



<p>Proposal for Task Force Consideration at the ISSC 2015 Biennial Meeting</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Growing Area <input type="checkbox"/> Harvesting/Handling/Distribution <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative</p>
<p>Submitter</p>	<p>Growing Area Classification Committee</p>
<p>Affiliation</p>	<p>Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Conference (ISSC)</p>
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<p>Proposal Subject</p>	<p>Using Male-Specific Coliphage as a Tool to Determine Viral Quality during Shellstock Relaying</p>
<p>Specific NSSP Guide Reference</p>	<p>Section II. Model Ordinance Chapter V. Shellstock Relaying</p>
<p>Text of Proposal/ Requested Action</p>	<p>@.01 General.</p> <p>The Authority shall assure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The shellstock used in relaying activities is harvested from growing areas classified as conditionally approved, restricted, or conditionally restricted; B. The level of contamination in the shellstock can be reduced to levels safe for human consumption; C. The contaminated shellstock are held in growing areas classified as approved or conditionally approved for a sufficient time under adequate environmental conditions so as to allow reduction of pathogens as measured by the coliform group of indicator organisms in the water <u>total coliform, fecal coliform.</u> For shellstock harvested from areas impacted by wastewater system discharges, MSC may be used as a measure for viral reduction, or poisonous or deleterious substances that may be present in shellstock to occur. and D. If shellstock are relayed in containers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The containers are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Designed and constructed so that they allow free flow of water to the shellstock; and (b) Located so as to assure the contaminant reduction required in Section C.; and (2) The shellstock are washed and culled prior to placement in the containers. <p>@.02 Contaminant Reduction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. The Authority shall establish species-specific critical values for water temperature, salinity, and other environmental factors which may affect the natural treatment process in the growing area to which shellstock will be relayed. The growing area to be used for the treatment process shall be monitored with sufficient frequency to identify when limiting critical values may be approached. B. The effectiveness of species-specific contaminant reduction shall be determined based on a study. The study report shall demonstrate that, after the completion of the relay activity:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The bacteriological <u>microbiological</u> quality of each shellfish species is the same bacteriological <u>microbiological</u> quality as that of the same species already present in the approved or conditionally approved area; or (2) Contaminant levels of poisonous or deleterious substances in shellstock do not exceed FDA tolerance levels. <u>(3) When the source growing area is impacted by wastewater system discharge, the viral quality of each shellfish species meets the male-specific coliphage standard od 50 PFU/100gm.</u> <p>C. The authority may waive the requirements for a contaminant reduction study if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Only microbial contaminants need to be reduced; and (2) The shellstock are relayed from a conditionally approved, restricted, or conditionally restricted area meeting the bacteriological water quality for restricted areas used for shellstock depuration per Chapter IV. @.02 G. and Chapter IV. @.02 H.; and (3) The treatment period exceeds sixty (60) days. <p>D. The time period shall be at least fourteen (14) consecutive days when environmental conditions are suitable for shellfish feeding and cleansing unless shorter time periods are demonstrated to be adequate.</p> <p>E. When container relaying is used and the Authority allows a treatment time of less than fourteen (14) days, the Authority shall require more intensive sampling including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Product sampling before and after relay; and (2) Monitoring of critical environmental parameters such as temperature and salinity; <u>and/or</u> <u>(3) Male-specific coliphage monitoring before and after relay for shellstock relay from areas impacted by wastewater system discharge.</u> <p>F. The Authority shall establish the time period during the year when relaying may be conducted.</p>
<p>Public Health Significance</p>	<p>The ISSC held a MSC meeting in Charlotte on August 18-19, 2014, and discussed the available MSC science and knowledge. A panel of MSC experts provided MSC information and consensus regarding the use of MSC in the NSSP. (Click here to view, download, or print the MSC meeting report) Male-specific Coliphage (MSC) is a RNA virus of E. coli present in high numbers in raw sewage (on the order of 105 PFU/100gm). MSC is a good surrogate or marker for norovirus and hepatitis A viruses, which are the viral pathogens of concern in sewage.</p> <p>The ISSC Growing Area Classification Committee acknowledged that MSC should be considered by the ISSC as an indicator for contaminant reduction studies for relaying.</p>
<p>Cost Information</p>	