

TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH STANDARDS COMMISSION
SEPTEMBER 2010 REPORT

CHAPTER 5.X.

**CONTROL OF OIE LISTED DISEASES
IN HEAT TREATED, SHELF STABLE PET FOOD**

Article 5.X.1.

Objective and scope

The objective of this chapter is to provide specific guidance on preventing the transfer of OIE listed diseases (Chapter 1.2.) through international trade in pet food. The chapter should be read in conjunction with Chapter 6.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Pet food means any commercial feed prepared and distributed for consumption by dogs or cats. This chapter refers to heat-treated, shelf stable pet food (hereafter referred to as pet food). The finished product, in an unopened container, can exist at room temperature for an extended time period.

The chapter aims at ensuring the control of OIE listed diseases through adherence to recommended measures during the production pet food, including pet treats (snacks) and pet chews.

For the purpose of this chapter, “pets” are limited to dogs or cats.

Article 5.X.2.

Pet food specific measures

An important consideration with pet food is that ingredients from multiple animal species, often sourced from multiple countries, zones or compartments are combined into the final product. However, as the products covered in this chapter have been heat-treated, the products themselves would not pose significant animal health risk when compared to unprocessed products coming from the same countries, zones or compartments.

When determining the appropriate import requirements, the potential animal health concerns of all species and ingredients of animal origin need to be addressed.

The *Competent Authority* should take into account the following factors:

1. Sanitary measures should be based on the relevant chapters of the *Terrestrial Code* and according to the animal health status of the country, zone or compartment of origin of the animal-derived ingredients. The source of all animal-derived ingredients should be considered. All ingredients should meet OIE requirements, taking into account the end use.
2. When the ingredients cannot be certified as originating from a safe source, thermal treatment can be used for risk mitigation. The table in Article 3 can be used to determine the appropriate disease risk mitigation measures. These treatments should not be cumulative, only the most stringent treatment should apply and will address all identified animal health risks.
3. Quality assurance in the processing facility should be sufficient to verify that the product has been treated as required. The facility should maintain processing records, and the system should provide alert if minimum processing is not accomplished.
4. After processing, the product should be handled in a manner designed to prevent contamination of finished product by unprocessed materials.
5. Processing facilities should have procedures in place to enable tracing and recall of non-compliant products.

Article 5.X.3.

Elimination of biological hazards from pet food

Biological hazards in pet food may be avoided or eliminated by a number of treatments such as those listed in Table 1. However, other processes determined to be equivalent should be accepted.

Table 1. Risk mitigation measures for processing of pet foods containing ingredients of animal origin (under study)

Biological Hazard	Bovine	Ovine	Caprine	Porcine	Equine	Poultry	Egg	Milk
Bluetongue	NR (Article 8.3.2)	NR (Article 8.3.2)	NR (Article 8.3.2)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR (Article 8.3.2)
Foot and mouth disease	70C/30min (Article 8.5.34.)				NR	NR	NR	(Article 8.5.28.)
Rift Valley fever					NR	NR	NR	
Rinderpest					NR	NR	NR	
Vesicular stomatitis	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Avian influenza	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	60C/507 sec 70C/3.5 sec 74C/0.51 sec (Article 10.4.26)	60C/188 sec (Article 10.4.25)	NR
Newcastle disease	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	65C/14 min 74C/5 min (Article 10.13.21)	57C/26.6 min (Article 10.13.20)	NR
Infectious bursal disease	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR			NR
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	Safe commodities (Article 11.6.1)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia	(Article 11.8.2)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
African horse sickness	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Pest des petits ruminants	NR			NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
African swine fever	NR	NR	NR		NR	NR	NR	NR
Classical swine fever	NR	NR	NR	70c/internal pH<6 (Article 15.2.21)	NR	NR	NR	NR
Swine vesicular disease	NR	NR	NR		NR	NR	NR	NR

NR means no sanitary measures should be imposed.