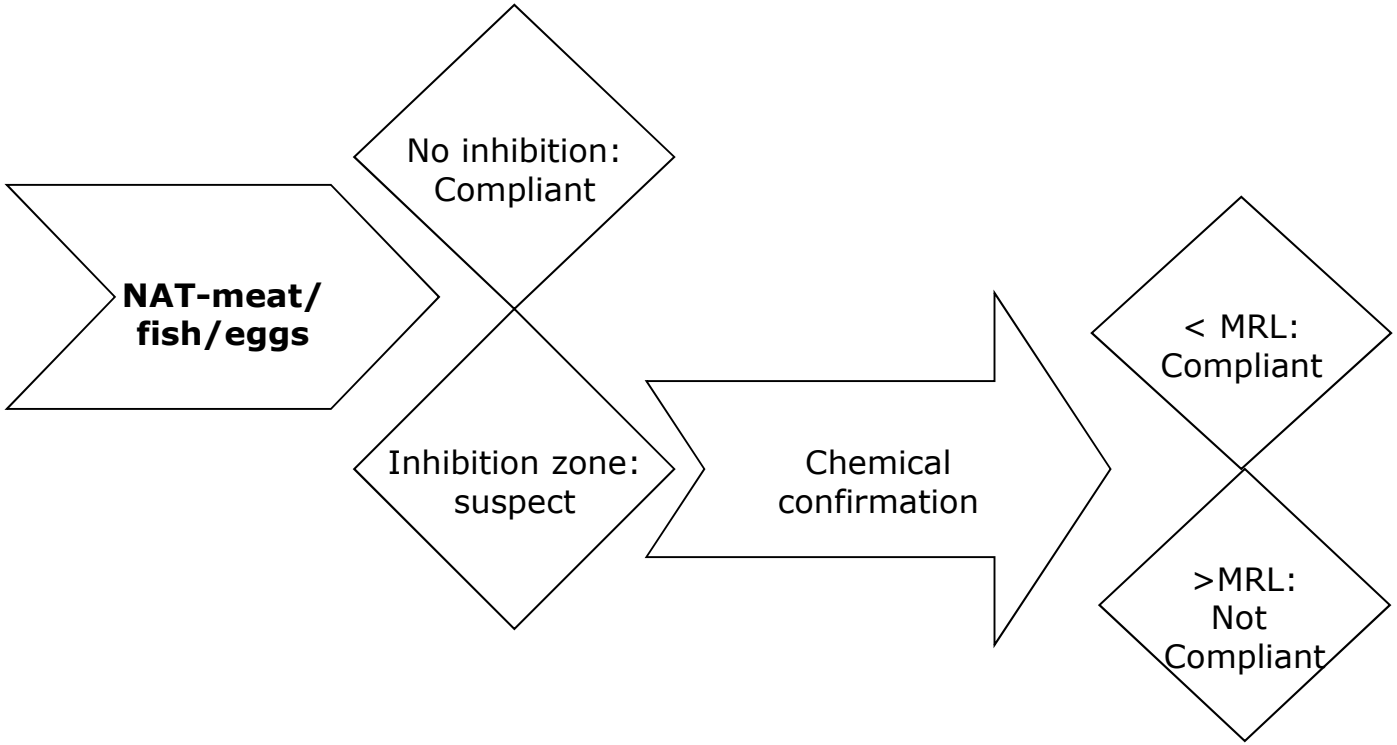
- Chemical confirmation of suspect samples from the NAT meat and/or kidney post-screening.

NAT meat/kidney post-screening

- Post screening only on type of plate showing a positive NAT screening
- Fluid samples are prepared by homogenizing, heating and centrifugation.
- The supernatant is applied into the punch hole of the plate and supplemented with a synergistic buffer. After overnight incubation the inhibition zone is registered.



Flow scheme of the Nouws Antibiotic Test



Results Dutch National Residue Plan import part 2016

Species	Bovines		Poultry		Aquaculture		Milk		Wild game	
Group										
	N° samples	NC	N° samples	NC	N° samples	NC	N° samples	NC	N° samples	NC
A+B	80	**1**	104	0	136	**2**	9	0	4	0

Substances found:
SEM, Salicylic acid, sulfamethoxazole

Import control via EU legislation, Article 20/24

Dependent on what is found and needed (RASFF).
For 2017:
analyses shrimps/fish on
- tetracyclines, nitrofurans, CAP

The results and follow up

- Compliant results, no issues, no harm, → Just reporting the result to our internal client
- Non-compliant results → leads always to a follow-up but enforcement depends on the issue

Thank you

Legislation *(EG) Nr. 396/2005* and *(EG) nr. 669/2009*

Import control via multiresidue method for pesticides on fruit and vegetables

- High risk products/countries: import control within 48 hours : herbs, okra, peppers, grapes in selected countries
- High risk products and countries for 'normal' import control: strawberries, tropical fruits, grapes, tea, beans, pods