Multi-Agency Response  
Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill

Mitigating Consequences of an Outbreak/ Adverse Event

Greenbelt Marriott, Greenbelt, Maryland  
April 27, 2011

Presentation Overview

• Preventive measures  
• Re-opening protocol  
• Seafood safety criteria and methods  
• Testing for re-opening and results  
• Extended surveillance testing and results  
• Federal and state interagency coordination

Preventive Measures

• Closure of oil-spill impacted waters to commercial & recreational watercraft and fishing  
• Closure of areas expected to be impacted by oil to commercial or recreational watercraft and fishing  
• Testing of seafood from open waters to verify that closures were protective  
• Performance of HACCP Inspections at Primary Seafood Processors & Wholesalers across Gulf Coast
Re-opening Protocol

- Developed by federal and state multi-agency consensus – completed June 18, 2010
- Established strict criteria for decision-making and the assessment of Seafood Safety
Criteria for Ensuring Seafood Safety
(view at www.fda.gov “Gulf of Mexico Oil Spill update”)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>LG (State)</th>
<th>LG (Federal)</th>
<th>DLG (State)</th>
<th>DLG (Federal)</th>
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<td>39°C, Percent risk &lt;10^-6 for species</td>
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</table>

Testing to Re-open Waters for Fishing
Performed June 2010 – April 2011

• FDA tested seafood from state waters
• NOAA tested seafood from federal waters

All seafood was tested using
1. Organoleptic evaluation
2. Chemical analysis

Methods details can be viewed at www.fda.gov “Gulf of Mexico Oil Spill Update”

(continued)

• 2,824 specimens collected from state waters and tested by organoleptic and chemical analyses
• 5,387 specimens collected from federal waters and tested by organoleptic and chemical analyses
• 20% of all tests verified by repeat testing in other laboratories
• 50% of specimens subjected to testing for dispersant residue
Results from Testing to Re-open Waters for Fishing
Performed June 2010 – April 2011

- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) levels in all test samples found to be 100 to 1000 times below levels of concern
- Dispersant (DOSS) levels in all test samples found to be below LOD in majority of samples and > 1000 times below level of concern in the few samples in which it was detected
- Results are available at [www.fda.gov](http://www.fda.gov) > More Public Health Focus > Gulf of Mexico Oil Spill Update
Extended Surveillance Testing Plan
October 1, 2010 to October 1, 2012

- Sample collection from 118 primary processors or wholesalers across the Gulf Coast
- 42 seafood specimens targeted for collection from each firm
  - 24 oysters; 8 crabs; 200 grams shrimp (approx. 10)
- 4,956 total oysters, crabs & shrimp targeted
- Actual number of specimens collected contingent upon seasonal availability of products.

Extended Surveillance Testing Completed
For the period October 1, 2010 to April 8, 2011

- 106 seafood primary processors or wholesalers inspected and samples collected
- 1,406 seafood specimens tested
- Average of 281 specimens tested per month
Results from Extended Surveillance Testing
Completed from October 1, 2010 to April 8, 2011

• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) levels in all test samples found to be 100 to 1000 times below levels of concern
• Dispersant (DOSS) levels in all test samples found to be below LOD in majority of samples and > 1000 times below level of concern in the few samples in which it was detected

Federal – State Interagency Coordination

• NMFS and State public health agencies also testing for PAH and dispersant residues
• FDA, NMFS and State cooperation on uniformity of methods established
• Seafood testing is currently scheduled to continue for two years by FDA
• Data is reviewed every six months to ensure proper targeting of vulnerable species

Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill
Status of Seafood Safety

Fish and shellfish harvested from areas reopened or unaffected by the DWH oil spill closures are considered safe to eat