**Recall Hazard/Risk Analysis Form**

**Using this Form:**

The decision to recall can be somewhat subjective at times. There are some situations where the hazard is known to be potentially life threatening, and the decision to recall is clear. In other situations it may be necessary to separate public perception of risk from scientific analysis of risk, and the decision to recall can be more difficult. This form is designed to clarify the thought process when making a decision to recall, and to provide a record of recall decisions for future reference.

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| **DATE NOTIFIED** |  |
| **BRAND/PRODUCT NAME** |  |
| **COMPANY CONTACT DETAILS**Address, email and phone details |  |
| **CONTACT PERSON**Name, position, email and phone details |  |
| **PRODUCT INFORMATION** |
| What batch or batches is suspected? |  |
| Are batches before and after suspected / affected?  | Please tick one below: If YES what batches? |
| Quantity of product per batch including quantity of individual consumer packs per batch |  |
| Product weight/volume |  |
| Batch identification details i.e. date mark/batch code or ID as is stated on product label |  |
| **DETAILS OF HAZARD/NON COMPLIANCE****(PLEASE TICK ONE BELOW)**   | **DESCRIBE HAZARD/NON COMPLIANCE** |
| Has any testing been done?  | Please tick one below:If YES please attach a copy of the test results  |
| Does the product contravene a regulatory limit or standard? | Please tick one below: If YES which regulatory limit or standard? |
| **Does the hazard/non-compliance have the potential to cause risk to health? Please tick one below:** |
| **DISTRIBUTION DATA (see Note 2)** |
| Where is the affected product (batch/batches)? |  |
| **Is ALL product still in company/distribution control (not yet with consumers)? Please tick one below:** |
| Where is product sold? (Please list all customers/retailers and include their location) |  |
| Approximately how much product has been sold? |  |
| Has product been exported? This includes all product sold outside of NZ including exports to Australia & the Pacific Islands | Please tick one below: If YES which countries? |
| **CONSUMPTION INFORMATION**How is this product commonly used (e.g. eaten immediately, stored for a few days, stored for a long period of time in freezer/pantry)?How much of this product is usually eaten in one sitting and how often?Is it Ready-To-Eat? |   |
| **CONSUMER/MEDICAL REPORTING (Note 3)** |
| Have there been consumer complaints about this product? | Please tick one below: If YES give details |
| Any reports of illness or injury? | Please tick one below: If YES give details  |
| **EXPERT OPINION (Note 4)**Note experts consulted, and results of consultation. |  |
| **ANY OTHER RELEVANT FACTORS** This section should be used to record anything else that influences the recall decision. |  |
| **Hazard/Risk Assessment indicates Recall Required? Please tick one below:** |
| **Precautionary Principle:** Where assessment of available information indicates the possibility of harmful effects on health but scientific uncertainty exists, assume the product presents a risk to human health and take appropriate control action. |
| **Final recall decision** *(including the extent of the finalised scope of the recall (batches, distribution etc))* **and key reasons:** |
| **Please attach photo(s) of product including an image of batch identification details and its location on the label when returning this form** |

**Notes:**

1. Risk analysis may be required to determine whether product is suitable for reconditioning and release for sale or must be disposed of (destroyed). Disposal actions must be discussed with MPI.
2. Distribution contributes to the risk analysis, as it assists in identifying the potential exposure of consumers to the hazard. Third party distributors and their customers must be considered also.
3. Consumer/Medical reporting: Where two or more consumer complaints or reports of illness or injury implicate the same product or manufacturer the likelihood of a hazard being associated with the product is high and therefore likelihood of recall is high, particularly if the reports have originated from different households or otherwise unrelated sources. Recall is not automatic on suggestion of illness, unless there is additional evidence that confirms a causal link with a particular food product, however reports of illness must be taken seriously. Product may need to be put on hold, or withdrawn pending further investigation.
4. Expert Opinion becomes very important when differentiating between ‘real’ risk based on scientific evidence versus perceived risk. Expert opinion may also be a source of recent, unpublished, advances in scientific understanding of risks associated with particular hazards that may impact on the decision to recall.